THE TIMES

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SDP gains Labour GLC seat

The Social Democrat-Liberal alliance last night scored another important by-election victory when Mrs Anne Sofer, the former Greater London Labour councillor for St Pancras North, was returned as Social Democratic councillor for the same seat. She decided to force the by-election because she had switched allegiance in the face of increasing Labour extremism at County Hall and because the Social Democrats had already been launched when she stood last time.

Jamaica cuts Cuban ties

Jamaica has broken off diplomatic relations with Cuba and instructed the Cuban Charge d'Affaires to close the embassy in Kingston and leave for home within 48 hours, Mr Edward Seaga, the Prime Minister, said. He told Parliament Cuba had failed to return three wanted men.



Princess given freedom of city

The Princess of Wales, who was given the freedom of the City of Cardiff yesterday, at the end of the royal couple's three-day tour of the principality. Rain again marred the last day, but thousands of people braved squalls Back page

Broad acceptance of Namibia plan

The West's plan for Namibia has been found broadly acceptable by most of the territory's political parties in talks in Windhoek with the five-nation negotiating team. The parties expressed reservations, but the *only outright rejection came* from the two right-wing white nationalist groupings Back page

Liverpool MP joins SDP

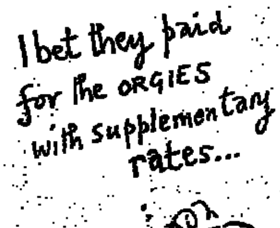
Mr Eric Ogden, MP for Liverpool, West Derby, became the twenty-first Labour member to gain the Social Democratic Party. It brings the SDP-Liberal Alliance membership in the Commons to 34 Page 2

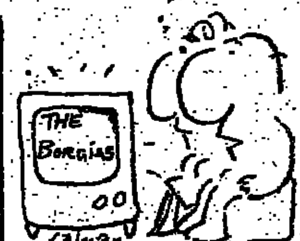
Spanish MPs vote for Nato

The lower House of the Spanish Parliament voted by 186 to 146 to authorize the Government to start negotiations to join Nato. The Government now has to obtain Senate approval. Earlier story, page 7

Ripper sued

In an action that some lawyers think may set a precedent, Mrs Irene MacDonald has filed a damages suit against Peter Sutcliffe, the Yorkshire Ripper, who is serving a life term for the murder of her daughter Jayne and others Page 3





Opec agrees on higher price structure for world oil

From Michael Prest, Geneva, Oct 29

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has finally agreed a new price structure for world oil of about $34 a barrel. The increase, decided after an all-day meeting here, raises the price of Saudi Arabian exports, and with them North Sea oil, by $2 a barrel or about 6 per cent.

Because prices of some African and other higher priced oils will come down as a part of the agreement, however, the average increase may be considerably less.

United Kingdom oil industry sources said that petrol prices were expected to rise up to 3p a gallon after the Opec decision. The rise would be the eighth this year.

The new price structure is intended to remain in force until the end of next year. The agreement can be regarded as a demonstration of Saudi Arabia's strength in the oil market and within Opec.

The agreement is built around an increase in the Saudi marker price of $2 to $34 a barrel. The other Opec members will be allowed to charge between $1 less and $4 more than the Saudi prices.

The agreement, which bears a strong resemblance to the proposals on which Opec failed to concur here last August, is unlikely significantly to increase the average weighted price of the organization's oil exports. It is, rather, designed to enable those members whose exports have recently been badly depressed by a weak market to regain sales.

But no sooner had Dr Subroto the Indonesian Energy Minister who presided over the meeting, announced the agreement than industry sources here were arguing that the torpid oil market would undermine the agreement. The International economic recession has reduced demand for Opec oil over the last year by about 10 million barrels a day to barely 21 million barrels a day.

Among the countries charging the maximum differential or very close to it will be Libya and Algeria, while those *charging less than the marker* price include Venezuela, Kuwait, Iraq and Iran. There may be some variations in a country's differentials because some export more than one type of oil.

Countries importing their oil from Saudi Arabia will have to pay the higher prices from November 1 when the agreement comes into effect. The *increase in the Saudi price* also implies a [illegible] in the prices charged by North Sea producers such as the British National Oil Corporation.

Opec members will not be permitted to [illegible] their differentials and prices without the organization's agreement. This suggests that oil producers outside Opec—for example from the North Sea, Alaska and Mexico—will enjoy much greater freedom to fine-tune their differentials to accommodate market fluctuations.

The Opec differentials are also based on a maximum credit period of 30 days. Some producers, notably Nigeria which recently quadrupled its credit period to 120 days, has been offering generous credit terms as a way of effectively reducing prices and encouraging sales.

There is, therefore, the danger that in striving for unification Opec has lumbered itself with too rigid an arrangement. Several Opec ministers denied, however, that they expect to discuss differentials again when they meet for the full annual Ministerial assembly in Abu Dhabi in December. They said that instead Opec would be concentrating on discussing a long term pricing strategy which would peg prices to currency fluctuations.

The second major question hanging over this agreement is Saudi production. Saudi Arabia in large measure forced this agreement by pushing its production up to more than 10 million barrels per day, almost half Opec's total output, and by lowering its price to $32 a barrel, undercutting the more expensive African producers.

Saudi Arabia also wanted a freeze, so in a sense this agreement can be seen as a vindication of the kingdom's strategy. It is understood, however, that in return for this agreement Saudi Arabia will cut production.

Explaining Opec's policy Dr Subroto said "This decision will have a positive effect on the economy of the world through an [illegible] market which in turn will contribute to the consolidation of Opec as a supplier to the international market."

Shaikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah the Kuwaiti Oil Minister, said the agreement demonstrated that Opec is too strong to be broken up by exterior events.

Windfall for UK, page 15

Whitelaw defends police role in Brixton raids

By Lucy Hodges and Hugh Noyes

The Home Secretary's defence of the police role in the controversial raid on 11 houses in Railton Road, Brixton, on July 15 met with anger yesterday from black community representatives and Labour MPs.

Mr William Whitelaw said the inquiry he set up into the raid had found that most damage caused by the police in entering and searching the premises was unavoidable.

The report of the inquiry undertaken by Mr Geoffrey Dear, the deputy assistant commissioner, and made public yesterday, found that the police operation in search of petrol bombs and illegal drinking was fully justified.

"During a period when riots were taking place, it would have have been wrong not to follow up information about petrol bombs", Mr Whitelaw said in a Commons statement, yesterday. "We must recognize that if bombs had been found at the time, reaction to the raid would have been different." He said claims for structural damage to the 11 houses amounted to £8,500 and that most had been settled at about half the amount claimed.

After the raid, in which 176 police officers were used to enter the properties and 391 were on standby, there was an outcry from local blacks. They said officers, armed with axes and crowbars, had smashed windows, lavatories and television sets.

The police were acting on a tip-off that fire bombs were being stored in Railton Road, but no bombs were found. However, the report of the inquiry said it was significant that a crate of bottles, with evidence that they were being prepared as bombs, was later found on waste ground beside one of the houses.

The report is critical of some aspects of the raid's execution. It says the rendezvous point for the raid was too close to Railton Road and the slowness of the build-up of the large force of police undermined the operation's secrecy.

It was made clear yesterday that the Director of Public Prosecutions is considering bringing charges against officers after complaints made in connexion with two of the houses.

Mr Roy Hattersley, shadow Home Secretary, said the inquiry failed to allay fears. "It makes clear absolutely that a measure of avoidable damage was done", he said. It also showed the need for an independent police complaints procedure and for a "properly constituted police authority for London".

A black community leader in Brixton, who did not want to be named, said people felt bitter and betrayed by the announcement. "They did not are shocked."



The stranded Soviet submarine photographed from the shore. Below, the commander, named as Captain Guzjin, watches from the conning tower.

Sweden keeps Soviet sub rescuers away

From David Brown, Stockholm, Oct 29

The Soviet Union's diplomatic embarrassment continued today over the stranding of one of its submarines in a restricted area of Swedish territorial waters and the siting of another submarine in the region.

The Swedish Government has instructed the armed forces to re-float the vessel but Mr Ola Ullsten, the Foreign Minister, said today that no decision had yet been taken on how or when the submarine and its crew of 56 would be returned.

The crew remained on board the conventional Whisky class submarine which is trapped about 30 miles from a big naval base at Karlskrona, on the south coast. A spokesman at the base said he did not expect the 1,000 tons submarine to be re-floated today.

Last night a fleet of about 10 Soviet rescue ships anchored just outside territorial waters. They included two destroyers, a submarine rescue ship and several tugs. A Swedish naval helicopter also spotted the periscope of another unidentified submarine five nautical miles inside Swedish waters, but outside the restricted area surrounding Karlskrona. The vessel has since disappeared.

The Swedish Navy makes regular sightings of unidentified submarines, but this is the first time that one has been trapped on the surface.

A year ago an unidentified submarine lurked beneath the Stockholm Archipelago for nearly 10 days before being scared away by depth charges. A similar incident occurred in the Karlskrona area last July.

Swedish defence sources were reluctant to explain why the Russians take such an interest in their naval bases, and attributed the incidents to a desire by the Soviet Union to test Sweden's coastal defence systems.

The Soviet submarine, No 137, had been stranded for about 12 hours before it was discovered by a fisherman, and a defence spokesman said it was not possible to monitor all restricted areas 24 hours a day. The weather on Monday and Tuesday night was foggy, and the area was not an obvious one to monitor because of its shallowness.

Areas around Swedish military installations are restricted and all foreigners are prohibited from entry without special permission. The Swedish Defence Staff said that this was the main reason for the refusal to allow Soviet salvage vessels to help the stranded submarine.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry has agreed that Swedish ships should re-float the vessel, and "we assume that the captain and crew will cooperate", a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Mr Ullsten also said that the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces had been asked to investigate how the submarine came aground. The Russians have claimed that it was caused by faulty navigation due to a malfunction in the gyro compass. Defence sources however were sceptical because the submarine was well within Sweden's 12-mile limit.

The incident drew a sharply worded protest from the Swedish Government. Mr Ullsten summoned Mr Mikhail Jakovlev, the Soviet Ambassador and told him that Sweden viewed "this flagrant violation of Swedish territorial rights with great severity". He said later it was the most blatant violation since the Second World War.

Mr Thorbjörn Fälldin, the Prime Minister, said there had been no formal apology from Russia. He indicated that the submarine would eventually be returned rather than impounded.

Swedish defence, page 8
Leading article, page 13

Unions to be sued in Tebbit plan

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The Government is planning to make trade unions financially responsible for the actions of their officials and members, and to allow employers to choose which strikers they dismiss.

Mr Norman Tebbit, the new, reputedly hard line Secretary of State for Employment, yesterday put a series of proposals for the approval of the Cabinet "E" Committee which contained tough measures not contemplated by his moderate predecessor, Mr James Prior, now Ulster Secretary.

Senior officials of the right-wing Institute of Directors last night leaked details of the Tebbit package after sympathizers had apparently enjoyed a sneak preview of the legislative plans.

The main change proposed by Mr Tebbit is an amendment to the law merging sections 13 and 14 of the Trade Unions and Labour Act (Consolidation), 1976, to take away trade unions' immunity from being sued as corporate bodies.

Department of Employment officials did not deny that this was a prime intention of their minister, nor would they damp down speculation that the rules will be changed to allow employers to dismiss some strikers but not others without risk of actions for unfair dismissal. At present firms must dismiss all strikers and re-employ them all to escape successful civil actions.

A more predictable aspect of the new round of labour law is the raising of the £16,910 limit for compensation payable to people who lose their jobs for refusing to join a trade union.

Ministers are thinking of a punitive level of damages to discourage employers—particularly Labour councils — from dismissing workers who dislike the idea of joining a union.

Equally predictable is the provision envisaged by Mr Tebbit to outlaw the use of union-only clauses in commercial contracts, which have been used to spread trade union membership.

The Prime Minister and Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, are known to favour the Tebbit reforms.

The decision to make trade union funds open to civil action in certain cases—though probably subject to fixed financial penalties—will undoubtedly precipitate a new outcry from the TUC, whose trade union affiliates are as pinched for cash as many of Britain's companies.

But the proposal that companies could sack some strikers without fear of being found guilty of unfair dismissal is likely to cause as much of a propaganda furore. Mr Tebbit's plans on this score are said to be flexible, but in principle he wants to permit employers a measure of selection in deciding which strikers to dismiss.

This reform is seen as critical by many managers who argue that the present system makes factory discipline impossible. It is seen as particularly critical in the context of the BL Cars dispute.

Another expected change is a time limit on the operation of trade union closed shops. The idea is that each union membership agreement of this sort should regularly be tested by a ballot of members.

Ministers who had their first look at these proposals yesterday were not asked to take a decision, but the Employment Secretary is confident of Cabinet backing for the package.

He is to publish a brief consultative document at the end of next month, before introducing a Bill into Parliament in the new year.

In a speech to the Oxford University Conservative Association yesterday, Mr Walter Goldsmith, director-general of the Institute of Directors, looked forward to "a programme of trade union reform that will not shrink from tackling the worst features of excessive trade union power".

He predicted that Mr Tebbit's package would deal with "the central issue—the immunity of trades union funds from the legal consequences of unlawful action". But he added that the Government would do well to make remaining immunities at law dependent upon the observance of agreed procedure.

BL peace hopes slim after Acas initiative fails

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

A BL strike appeared increasingly likely last night after the failure of a peace initiative by the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas).

A Labour plea in the Commons last night for government intervention in the dispute failed.

Union negotiators left talks at Acas convinced that barring a last-minute ministerial intervention or an unexpected change of heart by the company, the strike would go ahead from Sunday morning.

The two sides did not meet during the day but a management team led by Mr Ray Horrocks, chairman of BL Cars, spent ninety minutes with Mr Patrick Lowry, Acas chairman, in which the company stood firmly by its pay offer.

Mr Horrocks said as he left the talks: "We are not prepared to make promises we cannot keep or offer money which we do not have." The company was not in the mood to shift its stance but he added, "I hope we are still making cars on Monday."

In their separate meetings with Mr Lowry yesterday, union negotiators were as resolute in insisting that there must be an improvement in the 3.8 per cent basic rate component of the offer as the management was in refusing it.

Shortly before it became known that the Acas meetings had, in the words of an official statement, "not produced any basis for reconciling the differences which exist between the parties", Mrs Margaret Thatcher repeated in the House of Commons that it was not for the Government to intervene.

Mrs Thatcher confirmed, however, during Question Time that as the "major shareholder" the Government would, of course, be involved if the dispute went to the stage of liquidations of plants that Sir Michael Edwardes, BL chairman, says might be reached if the strike goes ahead.

Last night, senior union leaders and Acas officials had still not discounted the possibility of a sudden flurry of eleventh hour talks today. Mr Lowry left immediately after his second and last meeting with the unions without talking to reporters.

A few hours later, Acas said that it had reopened contact with the two sides. An official added: "We do not regard what happened today as a final breakdown and we certainly have not given up hope."

The Acas move fuelled speculation that Mr Lowry, himself a former industrial relations director of BL, might make a final effort to bring the two sides together for one last effort to resolve the dispute this morning.

Earlier, Mr Alex Kitson, acting general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, criticized Sir Michael for not coming to the talks himself but sending a "second string" instead. "I would have thought Sir Michael would be concerned enough about his beloved BL to be here. I think I speak for all the trade union side in saying we are disgusted that he didn't turn up. I think it was a bit of play acting by the management this morning."

Mr Kitson insisted that part of the bonus element of the company's pay offer, including the new £3.75 guaranteed minimum payment, should be consolidated on to basic rates if there was to be a settlement, but added: "We came prepared to talk till midnight on Saturday if necessary to try to solve this thing, and that is still the position".

He added, however, that the failure of yesterday's talks to find a compromise left the two sides "as far back as we were when BL first told us there was no more money. We are back to square one".

☐ The Government was last night forced into a debate that it did not want on BL after an unusual manoeuvre by the Opposition in the closing hours of the present session of Parliament (Hugh Noyes, our Parliamentary Correspondent, writes).

With the business of the day finishing early, party leaders persuaded a Labour MP to forego the opportunity of an adjournment debate so that the threatened liquidation of the company and the potential loss

Continued on back page, col 1

Israel says it will act to beat Awacs threat

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, Oct 29

The Israeli Government gave a warning today that it would be taking all necessary steps to overcome the serious threat posed by the United States Senate vote to sanction the sale of Awacs radar aircraft and other advanced weaponry to Saudi Arabia.

Speaking immediately after chairing a two-hour emergency session of the coalition cabinet, Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, regretted the Senate vote. He emphasized that Saudi Arabia was in a state of war with Israel, had rejected the Camp David accords and had financed terror in the region.

In language chosen deliberately for its vagueness, Mr Begin added in sombre tones: "The Government reiterates that a new and serious danger now faces Israel, new since the restoration of our statehood. We will have to overcome this threat also, we will do all that we have to do in order to overcome."

There was no immediate clarification from official sources about whether the warning was intended to be seen in political or military terms. But in diplomatic circles the most common interpretation was that Israel will now press hard to secure additional sophisticated American military equipment as a quid pro quo for the Saudi deal.

Significantly and against the advice of some Cabinet ministers, Mr Begin chose to quote publicly from a letter sent to him yesterday by President Reagan in which the President stated: "You have my reassurance that America remains committed to help Israel retain its military and technological advantages.

"The security of Israel remains an essential factor in our decisions on strategic issues in the region. This Administration has a continued interest in working with Israel on a wide dimension of strategic issues, efforts which serve our mutual interest."

Mr Begin commented pointedly: "We hope that these words of the President will be carried into realization".

A number of Israelis have voiced the opinion privately that it might become necessary for Israel to launch a pre-emptive strike against the radar aircraft but this viewpoint has not been stated officially.

The fears of Israeli citizens about the effects of Saudi acquisition of the Awacs have been increased by dire warnings about the military consequences issued by a number or respected members of the defence establishment.

In a newspaper interview today, an anonymous brigadier general from Air Force Intelligence claimed that Saudi possession of the Awacs would remove the Israeli Air force's capability to launch surprise attacks for the first time in its history.

Apart from the security aspects, Israeli politicians are also worried about other implications of the Senate vote — notably about the future effectiveness of the Jewish lobby in America.

How deal was won, page 6
Leading article, page 13

MP warns BL workers to beware of financial trap

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

BL's 52,000 car workers were warned last night that they could be walking into a financial trap which might cost them more than £40 a week in state benefits.

Mr Jeff Rooker, Labour front bench spokesman on social security, pointed out that if BL started to close plants because of a strike, the workers involved would lose far more than redundancy money.

Under Section 19 of the Social Security Act, 1975, unemployment benefit is not paid to workers who lose their jobs because of industrial action.

Mr Rooker said: "I just want to warn people of an aspect of social security legislation, so that they are not set up by the provocative action of a company. I would not want them to walk into a dispute without being aware of the other consequences of their action."

This week's edition of the left-wing Labour newspaper *Tribune* puts the matter more bluntly in its front page headline which says: "Is this the trap that Michael Edwardes has laid for BL workers?"

Mr Rooker commented: "If BL wanted to slim down their operations and hive off in a bigger way than hitherto disclosed, then, from the company's point of view, and from the point of view of the Government, there is no cheaper way of doing it.

"Of course, there would be a disastrous effect on the country and the economy, but the workers themselves would also face major cash penalties."

Mr Rooker, MP for Birmingham, Perry Barr, and a member of the Tribune Group at Westminster, fears that the workers themselves are not aware of those penalties.

The casebook of social security precedents, where heavy penalties have been paid for industrial action leading to a loss of employment, includes Ansell's Brewery and Birmeads, both in Birmingham, and Chamberlain Phipps, at Bishop Auckland.

The Chamberlain Phipps case was to have been raised in a Commons adjournment debate last night by Mr Derek Foster, Labour MP for Bishop Auckland. It was replaced by the special debate on British Leyland.

But Mr Foster explained earlier that when 43 Chamberlain Phipps workers lost their jobs because of industrial action last month he had received "a stream of telephone calls from people in distress".

One man with a wife and six children had received only £22 a week in supplementary benefit. Another married man, with no children, had been given £9 to last him for three weeks.

Mr Rooker said the cash penalties extended far beyond a failure to qualify for unemployment benefit from the Department of Employment. If workers' families then applied for supplementary benefit from the Department of Health and Social Security, an automatic £12 would be deducted in lieu of deemed strike pay, there would be no money to cover the breadwinner, meaning perhaps £18 or £19 a week held back, and there would also be a loss of about £12 a week earnings related supplement.

Preparations for the strike at BL, which starts officially at midnight on Saturday, were being intensified last night. Strike committees representing the 11 manual unions involved have been establishing headquarters in social clubs, pubs and houses near the main plants and drawing up picket rotas (Clifford Webb, our Midlands Industrial Correspondent, writes).

At Longbridge, the biggest car plant in the group with 14,000 manual employees, shop stewards have circulated hundreds of copies of a form setting out the many ways in which workers can help to make the strike more effective. They are asked to return the forms with their addresses and telephone numbers and to indicate their choice of strike activity.

The choices listed for the workers include day or night picketing, reinforcing pickets in other parts of the country, giving tea, sugar, soup and food for pickets, assisting with administrative duties in strike headquarters, carrying messages by motor cycle and standing by their home telephones to be available for emergency duties.

The company tried to counter the union's propaganda campaign by using local newspapers and radio. Throughout yesterday, a number of executives, led by Mr Harold Musgrove, head of BL's light/medium car operations, gave a series of interviews. They all had the same theme: "Your factory will be open for business as usual on November 1. Don't throw your whole future away by supporting this strike."

Ratepayers to fund fire deal

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

Local authorities will have to find the cash themselves to meet more than half of a 10.1 per cent rise agreed yesterday for 34,000 members of the Fire Brigades Union.

The deal, which will give firemen a new qualified rate of £139.18 a week, makes an early dent in the Government's policy for holding the overall increase in the public service wage bill to 4 per cent.

The agreement, the first big one to be reached in the current public service wage round, is linked directly to the formula which ended the 1977-78 firemen's strike and which links their earnings with those of skilled workers.

Although the fire service is financed in a proportion of 60-40 by central government, local authorities expect to have to meet from rates the excess cost of the settlement over what it would have been if the deal was for 4 per cent.

□ Unions representing 650,000 health workers agreed yesterday to put in a common core pay claim of about 11 per cent, in order to contest the Government's 4 per cent pay limit (Our Labour Staff writes).

The TUC's health services committee, which includes representatives of the National Union of Public Employees, the Confederation of Health Service Employees and the National and Local Government Officers' Association, reached agreement after a long debate.

Divorce law payments challenged

By Our Political Staff

The all-party committee on divorce intends to increase its pressure on the Government to set up a new inquiry into the law relating to financial provision in matrimonial proceedings. That is because it has had "leaked" to it a copy of the Scottish Law Commission's recommendations on the subject, which are to be published next week.

In one key recommendation, the Scottish commission states: "We firmly reject the idea that the purpose of financial provision on divorce should be a continuation of the obligation to support, which existed during the marriage: the whole point of divorce is to terminate the marriage."

Members of the all-party committee, whose chairman is Mr Leo Abse, Labour MP for Pontypool, are pointing out to the Government that that is totally at variance with the principle applying in England.

Mr Abse said last night: "The Scottish commission is saying that there should be fair shares on the termination of a marriage, including the sharing of property accumulated during the marriage. Then it allows a rehabilitation period of up to thre years when payments to the divorced person should end. That is an assault on our existing law which provides that a woman who does not remarry has in fact the right to maintenance until death."

Labour plans to split health service ministry

By David Loshak of The Times Health Supplement

The next Labour Government will split the Department of Health and Social Security, Whitehall's biggest-spending department, according to plans agreed by Opposition leaders.

Mr Michael Foot and Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody, the shadow health minister, favour the plan as a way of restoring a clearer identity to the health service, which is meeting increasing competition from the private health sector.

They believe the department is too cumbersome for one Secretary of State and that its two main functions have little in common. They say it would be more rational to link health with housing and social security with employment.

If the split goes through, the separated ministries would probably remain under the same roof at their present Elephant and Castle headquarters.

Some Labour policy makers are against the plan, believing that the merger of health with social security has helped to improve care for deprived groups and families. But many Conservatives would welcome a split, which has been urged by the Conservative Medical Society, of which Dr Gerard Vaughan, the present minister for health, is a leading member.

The DHSS was formed under Sir Harold Wilson's Labour administration in 1968, when a ministerial reshuffle was needed to give Labour the best line-up for the 1970 General Election.

Sir Harold wanted to give Mr Richard Crossman a new job of sufficient status. As there was not one handy, it was created.

Wife took anti-cancer drug

Defence counsel for Paul Vickers, the surgeon accused of poisoning his wife, said yesterday that there would be no dispute that Mr Vickers's wife had taken the anti-cancer drug CCNU.

Mr Gilbert Gray, QC, for the defence, was cross-examining Professor Michael Rawlings, an expert on clinical pharmacology, at Teesside Crown Court.

The jury has heard that Mrs Vickers died in hospital in Newcastle upon Tyne from aplastic anaemia in June, 1979. The prosecution claims she was poisoned with CCNU by her husband and his former mistress, Pamela Collison.

Earlier, Professor Rawlings said that between 80 and 90 per cent of fatal aplastic anaemia cases were caused by drugs. On average, a person with severe aplastic anaemia, which Mrs Vickers had in 1979, could expect to survive for only about four months.

He described her chances of survival in February as "very poor". If she had received more CCNU after her release from hospital on March 24 they would have been negligible, he said.

Mr Vickers, of Gosforth, Newcastle, and Miss Collisen, aged 34, a political researcher, of New Barnet, Hertfordshire, deny murdering Mrs Vickers.

The case continues today.

Doctor's dilemma explained to jury

From Arthur Osman, Leicester

The jury at Leicester Crown Court trying Dr Leonard Arthur, aged 55, the consultant paediatrician charged with attempting to murder a three-day-old Down's syndrome baby whose parents had rejected it, was told yesterday of the two primary duties facing a doctor.

Dr Peter Dunn, of Bristol, a child health specialist in perinatal medicine, giving evidence for the defence, said a doctor's primary job was to preserve the life and health of his patient. But he had an equally important duty to serve the interests of his patient and the two sometimes conflicted.

That was the dilemma facing a doctor in such cases as irreversibly mentally handicapped babies. "Sometimes the better the doctor the more he is prepared to waive his duty to save life.

"Sometimes people accuse doctors of acting as God but I remember that Francis Bacon said that the only person who does not have to make decisions is God and his angels. A doctor has to come to a solution in this dilemma."

Dr Dunn had earlier said that he gave evidence to an all-party parliamentary social services committee which published a report last year, a few days before John Pearson, the baby involved in the charge, was born at Derby City Hospital.

Among its conclusions and recommendations were that sophisticated technology and surgery should not be used for the salvage of severely malformed or brain-damaged infants unless there were overwhelming reasons for doing so.

It also said that a decision about how far to pursue care for individual babies should be arrived at after full discussions with all involved, particularly the parents. All mothers whose babies were at high risk of Down's syndrome should be offered pre-natal diagnosis and termination of affected pregnancies.

Dr Dunn said that in the United States he had seen a child aged two with no brain which had been kept alive by technology. It had died 20 times and had been resuscitated. The baby had no future to look forward to but although the paediatrician said it was ridiculous he was frightened to let it die because of the retribution of the law.

The "regime" of "nursing care only" and use of the drug dihydrocodeine prescribed by Dr Arthur was not a regime in the spirit of an authoritarian dictatorship. "I think it was an humane use of medicine for therapeutic purposes to relieve pain and distress."

Dr Dunn told Mr George Carman, QC, for the defence, that as a doctor of distinction he thought it appropriate within the ethics of the profession to allow a baby to die in appropriate and rare circumstances, provided the parents understood and it was their wish.

He said Dr Arthur was a caring responsible and experienced paediatrician. The distress of a mother on learning she had given birth to a malformed child was heartrending, he said.

If he had been in Dr Arthur's shoes and the parents of the baby had had second thoughts and wanted him kept alive he would have complied. He would have felt they were taking on a tremendous life-long burden and he would have talked to them to ensure that, having changed their mind once, they knew exactly what they were doing. Then he would have done everything to support them.

Dr Dunn said that having heard all the prosecution evidence in the case, he did not believe it could be said that Dr Arthur had done anything outside the proper standards of his profession.

Under cross-examination, he said he did not believe the child was put on a regime by Dr Arthur where there was no possibility of it emerging alive.

The case continues today.



Photograph by Jonathan Player

Joanne Studd, aged four, helping her mother, Muriel, to clean a Panther motor cycle for the Supernational Custom Car Show which opens at Olympia, London, today.

MPs warn Foot of election crisis

By Our Political Correspondent

A delegation of Labour MPs warned Mr Michael Foot yesterday that the party could be crucified at the next General Election. He was told that if no action was taken to pull the party together, Labour could be reduced to holding the balance of power in the next Parliament.

Three officers of the 55-member Manifesto group of MPs appealed to the Labour leader to rebuild party morale, to act against the hard-left Militant Tendency and to wrest national executive power from Mr Wedgwood Benn and his allies.

They also asked him to intervene to save Mr Benjamin Ford, the Manifesto group member who was last week rejected by his Bradford North constituency party in favour of Mr Pat Wall, a leading member of Militant.

The growing lack of faith in Mr Foot's ability or determination to act has, in fact, stimulated the Labour Solidarity Campaign, led by Mr Roy Hattersley and Mr Peter Shore, to intesnsify their own plans to rescue the party from electoral defeat.

The Solidarity steering committee plans to meet in the Commons next Wednesday after the State Opening to agree documents setting out their objectives, aims, organization and tactics. One source said yesterday that if Solidarity did "come out" it would signal a major fight back against the hard-left inside and outside Westminster.

The difficulty Solidarity faces is that although it has about 120 MPs on its books, one-third of those are too frightened to admit support in public. A further 40 left-wing MPs are thought to approve covertly Solidarity's aims.

Certainly, there are a number of leading figures in Solidarity who have the courage and the determination to fight the left on their own ground, in the constituencies, with all the weapons and tactics at their disposal.

The meeting between Mr Foot and the three Manifesto group leaders, in the wake of Mr Foot's National Executive refusal to ditch Mr Benn and Mr Heffer on Wednesday, will increase the feeling among many MPs that they have little to lose in launching their own unilateral rearguard campaign. Mr Giles Radice, the manifesto group chairman said they had asked Mr Foot for some signals of reassurance. If we don't get those signals, we are going to be crucified at the polls. I told him that unless we pull ourselves together, we are heading for electorial disaster."

The Labour leader was reminded that there are between a dozen and 15 Labour MPs who could be rejected by their local parties in the coming months.

But Mr Radice added: "There is a greater selection conference in the sky. We could end up holding the balance of power after the next election."

Mr George Robertson, group secretary, said: "You can call a handful of defectors traitors, but you can't level that accusation against thousands and millions of Labour voters."

The Labour leader told the MPs that he appreciated and shared their concern. He had seen what had happened at Croydon, he knew the risks faced at Crosby, and was aware of Labour's poor showing in the opinion polls.

In response to the plea for NEC action in the Ford case, he said he had been saddened by Bradford North's decision and would look into any technical objections. He also said the National Executive could look into Labour's constitutional clause which excluded members of independent political organizations from party membership.

Mr Radice added, however, that although Mr Foot deplored some of Militant's activities, he was not happy about the idea of expulsions.

Mr Ken Weetch, group treasurer, said in an interview on independent television's *News at One* yesterday that Militant had very little in common with Labour's democratic tradition and that the party should not stand by and see a Manifesto member replaced by a member of Militant in Bradford North. "If we stand by and swallow that, we'll swallow anything," he said.

Tory front runner appears for Crosby by-election

From John Chartres, Crosby

As the build-up towards what may be an even more historic by-election than Warrington or Croydon continued in the Crosby constituency yesterday, Mr Neville Goldrein, Conservative leader on Merseyside County Council, was being named as a front runner in the vital Conservative selection process due to be resolved next Tuesday.

Mr Goldrein, who is opposition leader on the county council, lost full leadership only in May this year when Labour took control of one of the most sensitive metropolitan county authorities in England.

He is a solicitor, and has close associations with the Crosby constituency, representing Crosby No 1 ward on the county council and being a former mayor of the old borough of Crosby in 1966-67.

Whether the Crosby Conservative constituency party will adopt a local candidate of their own choice or be nudged by the party's Central Office into accepting an outsider with special qualifications remains to be seen. The decision is due to be announced at about 9.30 pm next Tuesday.

Intense activity was to be observed in the Conservative Party headquarters in Crosby yesterday though none of the earnest party workers was prepared to forecast a date for the by-election as they demanded more envelopes, more elastic bands and more address lists.

Mrs Shirley Williams, the candidate for the Liberal-Social Democratic alliance, visited the constituency yesterday for private talks with local officials from both sides of the alliance.

Some disquiet is being felt in illiance ranks over the resignation from the local Liberal Party of Mr Stuart Sime, former treasurer, on the ground that Mrs Williams's adoption amounted to a takeover of the party.

Although Mr Sime, an executive officer of the Post Office, has claimed that up to 20 per cent of local Liberals might follow his move, Mr Anthony Hill, the former Liberal candidate, who is now chairman of the Crosby party, says he knows of only one other Liberal resignation since Mrs Williams's adoption. He told *The Times* that Crosby Liberals were "very much involved" in the forthcoming campaign.

The Labour Party are due to select their candidate on Sunday.

Twenty-first Labour MP joins SDP

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Mr Eric Ogden, MP for Liverpool, West Derby, announced last night that he has joined the Social Democratic Party, the twenty-first Labour member to make the switch. It brings the SDP-Liberal Alliance membership in the Commons to 34.

Mr Ogden said on Monday that he was leaving the Labour Party in order to be free, as he put it, from the constant difficulties created by the "Militant-Bennite-Marxist factions" inside the party locally and nationally.

Four months ago, at a reselection conference, Mr Ogden was rejected as prospective Labour candidate for the next election by his constituency party which chose, instead, a left-winger, Mr Royert Wareing, a local councillor.

Mr Ogden, although he has left the party, had set in train an investigation into the wav that reselection was carried out.

He said last night that he had joined the West Derby branch of the SDP and had applied for membership of the parliamentary committee of the SDP at Westminster.

He would be working again with former parliamentary colleagues "for radical, practical, honest policies which alone can provide a real hope for an alternative to the disintegrating Conservative Government".

The rush to the far left in the old Labour Party and the far right in the Conservative Party had left an enormous vacuum which only the SDP and the new Alliance could fill, Mr Ogden said last night.

It would be a joy to work in a common endeavour, free of the constant factions and bitterness prevailing in the present Labour Party, and to have proper time again to meet the needs and demands of his constituents and of Merseyside.

In Liverpool, Mr Glyn Parry, chairman of the West Derby SDP, said that Mr Ogden was told some months ago that there would be a warm welcome for him in the party locally and nationally.

He said he was certain that this new partnership would be welcomed by most electors in West Derby who would have the opportunity to confirm that support in the months ahead.

Five MPs in PLP poll

By Philip Webster
Political Reporter

Five candidates were in the largest field for the post of chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party when nominations closed yesterday.

Mr John Dormond, the preferred candidate of the centre-right, looks assured of election, although it is uncertain whether he will gain the 124 votes required for a win on the first ballot.

The election was complicated yesterday by the late entry of two other candidates, Mr Harry Ewing, MP for Stirling, Falkirk and Grangemouth, and Mr Mr Milliam Hamilton, MP for Fife, Central. Mr Ian Mikardo, the former party chairman, who was put forward by the Tribune Group, and Mr Frank Hooley, MP for Sheffield, Heeley, had already been nominated.

Mr Dormand, MP for Easington and a former whip, has powerful backing, having been nominated by Mr James Callaghan, the former Prime Minister, and four Shawod Cabinet members.

The result of the first ballot will be announced next Thursday.

Nominations also closed yesterday for the election of the paid post of Labour chief whip.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 25; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 36; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 500 mils; Denmark Dkr 6.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 6.50; France Frs 6.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 75; Holland Gl 3; Iran IR 135; Iraq ID 0.500; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1600; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 33; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 50c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 6.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 75; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 3.25; Singapore $4.5; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 7.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria LS5.50; Tunisia Din .600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 50.

Prior gives up hope of Ulster council

From Christopher Thomas
Belfast

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, seems to have given up any immediate hope of persuading Ulster's bitterly divided politicians to work within a new devolved assembly. He had hoped to set up a Northern Ireland council in an attempt to hand back powers to a province that controls only road sweeping, refuse collection, and the care of cemeteries.

But he said yesterday that he would not proceed with the idea now, which suggests that no early political initiative is to be attempted.

Mr Humphrey Atkins, his predecessor, failed twice in exhaustive attempts to reconcile the rival political groups, and when he left the post last month he left behind the remnants of a third attempt at political reform that showed every sign of being another failure.

The issue of devolution not only cuts across rival political groups, it is also bedevilling different factions within the Official Unionists, Northern Ireland's biggest party.

Despite official policy stating emphatically that the party wants devolved government, the party leadership seems to be pursuing a policy of full integration with the United Kingdom in open contradiction of the wishes of the rank and file.

Mr Charles Haughey, the former Irish prime minister, attempted to up-stage the coalition government's proposals yesterday by detailing his own ideas for an Anglo-Irish council, which seem to be almost identical to the Government's.

In his renowned style of hint and half-suggestion, he left the distinct impression in a television interview that the scheme had been worked out between him and Mrs Margaret Thatcher when he was prime minister. In a later radio interview, however, he admitted that the matter had never been raised with Mrs Thatcher.

His proposal, like that of the Irish government, is for the Anglo-Irish council to operate at three levels: regular meetings between a wide range of ministers, a parliamentary forum and a permanent committee of senior officials.

The Unionists reacted swiftly and bitterly to the scheme last night. Mr James Molyneaux, leader of the Official Unionists, said sinister ideas were emanating from the republic which should serve as a warning to all Unionists.

□ Five Irishmen held overnight under the Prevention of Terrorism Act by police in London investigating three IRA bomb explosions in the capital were released last night (A staff Reporter writes).

The men were arrested in a public house on Wednesday night by the anti-terrorist squad and questioned at Rochester Row police station before being allowed to leave.

Scotland Yard said yesterday that contributions continued to pour in for Mrs Ann Howorth, the widow of Mr Kenneth Howorth, the civilian explosives officer attached to the anti-terrorist squad who died on Monday.

□ Christopher Banks, aged 18, a former soldier, who made a hoax telephone call claiming that a bomb had been planted in Vine Street Police Station in London, was sentenced yesterday at Marylebone Magistrates' court to a month's jail.

Banks, unemployed, of Cranwich Road, Stoke Newington, London, admitted making the call.

Science report

Texas drug apparatus may cut flu deaths

By Our Medical Correspondent

A new anti-viral treatment developed in Texas could lower substantially the death rate from influenza in the elderly.

Research at the Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Texas, showed that patients with influenza who were given inhalation of the drug ribavirin recovered faster. Temperatures returned to normal more quickly and virus particles disappeared sooner from their nasal secretions. Treatment with ribavirin was also highly effective in one patient with influenzal pneumonia.

Conventional antibiotics have no effect on virus infections; but the drugs so far developed as specific anti-viral agents have proved to be disappointing in respiratory infections such as influenza.

The advance made by the Texas research group is the development of a compressed air apparatus that can deliver a continuous fine drug aerosol through a facemask directly into the nose, throat and lungs.

That method concentrates the drug at the site of the virus infection so explaining the more impressive results than when anti-viral drugs are given by mouth.

Describing their results in a report in *The Lancet* today the Texas group says that aerosol treatment could be most useful in reducing mortality from influenza among the elderly and among hospital patients with other chest illnesses. At present the apparatus is still at an experimental stage, but it could readily be made available for use in hospitals and nursing homes.

Another report in the same issue of *The Lancet* this time from the clinical research centre at Northwick Park Hospital, Harrow, may explain why some children suffer from recurrent coughs and colds.

Virus infections of that kind are combatted by the body's natural defences; among these is production by the whiteblood cells of the anti-viral substance interferon.

Doctors at the hospital studied a group of 30 children who had had recurrent respiratory infections in the first six years of life. Four of the 30 were found to have an inborn defect of interferon production which probably accounted for their unusual susceptibility to infection.

NEW HAREFIELD HEART GRAFT

Mr John Haines, aged 44, of Denchworth, Berkshire, received a new heart at Harefield hospital, London, in a five-hour operation completed by Mr Magdi Yacoub early yesterday.

Mr Haines, a self-employed carpenter, who has had heart disease for 12 years, was said by the hospital to be feeling fine.

He is married with a son of 15 and a daughter of 12. The heart came from a girl of 20 from Essex.

Squabbles leading to city disaster, architects told

By Richard Ford

Politicians and architects were warned last night that Britain faced potential disaster in its cities while both sides continued to criticize each other for past errors.

The urban fabric was deteriorating at a rate which would make replacement impossible within the foreseeable future and al poitica parties were to blame, Ms Clare Frankl told the Royal Institute of British Architects' annual conference at Portland Place, London.

Ms Frankl said the potential disaster was based on all political parties refusing to face the fact that Britain was an urban country.

She described the Coin Street planning inquiry as "long-winded, painful and expensive and said it would be extremely damaging whatever the result.

In the future, architects would be faced with a request from politicians to rebuild on a scale similar to that at the end of the Second World War. Then there had been socal consensus, but that no longer existed.

Ms Frankl, an architct in private practice, was seconding a motion that "Politicans, not architects, are primarily responsible for the destruction of our towns and cities."

Ite had been propsed by Dr Patrick Nuttgens, director of Leeds Polytechnic, and was opposed by Mr Ed Gouge and Mr George Nicholson, Labour chairman and vice chairman respectively of the GLC's central planning committee. The result was an even three-way split.

Mr Gouge said that in the last 50 years many people living in cities had got houses with adequate space, bathrooms and a level of comfort. A free and universal system of medical care had been developed along with schools and these improvement had been brought about by the efforts of polliticians.

He warned architects that they could not change society by judging with the environment. That was the lie they had sold politicians and the people during the 1960s which had led to the destruction of various cities. If they claimed to be professionals, they would have to understand how ordinary people lived and worked.

"The tatty buildings that you have pencilled around as areas of development is probably the only area where there is a shop where you get repairs for a washing machine," he said. If they were going to be lost, politicians would want to know that they were going to be replaced by a development which fulfilled functions that satisfied people.

Mr Nicholson said politicians had not created the ideas of tower blocks or industrialized building. There had been a conspiracy between the professions to defraud society.

Dr Nuttgens said that in the last 15 years there had been a lot of humility among architects who realized they had a great deal to be sorry and ashamed about as well as things to be proud of.

But the pjowers of control over the environment rested, quite rightly, with elected representatives and dialogue was crucial to make sure that politicians took the right decisions.

Earlier, Mr Owen Luder, the institute's president, criticized the Government and local authorities for making cuts when plans should be made for recovery.

In his opening address, Mr Luder painted a gloomy picture of the construction industry, which, he said, had 380.000 unemployed and many underemployed architects.

But he believed recovery was around the corner and said the profession must be ready to take up the challenge. Architects must convince the Government of the folly of indiscriminate [illegible] in the public sector.

He went on: "Certainly now is not the time for local authorities to be running down architects' departments to a point where they will be incapable of responding even to their present needs."

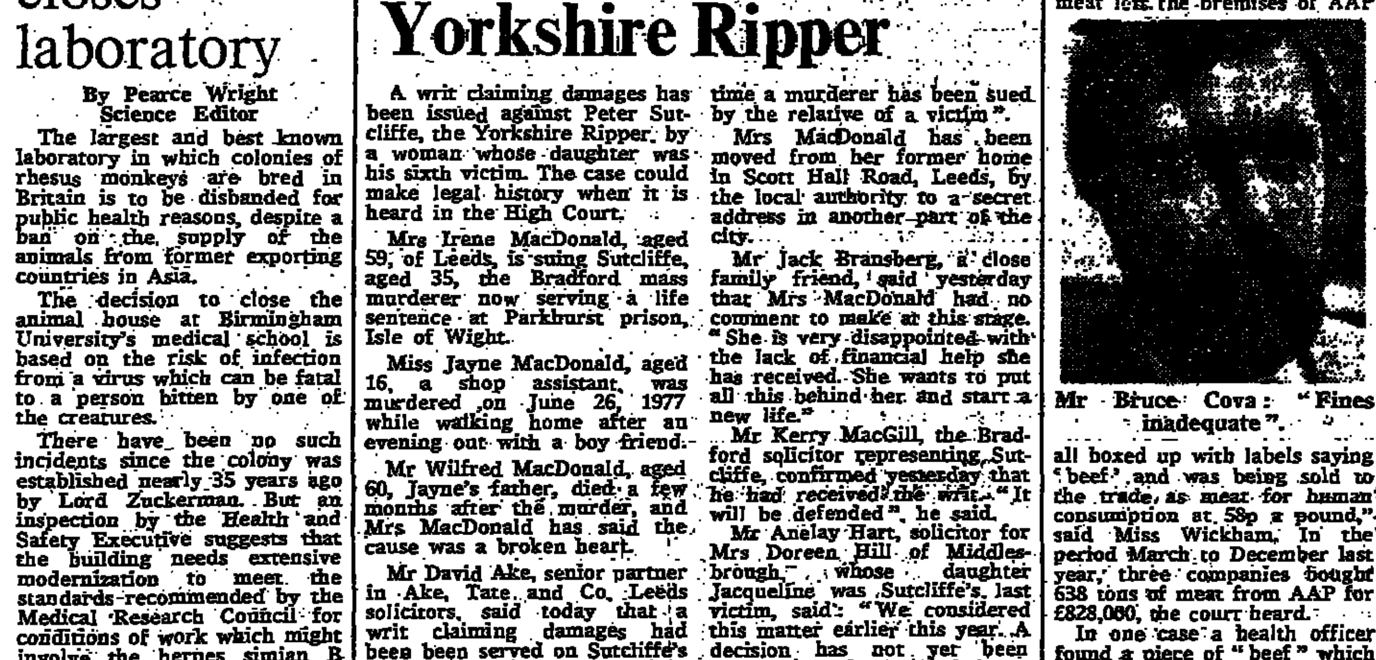
He said the Government had a responsibility to be thinking ahead because they would want results quickly when expansion began. "We can produce them only [illegible] advance [illegible] to start preparing [illegible] plans. Politicians must realize that the construction industry cannot be switched on overnight.

"So Government now is the time to start [illegible] plans."

He said that there was an acute and growing shortage of the right type of housing in the right places and that industry was unable to reequip itself with new building because of the depression.

Drains, sewers, water mains and roads were collapsing through lack of maintenance when improvement and extension ought to be the priority.

But he warned architects that when the recovery came they would be under the old pressure to build quickly and cheaply. Although it was important that they were efficient, they must resist the pressure from politicians, financiers and administrators to build too cheaply and too quickly. "We all fell into that trap in the sixties and early seventies and the lessons are there for all to see."



Kangaroo meat was sold for beef pies

Two company directors who sold horse and kangaroo meat as beef for pies and burgers were fined £6,100 each yesterday.

John Anthony, aged 48, and his nephew, Graham, aged 35, were each sentenced to three months' jail suspended for two years and ordered to pay £2,000 costs each. Their company, Anthony Animal Products, which was said to have a turnover of more than £1m a year, was also fined £6,100 with £2,000 costs.

Health officers from the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham mounted a round-the-clock watch on the premises in Burlington House, Burlington Road, Fulham, Miss Daphne Wickham, for the prosecution, told West London magistrates. But before the four-day operation was completed, some of the meat had already been unknowingly distributed by firms including the Royal Arsenal Co-op in Greenwich.

John Anthony of St Mary's Road, Wanstead, east London, and Graham, of Danesbury Way, Welwyn, Hertfordshire and the company, admitted a total of 183 offences, 61 each, under the Food and Drugs Act and associated regulations.

Mr Stuart Lawson-Rogers, for John Anthony and the company, said the firm went into voluntary liquidation in March, with a deficiency of £177,000. There could be no question of it trading again.

Miss Wickham said that only when health officers followed vehicles leaving the firm's premises did they realize that the knacker's yard meat was meant for humans.

"In all cases, meat from a knacker's yard is unfit for human consumption by reason of the lack of hygiene or the state of the animal", she said.

"At the time of the summonses, knacker's meat was being sold for about 16p a pound. Fresh horse meat was about 35p a pound and that meat left the premises of AAP all boxed up with labels saying 'beef' and was being sold to the trade, as meat for human consumption at 58p a pound," said Miss Wickham. In the period March to December last year, three companies bought 638 tons of meat from AAP for £828,000, the court heard.

In one case a health officer found a piece of "beef" which had more ribs than cows do. He confirmed it was horse meat.

In another incident, kangaroo meat was suspected and a vet had serum flown from Australia so he could confirm its identity.

Outside the court, Mr Bruce Cova, Hammersmith and Fulham's Environmental Health Officer, who led the operation, was angry at the punishment. He said: "It's ludicrous for a company with over £1m annual turnover to be given fines and costs that don't meet half of the ratepayers' bill for the investigation, which was £52,000."

Mr Bruce Cova: "Fines inadequate".



Inquiry after nine hurt in hospital fire

An investigation began yesterday after nine patients were seriously injured as fire damaged part of a ward at Warlingham Park Hospital, near Caterham, Surrey.

It was believed a burning cigarette set fire to a locker between two beds in the ward where 17 men in their seventies were sleeping. A nurse discovered the blaze and raised the alarm. The police, fire and ambulancemen who arrived at the mental hospital within minutes helped staff to evacuate the patients and bring the fire under control.

The nine injured were taken to the Mayday Hospital, Croydon, and four of them, suffering from serious burns, were transferred to special units at Queen Mary's Hospital, Roehampton, and Queen Victoria Hospital, East Grinstead. The ward was later sealed off as police brought in experts from Aldermaston to carry out a detailed investigation.

Mr Roger Hawkins, a spokesman for the regianal health authority, said: "A nurse discovered the blaze and raised the alarm and staff immediately evacuated the patients from there with the help of rescue services. The blaze was confined to part of the ward destroying three beds and a locked. The injuries to patients were burns and smoke inhalation. The staff acted very swiftly and had the fire under control by the time emergency services arrived."

Architecture

Isles look forward to cultural showpiece

By Charles McKean
Architecture Correspondent

If EEC funding can be secured, proposals for a cultural centre in the Western Isles will be taken down from the shelf, dusted, and realized in Stornoway on the Isle of Lewis. If built, it will provide Stornoway with a building, and with facilities, that will be the envy of many less remote communities.

The Western Isles Council was formed in the 1975 reorganization and has the double task of creating a unity between the Gaelic and English-speaking cultures and providing some form of cultural focus. The redundant town hall, forming a confident landmark of 1903 Edwardian chateau-architecture, created the opportunity. The town hall had a theatre, but not up to modern standards; and there is a derelict site next door.

The council's then director of architecture, Mr Guy Copeland, instructed the architects Campbell and Arnott to produce a scheme which would use the old building, the derelict site and would, in some indefinable way, produce a centre whose atmosphere and quality would be more than the sum of its parts.

The resulting proposal contains the central library for the district, a café, a museum, a theatre with associated rooms, studios for BBC Radio na Eilean, a video suite, and an audio-visual auditorium and cinema.

The main part of the building will be the new extension, entered on a raised plinth both from South Beach and from Point Street. At this point the building will have an open aspect.

The views out to sea will be spectacular. The less flexible spaces—auditorium, dressing rooms, creativity rooms and showers—are located in the older building where the restrictions of existing windows and walls matter less.

The new extension's interior is less easy to characterize, particularly because it is designed to be extended if necessary. Nor is the Edwardian original an easy building to match, particularly because the new extension has to cram in more floors than the old building. Scale problems have largely been avoided by the use of glass walling counterpointing the plain masonry blockwork.

In other words, the architects are relying to a large degree on the activities and lights behind the glass to create the interest, although they are of the opinion that their South Beach lift shafts complement the baronial towers. That is unlikely to be so.

The choice is clearly whether to be wholly austere and plain, or wholly riotous, like the original. More or less, the architects have chosen the former, and all the indications are that the result could be extremely elegant. Where, however, the modern approach still cannot match the buildings of our predecessors is the roof. A simple, unadorned roof such as is proposed is neither a non-existent flat roof, nor an obvious pitched roof. It is a semi-pitched compromise.

The Point Street facade has some of the grandeur one associates with museums in the United States, and if the scheme is built, and if it lives up to it promise, then the Western Isles Cultural Centre could well be worth a visit in its own right.

Virus risk closes laboratory

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

The largest and best known laboratory in which colonies of rhesus monkeys are bred in Britain is to be disbanded for public health reasons, despite a ban on the supply of the animals from former exporting countries in Asia.

The decision to close the animal house at Birmingham University's medical school is based on the risk of infection from a virus which can be fatal to a person bitten by one of the creatures.

There have been no such incidents since the colony was established nearly 35 years ago by Lord Zuckerman. But an inspection by the Health and Safety Executive suggests that the building needs extensive modernization to meet the standards recommended by the Medical Research Council for conditions of work which might involve the herpes simian B virus. This is the agent which infected, or carrier, monkeys could transfer to people or animals. Most recorded human infections have been fatal.

About half the colony of 200 monkeys is expected to be rehoused elsewhere and the other half may be put down.

The decision arises from a health and safety review of all aspects of work at the medical school in Birmingham, begun in 1978, after an accident in which a member of staff contracted smallpox. That was attributed to a virus escaping from a laboratory.

Victim's mother sues Yorkshire Ripper

A writ claiming damages has been issued against Peter Sutcliffe, the Yorkshire Ripper, by a woman whose daughter was his sixth victim. The case could make legal history when it is heard in the High Court.

Mrs Irene MacDonald, aged 59, of Leeds, is suing Sutcliffe, aged 35, the Bradford mass murderer now serving a life sentence at Parkhurst prison, Isle of Wight.

Miss Jayne MacDonald, aged 16, a shop assistant, was murdered on June 26, 1977 while walking home after an evening out with a boy friend.

Mr Wilfred MacDonald, aged 60, Jayne's father, died a few months after the murder, and Mrs MacDonald has said the cause was a broken heart.

Mr David Ake, senior partner in Ake, Tate and Co, Leeds solicitors, said today that a writ claiming damages had been been served on Sutcliffe's solicitor. Mr Ake said: "As far as I am aware, this is the first time a murderer has been sued by the relative of a victim".

Mrs MacDonald has been moved from her former home in Scott Hall Road, Leeds, by the local authority to a secret address in another part of the city.

Mr Jack Bransberg, a close family friend, said yesterday that Mrs MacDonald had no comment to make at this stage. "She is very disappointed with the lack of financial help she has received. She wants to put all this behind her and start a new life."

Mr Kerry MacGill, the Bradford solicitor representing Sutcliffe, confirmed yesterday that he had received the writ. "It will be defended", he said.

Mr Anelay Hart, solicitor for Mrs Doreen Hill of Middlesbrough, whose daughter Jacqueline was Sutcliffe's last victim, said: "We considered this matter earlier this year. A decision has not yet been made. We will watch the case with interest."

Euthanasia trial jury out

The jury in the euthanasia trial at the Central Criminal Court yesterday retired for the night after deliberating for five hours (Frances Gibb writes). Summing up, Mr Justice Neil Lawson said a statement by Mark Lyons, aged 70, about helping a woman to take tablets, amounted to a confession of aiding her suicide, but unless it was certain he put a bag over her head deliberately to kill her, he was not guilty of murder.

Mr Lyons, of West Hampstead, London, denies murder and aiding and abetting suicide. Nicholas Reed, of New Cross, London, denies aiding and abetting suicide.

Computer in leak inquiry is secure, police say

By Nicholas Timmins

Thames Valley police were yesterday continuing investigations into allegations that seven officers have been involved in leaking information from police computers to a private detective agency.

One officer has been suspended after the allegations in the *New Statesman* magazine. Both the Police National Computer and the Thames Valley Police Computer are said to be involved.

The Thames Valley system was set up in 1975 as a joint experiment with the Home Office to computerize information normally held in manual police files and indexes. The force maintains that the computer is particularly secure.

Only 62 of the force's 3,000 officers have a password that enables them to record, update or delete files. A further 394 have a different password allowing them to retrieve information without making alterations, deletions or additions.

The computer holds information on 150,000 people in a population of about 1.5 million. Known criminals and crimes are recorded as are suspects, missing persons victims of crime and associates of known criminals.

Mr Leslie Emment, Thames Valley's deputy chief constable insists that the system is much more secure than the Police National Computer in London. Scotland Yard recently had to tighten security there after journalists from *The Observer*, posing as policemen, obtained information from it.

Mr Emment says: "We have done our best to preserve the integrity of the Thames Valley computer. I am not naive enough to say that there will never ever be a leak of information."

The information had to be available to police officers, and the risk that there could be a "rotten apple" had to be recognized. His job, he said, was to keep that risk to a minimum, and to act if it became a reality.

Thames Valley police are already investigating an allegation from Mr Julian Jacottet, a Labour councillor and member of the police authority, that information has been leaked from the computer to people outside the force. An officer from the Wiltshire police is heading the inquiry and a report will be sent to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Even when stringent safeguards are built into data banks, they can still be broken by those who operate them, but the Government has been resisting pressure for the creation of a data protection authority to establish and oversee such safeguards.

In May, Britain signed the European convention on data protection, but has yet to enact new statutory safeguards. A White Paper is expected later this year, but Mr Timothy Raison, Minister of State at the Home Office, has said an independent body will not be set up to oversee them.

Instead, the Home Office is to be responsible for regulating the way data protection laws are enforced.

New Times supplement on sale

By a Staff Reporter

The first issue of *The Times Health Supplement* is on sale at newsagents today, price 45p. The editor, Miss Jill Turner, said last night there were indications that demand would outrun supply of some 35,000 copies printed.

Miss Turner, who worked formerly with *New Society*, said: "*The Times Health Supplement* will be the *Times* of the health service, the first authoritative paper for leaders in the field, whatever their interest or discipline.

"The established journals and magazines all have specialized points of view. The supplement will be the first paper in the middle of the great debates on health issues, with an appeal right across the professional disciplines."

Key features in the first issue include an article by Mr Norman Fowler, the new Secretary of State for Health and Social Services; research by Professor Harvey Brenner of Johns Hopkins University, showing that unemployment kills, particularly in Scotland; an exclusive report on the membership of EXIT, the voluntary euthanasia group; and a report on an attempt by Scottish doctors to ban photographs of childbirth.

SCOTS £50 NOTE

The first Scottish £50 note to be issued for more than 250 years goes into circulation on Monday. It is issued by the Clydesdale Bank and carries a portrait of Adam Smith.

'Bargain offer' regulations ambiguous, director says

By Robin Young, Consumer Affairs Correspondent

The Director General of Fair Trading said yesterday that he thought new legislation would be needed eventually to stamp out misleading price claims and bargain offers.

Mr Gordon Borrie was introducing his review of the much criticized Price Marking (Bargain Offers) Orders, 1979, undertaken at the request of Mrs Sally Openheim, Minister for Consumer Affairs.

He thought criticism of the orders had been exaggerated, but his report concedes that the present wording has substantial ambiguities which cause difficulties in interpretation and enforcement of the law. Though the difficulties might diminish as the orders became more familiar, there was already a case for amendments to be made.

Mr Borrie suggests a complete ban on comparisons with recommended retail prices. Although traders say that recommended retail prices are a useful benchmark, Mr Borrie thinks consumers cannot readily distinguish between genuine comparisons and those in some sectors, such as jewelry and power tools, where the recommended retail prices quoted are often unrealistic.

He also wants it made clear that the terms "normal", "usual" and "regular" when applied to prices should indicate a previous price, and that all previous prices quoted should be stated or calculable, and should be a price which the trader had offered for 28 consecutive days in the previous six months. The onus of proof should be on the trader instead of the enforcing officers.

Mr Borrie believes there are several problems with the orders which could not be satisfactorily dealt with by amendment. Those include abuses, encountered mainly in the furniture and carpet trades, in which prices are compared with "ready assembled price", "special order price", "after-sale price" or "high single-unit price".

Such claims are objectionable and could be misleading, the report says. To deal with the exploitation of technicalities and unforeseeable anomalies he proposes a new law generally prohibiting false or misleading price claims, supported by a prohibition of specific practices and removing the ambiguities.

The Office of Fair Trading said it knew of 33 successful prosecutions to date under the existing orders, and no acquittals. Most abuse had been in the carpet and furniture trades.

Review of the Price Marking (Bargain Offers) Orders 1979—A Report by the Director General of Fair Trading, available from Consumer Affairs Division, OFT, Breams Buildings, London EC4A 1PR.

Cruise missiles proposal

By Our Defence Correspondent

The 464 nuclear cruise missiles due to be stationed in Western Europe under the Nato modernization plan should be carried by Royal Navy submarines instead, Sir Philip Goodhart, former Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Army at the Ministry of Defence, says today.

In a "farewell memorandum" for Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, he says up to six submarines could carry 60 cruise missiles each. Others could be equipped with them for some of the time.

The cost could be met by deferring the Trident ballistic missile programme by four years.

New law covering breach of confidence proposed

By Marcel Berlins Legal Correspondent

The law of confidence, one of the widest nets in English law, is recommended for amendment by the Law Commission in a report published yesterday.

The law, which has its origins in a case to protect Queen Victoria's etchings, has developed in an erratic fashion. It has been used to protect trade secrets such as the design of a brassière or a glue, but also to protect secrets of the bedchamber and Cabinet room.

It was the law of confidence which was used by the Attorney General in the attempt to ban the Crossman diaries, and which has permanently prevented publication of the Distillers' Company documents concerning the manufacture of the drug thalidomide.

The proposed new law would clarify and extend the circumstances in which people who disclose information given to them in confidence, or which they have obtained underhand, can be sued for damages

At the same time the Law Commission accepts that it can be in the public interest to reveal secret information, and proposes that there should be a defence to an action for a breach of confidence.

Newspapers and others who have published or disclosed confidential information have had to argue previously that they were disclosing "an iniquity", and judges have tended to draw this very tightly; misconduct, even a civil wrong which was not a crime has been held not to be sufficiently iniquitous to override the rights of confidence.

The Law Commission proposes a reform which would protect disclosure that was in the public interest — and it emphasizes this means more than *of* public interest.

The report recommends the abolition of the existing civil action for breach of confidence, the scope of which, it says, is unclear, and its replacement by a new statutory tort (civil wrong). A suggested draft Bill is attached to the report. The commision limits itself to discussing civil remedies and does not deal with possible criminal acts committed by informants.

Legal action by the person whose confidence has been broken could lie not only against the person who disclosed the information but against anyone else — a newspaper, for instance — who published it knowing that it had been abtained by a breach of confidence.

Anyone who uses a bugging device, a telephone tap, or any other form of surreptitious surveillance could be sued, though an exception is made for police or security forces where the use such devices as part of their official functions.

Anyone who acquired information by using violence, menaces, deception, or by being somewhere he had no authority to be could also be sued, as could someone who obtained the information by theft or other criminal acts.

Extracting data from a computer without authority could also count as a breach of confidence giving rise to legal action.

The commission's test is: Does the public interest in the information being disclosed outweigh that of keeping it confidential?

The report does not define public interest, other than saying that the court trying the action should take into account all the circumstances, including how the information was obtained by the plaintiff in the first place, the "extent and character" of its disclosure and use by the person disclosing it, and the time that had elapsed since the information became subject to the obligation of confidence.

It makes clear that there could be a public interest in disclosure even if the information did not relate to some crime, iniquity or misconduct.

A judge would have the power to order that a breach of confidence action involving a public interest defence should be tried by a jury, Normally it would be heard by a High Court or county court judge.

The commission suggests that an action for breach of confidence should not be available where the information in question is already "in the public domain", that is, generally available to the public. documents read out in open court (as in the recent case of Ms Harriet Harman) would be in the public domain.

The commission makes recommendations on the remedies, including damages, that would be available for breach of confidence. A plaintiff could be awarded damages for mental distress, where a personal confidence had been broken but no fiancial loss sustained. In cases where a trade secret had been divulged, the court could order that the innocent recipient of the secret should pay royalties if it used the information commercially.

The report makes it clear that confidences subject to the new law would include personal and marital secrets, trade secrets, confidences obtained by employees in their jobs, and political and government secrets.

Breach of Confidence (Report no, 110), The Law Commission; Stationery Office, £8.35.

article, page 13



Irene Johner helping with the grape harvest at Lamberhurst Priory, Kent, where there are 32 acres of vines.

Peers angry over cuts in BBC Services

By Kenneth Gosling

The closure of some of the BBC's foreign language services it to be questioned at Westminster by peers who were not told of Monday's decision.

The House of Lords voted heavily in July against the Cabinet's original proposal to close seven of the services. On Monday, the Commons was told that three services — Italian, Spanish for Europe and Maltese — would still have to go, but no statement was made in the Lords.

Lord Byers, leader of the Liberal peers, is to ask the Government why the services scheduled to disappear next spring, should be cut to save £500,000 a year.

The Italian and Spanish services each have an estimated regular audience of 500,000 and have been on the air continuously for 40 years.

Lord Byers will table a question for oral answer early next session, referring to peers' anger at not being told of the revised package of cuts, halving the original saving of £3m. Cuts in the capital programme will be made in 1983-84 and 1984-85.

Two weeks ago, ministers indicated that a statement would probably be made before Parliament rose, but officially the Lords has still not been told.

Lord Trefgarne is the foreign Office minister specifically responsible for the Government's relations with the external services and is more familiar with them than Mr Richard Luce, the Foreign Office minister of state who announced the package in the Commons. Lord Trefgarne wound up for the Government in the July debate, but has so far given the Lords no statement on the matter.

Muggers prowled like wolves

The Central Criminal Court was told yesterday of a "wolf pack" that hunted in the streets of south London. Cowardly black muggers, dressed all in black, with rubber training shoes for silent approach, lurked in the shadows before pouncing on women walking alone.

In a year they made 500 street attacks in the Brixton area and styled themselves the Wolves because they always struck at night and selected a single victim, Mr Michael Stuart Moore, for the prosecution, said.

One of the gang, Lemard Wallace, aged 20, who confessed to more than 150 muggings, was jailed for three years. Judge Abdela, QC, spoke of the "appalling chaos and calamity" which befell victims and told him that only his age had saved him from a much longer sentence.

Wallace's brother; Michael, aged 19, who acted as lookout, was sent to borstal. The brothers were both unemployed and live in Overton Road, Brixton.

Mr Stuart Moore said that only white or Asian women were attacked. When victims put up a fight, they were punched, beaten and kicked into submission.

Nationality Bill and riots linked

By Lucy Hodges

The summer riots and the nationality Bill are linked today by an immigrant welfare organizaton which says black people have suffered years of hostile debate about their right to live in Britian.

The Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants says in its annual report that it is no coincidence that the year which saw the serious disturbances in Britain's cities has also seen nationality and immigration law strike more deeply than ever into the security of Britain's black community.

It adds that the nationality Bill, which is likely to come into force in 1983, will not endure because the Labour Party is committed to repeal it. The report restates the ways in which the Bill is alleged to be racialist.

First, it says the Bill is based on discriminatory immigration legislation: almost all the 210,000 people left effectively stateless as British Overseas Citizens are of Indian ancestry.

Second, it says the Government has regarded ancestral connexions as stronger than other close links with the United Kingdom: many white South Africans will become full British citizens while 20,000 East African Asians settled permanently here will become British Overseas citizens.

Third, the council says children will be born stateless in Britain for the first time because of the decision to remove the right of those born here to be British automatically. This has been done because of fears of black immigration, says the council.

Fourth, it claims the Act will discriminate in the way in its applications. "In future, the citizenship or immigration status of parents will have to be verified before a child born here is accepted as British, and such tests will be applied more or less rigorously on a racially discriminatory basis."

Last, the report says the Bill takes away important existing rights, in particular the right to registration of Commonwealth citizens settled here before 1973, while preserving the rights of largely white people for their lifetimes.

The report says the council is increasingly involved in defending the security, under nationality and immigration law of the black community.

"Rather than remaining an organization of some recognized usefulness but diminishing significance as it deals with the late stages of a period of migraton now long past its peak, the council is perhaps more than ever involved in fighting on issues which go to demonstrate that the black community is here to stay and that the law and its administration must guarantee ethnic minorities civic rights equal to those of the white community."

Annual Report 1980-81, from Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants, 44 Theobalds Road, London WC1X 8SP.

☐ A black political caucus group, on the lines of those in the United States Congress and North American cities, is being planned for Britain, to push for black representation in politics and the adoption of policies for black people.

The caucus of Britain's 50 black and Asian councillors could be set up soon at a conference in Brent, north London.

The London-based Standing Conference of Afro-Caribbean and Asian Councillors is asking non-white councillors to contact it because of the difficulty of finding them.

The caucus would also consider the fact that Britain's MPs are white.

In the United States, 17 non-white Congressmen formed the national black council in 1979 and in New York there were 22 in the local assemblies.

Black and Asian councillors are asked to contact Mr Russell Profitt, 367 Hither Green Lane, London SE13.

No day off for maker of rainbows

From a Correspondent
Birmingham

A Birmingham industrial tribunal has upheld the dismissal of Mr Colin Jones for taking the day off to see and celebrate the wedding of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The tribunal was told that he watched it on television, helped to organize a charity party in the afternoon and attended a friend's garden party in the evening.

But his employer, Victor Plastics, of Bedworth, Warwickshire, which calls itself "the rainbowmakers", had ordered him to come to work as shift superintendent in its plastic rainbow factory.

The tribunal heard that staff were given the wedding day off but that production workers were told to come in and have another day off

The tribunal upheld the company's production-first policy as reasonable and rejected Mr Jones's claim that he was unfairly dismissed. Mr Brian Walton, the tribunal chairman, said that Mr Jones had been warned beforehand of the consequences, but he added: "It is unfortunate that he should have been dismissed for such a thing".

Mr Jones, aged 31, of Elm Tree Road, Nuneaton, Warwickshire, said he had expected a lesser punishment. Mr Donald Almond, the company's managing director, said that the rest of the workforce had agreed to come in because of the need to get out urgent orders

After the hearing Mr Jones said: "It is no wonder that the great is going out of Great Britain. A country is *not* just production, it is a spirit. In other days people might have been hanged for this, but now the factory opens, the law upholds it and I am out of work".

Taxman jailed for blackmail

From Our Correspondent
Maidstone

A tax inspector who blackmailed a businessman whose tax affairs he was dealing with was jailed for three years at Maidstone Crown Court yesterday.

Brian Bates, aged 42, of The Crescent, Canterbury, pleaded guilty to a blackmail charge concerning £6,000 and another of corruptly receiving £3,000 as a fee or reward for forbearing to assess income tax liability

Mr Michael Kennedy, QC, for the prosecution, said telephone conversations and discussions involving Bates and the businessman had been recorded by the police.

Mr Arnold Vick, QC, for the defence, said Bates was hard pressed financially at the time.

George Stavri, aged 42, of Carlton Avenue, Broadstairs, an audit clerk employed by the businessman, was given a nine-month prison sentence suspended for a year, and was ordered to pay £600 towards prosecution costs.

Stavri, who was said to be a friend of the tax inspector, pleaded guilty to corruptly soliciting for Mr Bates the sum of £6,000 as a fee

Expelled RSPCA official publicizes private report

By Hugh Clayton

Claims that senior paid staff of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals tried to influence the composition of the elected governing council were made public for the first time yesterday. They were strongly denied by Mr Julian Hopkins, executive director of the RSPCA.

They appeared at the end of a report prepared for the council earlier this year by Binder Hamlyn, the City accountants. They said at the start of the document that the council had asked them to investigate only "such allegations or parts of allegations as appeared to us to be of a financial nature".

The claims which were not investigated were listed at the end of the report. A copy of it was given to *The Times* by Mr Richard Course, who was expelled from the council and the society on Wednesday, on the grounds that he has broken a signed undertaking not to publish any part of the report. He denied having done so while a member

One allegation concerned a staff meeting late in 1979 which Mr Hopkins told the *The Times* he had attended. The allegation stated that he had "urged staff to join the society, saying they should then seek his advice as to which way they should cast their votes".

Another claim, listed but not investigated, was that "Mr Hopkins has urged certain members of the society to get rid of some council members, including some who have attempted to scrutinize his financial operations, or have resisted his request that the RSPCA finance his wife's foreign travel".

"What is so wicked about that is that it links it with my wife's foreign travel," Mr Hopkins said. "The allegations are quite unfair. It would be crazy for us to try to influence elections." He said he and many other staff were members of the society, which is the largest campaining animal charity in Britain.

"I think it appropriate for the chief executive to be a member in principle," he said. It enabled him to "test the system" and ensure, through his own experience, that members were receiving the publications to which they were entitled.

Mr Course, is an executive director of the League Against Cruel Sports, and is campaigning for an extraordinary general meeting of the society to reinstate him.

Wine served in Holloway

From Our Correspondent, Winchester

A woman prisoner in Holloway Prison cured her drink problem by not taking advantage of a Home Office allowance of half a bottle of wine a day to prisoners on remand, Winchester Crown Court was told yesterday.

The revelation of the drink allowance brought a gasp of astonishment from Judge McCreery, QC, who commented: "God bless my soul. Is it provided at public expense?"

He was assured by Mr Simon Russen, for the defence, that it was paid for and brought in by visitors.

The judge observed: "I always say that I learn something new every day I sit in court".

Before the court was Mrs Elizabeth White, who had spent 11 weeks on remand in Holloway. She had set fire to her home in Mountbatten Avenue, Romsey, Hampshire, after an argument wih her husband.

Mr Russen told the judge: "This lady had had a drink problem, but while in Holloway — where, apparently, unconvicted prisoners are allowed a wine allowance of half a bottle a day — she has not had a drop to drink".

Mrs White, aged 45, who admitted arson, was put on probation for two years by the judge, who told her: "You have given up your drink while in Holloway and that is a good beginning".

Dentist jailed for rape

From Our Correspondent, Nottingham

A dentist who tried to rape a patient aged 19 in the dental chair in his surgery, was sent to prison for five years yesterday.

Richard Hardy, aged 28 was told by Mr Justice Mars-Jones at Nottingham Crown Court: "It is difficult to imagine a more serious offences committed by a professional medical man against his patient.

"This girl was entirely at your mercy. You injected her with heavy doses of a drug which rendered her incapable of defending herself. You used your professional skill for your own end and betrayed her trust just to satisfy your lust.

"I realize that you have lost your job, your friends and probably your wife and the future looks bleak; but the public must be protected

Hardy of Devon Close, Moira, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, was convicted of attempting to rape the girl in his surgery and raping her at home the following day when he went to visit her. He had denied both charges. He was jailed for five years for rape and three years for attempted rape, the sentences to run concurrently.

Mr Dudley Bennett, for the defence, said that Hardy would be struck-off the list of practitioners by the Dental Council. Mrs Hardy had given birth to a daughter three weeks ago.

DOUBTS ON HOUSING BENEFIT

By Pat Healey
Social Services Correspondent

Government proposals to introduce a unified housing benefit will be introduced in a new Social Security Bill in the next session of Parliament, in spite of opposition from local anthorities who will have to administer the scheme.

But the Bill will cover specifically only local authority tenants, leaving the introduction of a wider scheme to regulations to be made by the Secretary of State For Social Services.

The Bill will also introduce the Government's revised proposals for transferring responsibility for about 90 per cent of sickness benefit payments from the state to employers.

That has been made possible by the Government's belated decision to accept, after all, the position of the Confederation of British Industry that employers would accept the idea only if they were reimbursed all of their extra costs.

It is not clear, however, how the Government has overcome the objections of local authorities to the housing benefit scheme. Local authorities objected mainly because the proposals, as outlined in a consultative paper last March, would have meant that more than two million people now receiving some help with their rents would have been made worse off. They insisted as a last resort position that no one should be more than 50p worse off.

Ministers have assured local authorities in recent weeks that the proposals in the Bill will substantially reduce the number of losers and confine them to the least poor.

The scheme to be introduced in the Bill is likely to be seen as a diluted form of the original,

Action urged to save disease babies

By Annabel Ferriman

Black children are dying unnecessarily because of a disease which often goes undiagnosed, but which is affecting about 3,000 people.

Sickle cell anaemia makes children particularly susceptible to infections such as meningitis, pneumonia and blood poisoning, and can lead to sudden death.

Family doctors can mistake its symptoms of pain, tiredness and loss of appetite for other conditions, so rapid and appropriate action is, therefore, not always taken when the child suffers a crisis.

Now the Sickle Cell Society, founded in 1979 to publicize the disease, has called for screening of new-born babies to provide early diagnosis.

A Society report published yesterday says it would be necessary to screen, by a blood test, only babies of Afro-Caribbean, Mediterranean and Asian origin whose mothers have sickle cell trait, which means they are carriers. Pregnant women are already often screened for this.

Dr Adrian Stephens, a consultant haematologist at St Bartholomew's Hospital, London, and medical adviser to the society, told a press conference to launch the report that if babies were diagnosed at birth, they could be given antibiotics to protect them against serious infections.

He said education was vital for family doctors, because many were trained before much was known about the disease and before there was large scale immigration.

Miss Elizabeth Anionwu, a health visitor tutor from the sickle cell centre at Willesden General Hospital, north west London, where adults who want to know if they are carriers can be given blood tests and advice, said screening would be cost effective because many children with the disease entered hospital during a crisis when they could be treated at home

It would also avoid the trauma for the parents who were often worried that their child was frequently ill without knowing what was wrong.

The disease turns the normal round red blood cells into sickle shapes, which means they flow less smoothly through the vessels.

Sickle Cell Disease: the need for improved services. (From the Sickle Cell Society, c/o Brent Community Health Council, Rear Block, 16 High Street, Harlesden, London NW10 4LX, 50p plus 20p postage and packing.)

Seal cull opponents sail

From our Correspondent, Kirkwall

Two boatloads of conservationists who have arrived in Orkney to stop the slaughter of 1,200 grey seal pups sailed out of Kirkwall early yesterday in the local fishing vessel Jenny Lee and a 40 ft inflatable boat to spray the threatened pups with a blue dye, to make their pelts worthless.

They are members of the Sea Shepherd campaign, led by David McColl, aged 27, said that by the weekend he hoped to have up to 75 of his members supporting the £15,000 operation.

Yesterday's first group was making for the uninhabited island of North Fara near the seal colonies involved in the cull. Mr McColl said that the hunt in the Western Isles, in which 750 pups were to die, had almost been abandoned because of public pressure and action by Sea Shepherd. He claimed that as a first victory.

ASPEL RETURNS

Michael Aspel, the former BBC newsreader, Miss World compere and Capital Radio disc jockey is to go back to presenting the news. Mr Aspel, who left the BBC in 1968, also has a wide following as the compere or independent television *Give us a Clue*. From January he will also present a Friday night news magazine programme, The Six O'clock Show, for London Weekend Television.

More unrest follows Solidarity strike

From Dessa Trevisan
Warsaw, Oct 29

Although yesterday's national strike by Solidarity ended after one hour as planned, it has been followed by local strikes in many parts of Poland. In defiance of official warnings, old strikes are persisting and new ones are being called.

The Communist authorities have let it be known that they may seek parliamentary approval for a temporary ban on all strikes tomorrow when General Jaruzelski, the party leader and Prime Minister, addresses the Sejm in Warsaw. But it is no longer certain that they will go ahead with this plan. Speaking to the party Central Committee yesterday, Mr Kasiemirz Barcikowski, a Politbureau member, said: "The parliamentary session will take an appropriate decision demonstrating its attitude to the strikes". Then he went on to say that sterner measures would follow only if "the conduct of Solidarity remains unchanged".

Behind these words lies the uncomfortable fact that the Communists have failed to secure support for a ban on strikes even from their traditional allies, the Democratic which are allowed to function to give the impression of a multi-party system. It appears, therefore, that at this juncture, the Commonists may have to content themselves with another appeal to Solidarity—this time from Parliament—to refrain from striking.

The authorities are deriving some consolation from the fact that yesterday's protest strike was not total, but they are not trying to minimize its effect. Union spokesmen were able to claim today that the turnout in all the large industries was almost total and in lesser ones could be regarded as satisfactor.

At the Sosnowiec coal mine in Silesia, the miners are refusing to go back to work until they have received a satisfactory police report on Tuesday's incident, when a capsule of poison-gas was thrown from a passing car at the pit gates and several dozen miners had to be taken to hospital. In Zyrardow, where textile workers have been on strike since the middle of the month, city transport has now come to a standstill.

The chairman of Solidarity, Mr Lech Walesa, went today to Zielona Gora, another trouble spot near the East German frontier, and Skrzysko-Kamienna, south of Warsaw, where strike-alert was proclaimed this morning after the union headquarters were demolished during the night by unknown persons. The local union branch regards the incident as yet another deliberate attack on Solidarity. As this is an issue which is regarded as of national importance, the union leadership has to approve this strike, although it is calling for restraint elsewhere.

Among other strikes today, students at Warsaw University stopped work for four hours.

50-YEAR AWARD FOR BREZHNEV

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Oct 29

President Brezhnev, who now holds more medals, decorations and badges than any politician since the Soviet Union was founded, was today given another award.

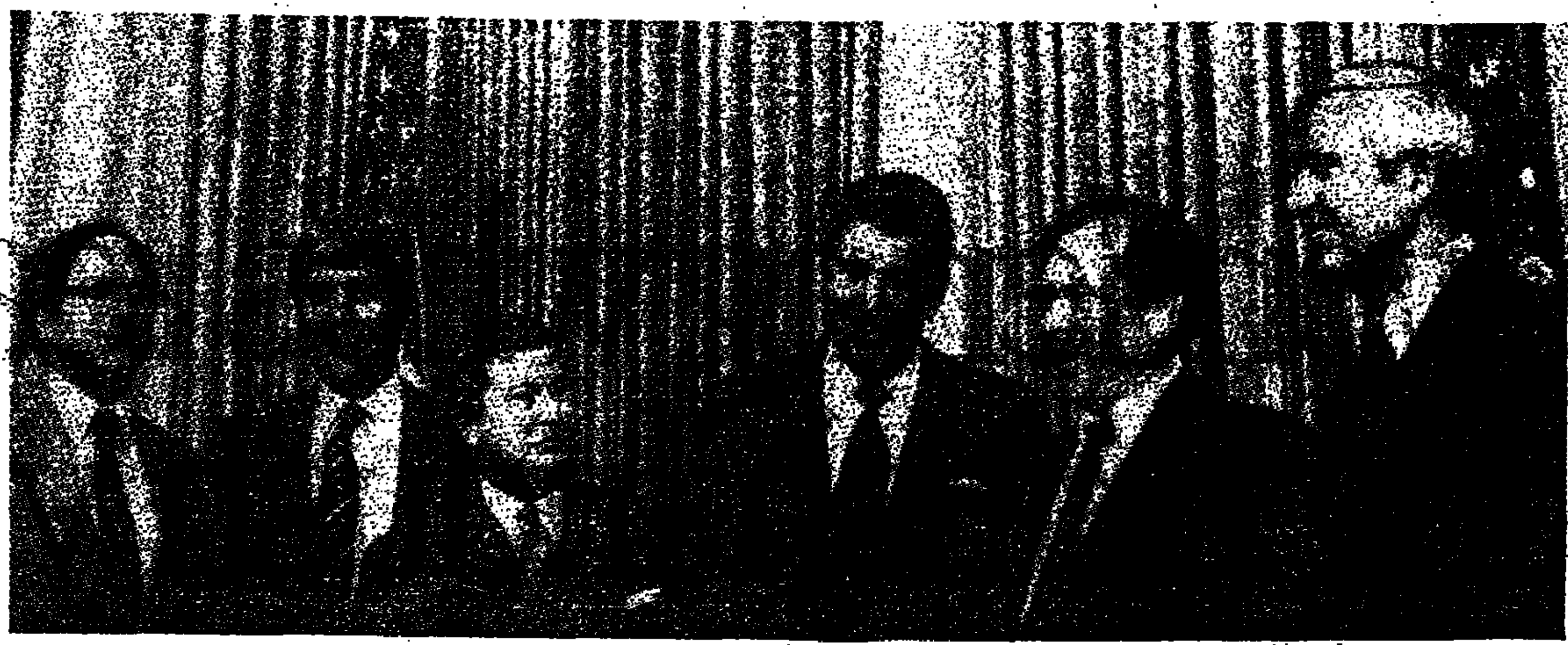
A newly instituted badge honouring those who have been members of the Communist Party for 50 years was pinned on the Soviet leader's chest today by Mr Mikhail Suslov, the influential Politburo member and veteran ideologue.

Mr Brezhnev described the badge as a tribute of honour and respect to the worthy fighting men of the party and its veterans. He said there were, among the party ranks, still a number of old Bolsheviks who joined in Lenin's time

"Always and everywhere, in peaceful labour or in battle, in production or in an executive office, I was, am and will be above all a Communist", Mr Brezhnev declared. He was congratulated after the Kremlin ceremony by other members of the Politburo.

The Soviet leader, the first man to receive the badge which was announced by the party's Central Committee yesterday, is by no means the longest-serving Communist. Mr Arvid Pelshe, now aged 82, joined the party before the revolution.

How the Awacs deal was won



A jubilant President Reagan shares his Awacs triumph with a group of senators in the Oval Office of the White House.

Arm-twisting, flattery and charm gave Reagan Senate converts

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, Oct 29

"What does your arm feel like?" a reporter asked one of the senators who earlier this week had been exposed during a private White House meeting to the full blast of presidential lobbying in support of the Awacs aircraft sale to Saudi Arabia. "I think I'll need a transplant," the senator replied before going off to vote for the $8,500m (£4,700m) arms package.

Yesterday's 52-48 Senate vote in favour of the Awacs deal provided the most dramatic example yet of the persuasive powers of President Reagan. At the beginning of this week the President was still well short of the 50 votes he needed to prevent a Senate veto of the sale.

But by using a combination of arm-twisting, flattery and sheer charm he managed to persuade nine fence-sitting senators to support him and five declared opponents of the Awacs deal to change sides. A jubilant Senator Howard Baker, majority leader in the Senate said after the vote that President Reagan had shown he could sell refrigerators to the Eskimos if he wanted to.

The presidential plea many cannot resist

Some of the votes undoubtedly were bought through deals, although this is denied by the White House. But the sheer aura of the President seems to have been a more important factor. "When the most powerful man in the world says: 'I need your help', that's a rather potent argument", commented Senator John Glenn, who remained opposed to the sale.

The power of presidential persuasion explains why when Senator Roger Jepsen, the first important convert to the President's side this week, was asked what factors had made him change his mind, he replied rather lamely: "Nothing has changed, but me". Senator William Cohen, another late convert, sounded more convincing when he explained that he feared a defeat of the Awacs deal would cause a backlash against Israel and American Jewry. Several senators have complained recently that the Awacs debate was stirring latent antisemitism in America.

There are a number of reasons why President Reagan, who went into hospital for a medical check-up today, invested so much of his personal prestige in the Awacs deal. As he explained on numerous occasions and repeated again in the letter which he sent to all 100 senators only hours before yesterday's vote, the deal was necessary for the long-term security of the Middle East and in particular to ensure the stability of the pro-western regime in Saudi Arabia.

Without spelling it out, President Reagan clearly hopes to persuade the Saudis openly to support the peace process in the Middle East and also give further help to Mr Philip Habib, his special envoy, during his renewed Lebanon peace mission next month. By ensuring the deal goes through he also hopes to bring other moderate leaders, such as King Husain of Jordan, who is about to arrive in Washington from London, into the peace process.

There is also the fact that the deal, which includes Sidewinder missiles, long-range fuel tanks and refuelling aircraft, is the most valuable arms transaction in history. An order worth $8,500m is not one at which even a country like the United States, which is spending billions of dollars reequipping its own defences, looks askance.

Too much prestige put at risk

A far more important reason, however, for the President's last-minute lobbying blitz was the question of his own credibility, both at home and overseas. The President and his advisers argued that a congressional veto of the Awacs deal would seriously impair the power of the President to conduct foreign policy.

Although some of the President's Democratic critics would cast doubt on this, arguing that the Administration has not yet formulated a foreign policy that could be impaired, a defeat on the Awacs issue would have been every bit as serious for the President as the defeats suffered by President Nixon on the bombing of Cambodia or President Ford on sending arms to Turkey.

"Once the President was fully committed on this issue we could not afford to lose", said an aide, explaining why the Administration had gone to such extraordinary lengths to ensure victory. He explained that although Awacs was only a relatively minor isue for the American public compared with inflation or high interest rates, the President's popularity ratings would have tumbled if a Senate defeat had shown that he was not such a "power house" President after all.

Republican leaders are now concerned that the President may have invested too much of his personal prestige in the Awacs issue. They point out that there are more important votes on additional tax and spending cuts looming on the horizon and that some senators may react against having been dragooned into supporting the President on an issue for which they had no enthusiasm and which will win them little gratitude among their own voters.

Letters reaffirm support for Israel

It remains to be seen what effects, either short term or medium-term, yesterday's vote will have on the Middle East. The five Awacs are not due for delivery for another four years so they will not immediately affect the military balance in the region.

Paradoxically, although Israel was strongly opposed to the Awacs deal (the purported threat which the Awacs posed to Israel's security was the main reason for the congressional opposition to the sale), yesterday's vote may prove to have strengthened Israel's hand with the United States.

In his letter to senators President Reagan reaffirmed that America's "unshakable commitment" to Israel remained unchanged and in another letter to Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, he reiterated a determination "to help Israel maintain its military and technological advantage'. Mr Begin may well seek open evidence of this when he next asks for more military and economic assistance from Washington. During a visit by Mr Begin to Washington last month Israel and the United States reached agreement on "strategic cooperation" in the Middle East, an accord which the Israelis may now try to develop.

Yesterday's vote will also strengthen Mr Begin's hand when the question of Palestinian autonomy arises in future Middle East negotiations. He will point out that the Saudis have not only repeatedly refused to join the Camp David peace process but also that the Saudis support the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Meanwhile, the administration has announced that the two Awacs sent to Egypt after the assassination of President Sadat are to be withdrawn during the next few days. A State Department spokesman said the easing of tension in the area led to a decision to withdraw the aircraft. There are still four Awacs operating on a "temporary" basis in Saudi Arabia.



Mr Menachem Begin: Given pledge of aid.

PRESIDENT DENIES SHAKE-UP

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Oct 29

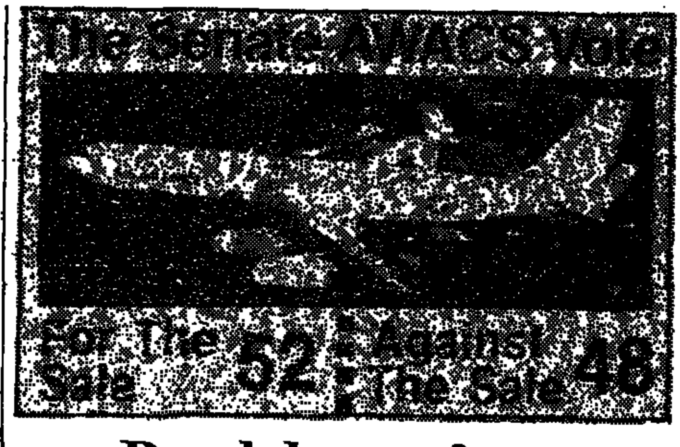
Before leaving for a medical check-up, President Reagan tonight denied news reports that he was planning a shake-up of his foreign policy team for allowing him to be forced into a situation where he had to make extensive use of his personal influence to win the Awacs debate.

The criticisms were aimed particularly at Mr Richard Allen, the President's National Security Adviser who headed the White House Awacs task force. Mr Allen has been criticized for failing to assess the extent of the congressional opposition to the Awacs deal and also for the Administration's inability to link the Awacs sale to any coherent diplomatic plan to ease the Middle East conflict.

Mr Reagan praised Mr Allen who he said was doing "a fine job". He also praised Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State whom he described as "one of the finest we have had for a long time."

Asked if he planned to keep his team intact he replied: "Yes, we're all getting along fine and there will be no musical chairs. I am happy with the team.

The Saudi plan for the Middle East is seen as a helpful new step. Its most significant feature, Mr Reagan said, was that it would "recognize Israel as a nation to be negotiated with."



Breakdown of vote on Capitol Hill

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington, Oct 29

The roll-call vote by which the United States Senate rejected the resolution of disapproval of the sale of Awacs aircraft and other military equipment to Saudi Arabia is as follows. A "No" vote was a vote in favour of the sale.

FOR THE RESOLUTION (48): Republicans (12)—Boschwitz (Minn), D'Amato (NY), Danforth (Mo), Durenberger (Minn), Hatfield (Ore), Hawkins (Fla), Heinz (Pa), Kasten (Wis), Packwood (Ore), Roth (Del), Specter (Pa), Weicker (Conn). Democrats (36)—Baucus (Mont), Bentsen (Tex), Biden (Del), Bradley (NJ), Bumpers (Ark), Burdick (ND), Byrd, Robert (W Va), Cannon (Nev), Chiles (Fla), Cranston (Calif), Deconcini (Ariz), Dixon (Ill), Dodd (Conn), Eagleton (Mo), Ford (Ky), Glenn (Ohio), Hart (Colo), Heflin (Ala), Hollings (SC), Inouye (Hawaii), Jackson (Wash), Kennedy (Mass), Leahy (Vt), Levin (Mich), Matsunaga (Hawaii), Metzenbaum (Ohio), Mitchell (Me), Moynihan (NY), Pell (RI), Proxmire (Wis), Pryor (Ark), Riegle (Mich), Sarbanes (Md), Sasser (Tenn), Tsongas (Mass), Williams (NJ).

AGAINST THE RESOLUTION (52): Republicans (41)—Abdnor (SD), Andrews (ND), Armstrong (Colo), Baker (Tenn), Chafee (RI), Cochran (Miss), Cohen (Me), Denton (Ala), Dole (Kan), Domenici (NM), East (NC), Garn (Utah), Goldwater (Ariz), Gorton (Wash), Grassley (Iowa), Hatch (Utah), Hayakawa (Calif), Helms (NC), Humphrey (NH), Jepsen (Iowa), Kassebaum (Kan), Laxalt (Nev), Lugar (Ind), Mathias (Md), Mattingly (Ga), McClure (Idaho), Murkowski (Alaska), Nickles (Okla), Percy (Ill), Pressler (SD), Quayle (Ind), Rudman (NH), Schmitt (NM), Simpson (Wyo), Stafford (Vt), Stevens (Alaska), Symms (Idaho), Thurmond (SC), Tower (Tex), Wallop (Wyo), Warner (Va). Democrats (11)—Boren (Okla), Byrd, Harry (Va), Exon (Neb), Huddleston (Ky), Johnston (La), Long (La), Melcher (Mont), Nunn (Ga), Randolph (W Va), Stennis (Miss), Zorinsky (Neb).

Senators Gorton, Cohen, Andrews, Zorinsky and Jepsen had all been sponsors of the resolution opposing the Awacs sale but voted for the sale in the Senate yesterday. Senator Orrin Hatch switched to supporting the President after the assassination of President Sadat.

Arabs anxiously await reaction of Saudis

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, Oct 29

The Arab nations opposed to the Camp David accords are anxiously waiting to discover whether Saudi Arabia will be induced to give its support to United States peace efforts in the Middle East now that the American Senate has approved the sale of Awacs aircraft to Riyadh.

The initial Saudi reaction, which was one of wild enthusiasm for President Reagan, carefully excluded any commitment to the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement and, this afternoon, the Saudis blandly denied a report that Crown Prince Fahd had expressed his support for President Mubarak during a visit to Bonn.

Nevertheless, Prince Sultan Ibn Abdul Aziz, the Saudi Defence Minister, this evening expressed his deep gratitude to the United States. He added: "The Saudi people will undoubtedly never forget this stand by their friends."

Whether this gratitude will be translated into material terms is an open question but several Arab states, especially Syria, fear that the Saudis have already privately agreed to back the Camp David accords.

Syrian newspapers, ever the faithful mouthpieces of President Assad's Government, questioned the importance of the Awacs sale. The daily *Al Baath* recalled that President Reagan had stated that the Awacs would not be used against Israel. It suggested that the United States had some ulterior purpose in sending the aircraft to Saudi Arabia.

In Beirut, leftist and pro-Palestinian newspapers argued that Arab leaders should not be deflected by America's arms deal but should continue to insist that the United States deal with the problem of the Palestinians.

Mr Rafik Khoury, the leading columnist in the independent *Al Anwar*, claimed: "The Middle East needs strong leadership and it is not enough for the United States to play the role of arms dealer. The United States has no right to leave the Palestinian vacuum unfilled." If it did not address itself to this problem, then "it will be filled either by Soviet political penetration or by Israeli military invasion".

The Saudis are as keen as any of their moderate neighbours to see the Americans fill that vacuum. Long before President Sadat's assassination, they had resisted any harsh condemnation of the Camp David accords in the hope that something might emerge from the stalled talks on Palestinian autonomy. Since Mr Mubarak became President the Saudis, like most Arab nations, have avoided any personal criticism of the new Egyptian leader.

It was in this context that the Saudi daily paper *Al Medina* said earlier this week that the Arabs should give Mr Mubarak "a one-year period of grace", pointing out that he had "a clean Arab record". It was equally significant that the newspaper's leading article appeared before the Senate vote on the Awacs, thus distancing Saudi Arabia's sympathy for American Middle East policy from any suggestion of a quid pro quo over the aircraft sale.

Saudi jubilation this morning, however, was undisguised. The newspaper *Al Jazira* announced that Mr Reagan had entered "the tent of history as one of the greatest American leaders in recorded history". The Jiddah newspaper *Okaz* said that the Senate vote was "a victory for Reagan's dignity and influence in holding the helm of America's foreign policy".

But the Saudi press evinced a disturbing trust in President Reagan's ability to oppose Israel, and it is not difficult to see how this line of reasoning might develop. If the Americans can oppose Israel by selling Awacs to the Arabs, the Saudis will be asking soon, why can't they oppose Israel over the Palestinians and ensure a Palestinian state on the West Bank?

Where spy-in-the-sky will be deployed

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

The final judgment of the wisdom of President Reagan in pushing the sale of arms to Saudi Arabia through the Senate will have to wait until the strategic impact of the decision has been felt in the Middle East. But by then, Ronald Reagan map no longer be in the White House.

What the arms will do to the Saudi Air Force is clear. What the Saudis will do with the arms remains the big imponderable.

The £4,700m package, said to be the largest in history, includes: five Awacs radar aircraft with spares and support facilities; six KC707 airborne tankers, which like the Awacs are based on the Boeing 707 airliner and are made on the same production line; extra fuel tanks to extend the range of 60 F15s already on order for the Saudis; improved new ground radar installations; and Sidewinder AIM-9L air-to-air missiles for the F-15s.

So anxious was President Reagan to persuade the Senate to approve the sale that White House aides have been emphasizing in recent weeks what an Awacs cannot do rather than what it can.

They have tried to imply that it is an old-fashioned aircraft with radar equipment dating from the 1960s, having no electronic counter-countermeasures, no intelligence-gathering capacity and no ability to detect slow-moving equipment on the ground.

One irate Congressman complained that it could tell what was going on inside Israel's high-rise hotels. Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, said: "Not unless the hotel is moving at 65 knots". Neither can it detect tanks, it is claimed.

But from its height of 29,000 ft, the cruising E3A Awacs should be able to pick up low-flying enemy aircraft from distances of 150 to 200 miles and could detect larger, higher targets up to 360 miles away. In general it can see seven times farther than ground-based radar stations.

Assuming that this warning is used to scramble the air defence squadrons in less than 10 minutes, the enemy could be intercepted while up to 50 miles away from his target, the Saudi oil wells for instance.

Moreover, while the Awacs might not have the same intelligence-gathering capability as has the Grumman E2C Hawkeye, which the Israelis have, its size and capacity enable it to stay in the air much longer. Five aircraft will enable the Saudis to keep one in the air all the time. One aircraft can stay aloft for up to 11 hours — and twice as long with mid-flight refuelling.

The aircraft which the Awacs would scramble will probably be the F15s. The Awacs themselves will be based first at Dhahran, then redeployed at a new airfield at Kharj, near Riyadh. The F15s will be based in groups of 20 at Dhahran, protecting vital oilfields; at Taif, from where they could help protect Saudi's holy places; and at Khamis Mushait, which looks towards the troubled Horn of Africa.

The fuel tanks will enable the F15s to carry more than 9,700 lb of fuel, increasing their range by up to 70 per cent, depending on the payload and other variables.

Would that give the Saudis the ability to attack Israel? The proponents of the Reagan policy say that the Saudis have that already. Anyway, the Israelis have their own airborne early warning aircraft and interceptors.

They say the Saudis need the fuel tanks because their country is as big as Europe and to raise the performance of aircraft is a cheaper way of improving defences than investing in more squadrons.

As for the missiles, the Sidewinder AIM 9L model will give the Saudis the ability to shoot down their enemy head-on before he has time to reach the oilfields, which must be good for the West. The KC 707 tankers have a role which hardly needs explaining, for both Awacs and F15s.

How the sale will affect the peace process in the Middle East remains to be seen. One fear must be that Saudi Arabia, by virtue of its increased military potential, will enter the Arab front line and cease being a force for moderation.

The Awacs will also provide a means of controlling American aircraft from carriers in the north-west of the Indian Ocean.

Namibia parties back Western blueprint

From Michael Hornsby, Windhoek, Oct 29

The West's constitutional blueprint for an independent Namibia was today judged to be broadly acceptable by most of the territory's internal political parties.

But in talks with the five-nation Western negotiating team led by Dr Chester Crocker, the American Assistant Secetary of State for African Affairs, the parties had some reservations about certain proposals, and wanted others clarified.

One party came up with additional ideas to butress the guarantee contained in the Western plan, and the only outright rejection came from the two white-based parties, the National Party, which has the support of most of Namibia's 110,000 whites, and the even more right-wing Herstigte Nasionale Party. Both said they were totally opposed to a one-man one-vote system.

The leaders of the various parties were summoned in shifts to the tenth floor of Windhoek's Main Hotel for talks lasting about an hour to an hour-and-a-half in each case. Dr Crocker had with him senior officials from Britain, France, West Germany and Canada.

It was the most extensive sounding of internal political opinion ever undertaken by the Western five. In coming here they have repudiated the claim of the Angola-based Swapo guerrilla organization to be the only auhentic voice of the Namibian people, a claim endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly.

The West's proposals, which were unveiled earlier this week, provide for the popular election of a constituent assembly which would then adopt by a two-thirds majority a constitution embodying a set of previously agreed principles. Those stipulate that Namibia should be a unitary, multi-party, noni-racial democratic state with separate executive, legislative and judicial branches.

The constitution would also contain a Bill of basic rights enforcible in law. (MF).

The first party to go before the Western panel was the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, which is composed of representatives from all the 11 different ethnic groups, in Namibia, and which holds nearly all the seats in Namibia's small National Assembly.

The assembly was elected in 1978 by universal sufferage under South African supervision. The elections were, however, boycotted by Swapo, as well as by some of the internal parties, and have never been accepted by the outside world as a valid test of Namibian opinion.

After seeing Dr Crocker, Mr Peter Kalangula, the alliance's black president, said his party had "found no problem" with the Western plan. But he was promptly contradicted by Mr Dirk Mudge, its white chairman, who spoke of "serious disappointment" on the question of guarantees.

What machinery was there, Mr Mudge asked, for ensuring that the agreed constitutional principles would be respected by the majority in the constituent assembly. The United Nations Secretary General should be given the power to declare the constitution null and void if the assembly deciated from it.

The Namibia Independence Party, one of the smaller groups drawing its support mainly from the coloured (mixed race) community, proposed that all parties should formally agree beofre elections on the constitutional principles, including an explicit commitment to a multi-party system.

The constitution, once adopted, should be unamendable for 10 years after independence.

As a further safeguard, Western powers should set up a development fund for Namibia of up to £650m on the understanding that help could be cut off if the constitution was found by an independent court to have been violated.

However the Herero-based South West Africa National Union, argued that the choice between a one-party and a multi-party system should be left to the Namibian people. The proposed guarantee of private property rights was too sweeping and would merely perpetuate the wealth of the white minority.

One of the warmest endorsements of the Western plan came from Mr Andrea Shipanga, the leader of the Swapo Democrats. He was one of the founding members of the main Swapo organization, but fell out with Mr Sam Nujoma, its leader, who had him imprisoned for several years in Tanzania. He returned to Namibia in 1978 to form his own Swapo party.

Mr Nujoma was seen by the Western five in Luanda, the Angolan capital, earlier this week.

North Korean arms start flowing into Zimbabwe

From Stephen Taylor, Salisbury, Oct 29

Military equipment being supplied by North Korea to Zimbabwe has started to arrive here, raising the likelihood that the training of a fifth army brigade by North Korean instructors will start early next month.

Over the past week six tanks, eight large artillery pieces, three amphibious vehicles and a number of troop carriers are understood to have arrived in the country, through the port of Beira in Mozambique. Other supplies include the somewhat incongruous protective wear against chemical warfare.

The North Korean equipment, worth about £12m, and provision of 106 military instructors to train the brigade are being made under terms offered to Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, on a visit to Pyong-Yang last year.

Mr Mugabe said the brigade would be trained to deal with dissidents, a statement which caused concern among Opposition politicians including Mr Nkomo who suggested that it might be used to impose a one-party system of government on Zimbabwe.

That has been strenuously denied. In the Senate yesterday Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, the Minister of State for Security, also repeated denials that the brigade would be deployed against anti-Frelimo rebels in Mozambique.

□ Johannesburg: Talks are under way at government level between South Africa and Zimbabwe about the hire from South Africa of railway locomotives urgently needed to avoid a fuel crisis in Zimbabwe and to move its record maize cropp and copper output to export ports (our Correspondent writes).

IN BRIEF

Governor dies in guerrilla raid

Guatemala.—Twelve people, including the provincial governor, were killed when a group of 300 guerrilas raided the western province capital of Solola last night.

Hospital sources in Solola said Señor Carlos Rodas, the governor and the provincial police chief were among the dead and that 15 others were wounded. About 3,000 people have been killed in Guatemla this year in a war between left-wing guerrillas and government troops.

'Le Monde' cleared

Paris.—The action brought last April against M Jacques Fauvet, the Editor-in-chief of *Le Monde* and M Christian Boucher, its legal correspondent, by M Alain Peyrefitte, the former Minister of Justice, has been quashed by the Paris Tribunal. The newspaper criticized the Court for State Security, which was abolished last month by Parliament.

Actress recovering

Los Angeles.—Barbara Stanwyck, aged 74, is making a good recovery after being hit over the head by a burglar and dragged into a wardrobe in her home, police said.

25 in hijack

San José.—Hijackers seized a Costa Rican aircraft with about 25 passengers on board, some said to be Americans, during a domestic flight between the Pacific coast city of Quepos and San José.

Minister jailed

Quito.—Ecuador's supreme court found Señor Bolivar Jarrin, the former interior minister guilty of ordering the murder of a political opponent and sentenced him to 12 years in a military jail.

Tenth world chess game drawn

Merano, Oct 29.—The tenth game in the world chess championship between Anatoly Karpov and Victor Korchnoi ended in a draw here today on the thirty-second move.

Karpov, playing white, suggested the draw. He leads four games to one. The bolder began with an Italian opening, the same opening that ended in a draw in the eighth game. Queens were exchanged in the fifteenth move

1	P—K4	P—K4
2	Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3
3	B—B4	B—B4
4	P—B3	Kt—B3
5	P—Q3	P—QR3
6	O—O	P—Q3
7	R—K1	B—R2
8	B—Kt3	O—O
9	QKt—Q2	B—K3
10	Kt—B1	BxB
11	QxB	Q—B1
12	Kt—Kt3	R—K1
13	P—KR3	R—Kt1
14	B—K3	Q—K3
15	QxQ	PxQ
16	QR—B1	BxB
17	RxB	QR—Q1
18	P—Q4	R—Q2
19	K—B1	K—B1
20	R—Q1	P—R3
21	PxP	KtxP(K4)
22	KtxKt	PxKt
23	RxR	KxR
24	K—K2	K—K2
25	Kt—B1	P—QKt4
26	Kt—Q2	P—B4
27	R—Kt3	R—KKt1
28	P—Kt3	Kt—Kt1
29	P—QR4	Kt—B3
30	PxP	PxP
31	P—R4	K—B2
32	R—B3ch	Draw agreed

Cortes expected to endorse Spanish entry into Nato

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, Oct 29

Before voting begun tonight in the lower house of the Spanish Parliament, the Government was already assured of a comfortable majority for joining Nato.

Señor Felipe Gonzales, the leader of the Socialists Opposition, however, advised Nato governments to keep in mind a possible victory of his party at the next general election.

He clashed repeatedly with Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Prime Minister, in the debate last night accusing the Administration of providing Nato governments with slanted information about the Socialists stand on Nato.

Señor Gonzalez told the Cortes that his party remained unconvinced by the Government's case that Spain's defence would benefit by joining, and announced that he intended to visit the capitals of the 15 Nato members countries to explain the Spanish Socialists' attitude.

This brought an angry reply from Señor Calvo Sotelo that he trusted Señor Gonzalez was "not going to seek the votes in other parliaments which he lacks here". The Centre Democrats thumped their desks while the Opposition booed the Prime Minister.

Señor Gonzalez Foresaw the possibility, in view of the disarray among the Centre Democrats after the Galician regional elections, of an early general election next year when the parliaments of Nato countries might be considering the ratification of Spanish entry.

What evidently still rankles with the Socialist leader is the Prime Minister's visit to Bonn early in the summer when Señor Calvo Sotelo reported to have assured Herr Kelmut Schmidt the West German Chanceller, that the Spanish Socialists would put up only a formal fight and would not join the Communists against [illegible] Spain out of the alliance if they gained power.

Señor Gonzalez has committed [illegible] only to holding the referendum on Nato which the Government has refused if he wins power. Even after the Greek Socialists' victory at the polls he adopted a very restrained line.

Last night Señor Gonzalez played heavily on Spanish nationalist sentiment over Gibraltar as well as the [illegible] He repeated [illegible] demand already voted down at the committee stage [illegible] Spain must first obtain satisfaction from Britain on Gibraltar before joining Nato.

But Señor Calvo Sotelo stuck [illegible] to the Government line that joining would bring the beginning of the solution [illegible] the Gibraltar problem and he welcomed Tuesday's vote in the British Parliament allowing Gibraltarians the right to register as full British citizens.

Tunis reformers face uphill fight

From Godfrey Morrison Tunis, Oct 29

Reformers, trying to establish multi-party democracy in Tunisia, are finding the going hard and at times hazardous.

The two-week campaign for the first multi-party elections here since 1959 opened in an atmosphere of calm, even apathy. But, as polling day, next Sunday, approaches, the political temperature is rising.

At the outset almost everybody, even opposition officials, believed that the National Front (FN) formed by an alliance between President Habib Bourguiba's ruling Destourian Socialist Party (PSD) and the General Union of Tunisian Workers (UGTT), would walk all over its opponents.

Because there are no opinion polls and multi-party democracy is such a novel phenomenon, any attempt to estimate the relative strengths of the parties is risky. But, judging from the attendance at meetings and from personal interviews, it is clear that the opposition parties — in particular the Movement of Social Democrats (MDS) — have considerable appeal.

Moreover, there are clear signs that within the political establishment, which has enjoyed a monopoly of political power for a quarter of a century and which itself sanctioned this democratic experiment, there are those who have begun to fear their opponents' popularity.

These opponents consist of the Communist Party, the Movement of Popular Unity (MUP), a hardline socialist party well to the left of the ruling PSD; some independents; and the Social Democrats (MDS).

The most important of these, not least because it is fielding many more candidates than any of the other opposition movements, is the MDS. Its leader, Mr Ahmed Mestiri, a 56-year-old former Minister of Justice, Finance, Defence and Interior, was expelled from the PSD in 1971 after leading the "liberal" wing of the party to victory in an internal struggle. This success was resented, and later reversed, by President Bourgiba.

The current elections do not put the position of Mr Bourgiba in question since he was made President for life in 1974. Voters will choose only the 136 members of the Chamber of Deputies.

Ideologically, the MDS does not differ greatly from the PSD. In the context of Africa and the Arab world they are both best described as moderate socialist parties.

However, democracy is a tender and exotic plant in North Africa. Though President Bourguiba and Mr Mzali, his Prime Minister, want the experiment to succeed — and they have invited a number of foreign journalists here to witness the birth of pluralism — some of their followers fear losing a monopoly of political power and the rich fruits of patronage.

The resuly has been a series of incidents, some of them violent, which have led the Social Democrats to suspend all further public meetings.

The Government has not commented on these incidents. But a measure of the opening up of political life is shown by Mr Mestiri's appearances to air his complaints on the state-run radio and television services. He also has access to the at least partially liberated press.

S Koreans put 28 on trial for communism

From Jacqueline Reddit
Seoul, Oct 29

A South Korean publisher, 13 students and 14 workers have gone on trial here charged with pro-communist activities and violation of the national security laws. They pleaded not guilty, but face the death penalty if convicted.

According to relatives of the accused, Mr Lee Tae Bok, aged 30, translated and distributed among other books a 1947 work by Maurice Dobb, the British economist, entitled *Studies in the Development of Capitalism*, considered pro-communist by the authorities. The relatives said Mr Lee had been given permission to publish, as required by Korean law, by the Ministry of Culture and Information and the agency for National Security Planning, the successor of the Korean Central Agency.

Dobb's work, tracing the development of capitalism from a Marxist viewpoint, was a standard textbook in some South Korean universities, the relatives claimed.

According to the relatives, Mr Lee of the Kwang Min Sa publishing company and the 13 students were detained in June and the 14 workers in August.

The South Korean press has made no mention of the detentions or the trial which was open to the public, relatives who attended said.

The accused were said by the authorities to have belonged to a democratic student federation and a democratic labour federation respectively and used such works as Dobbs to foment unrest in preparation for a communist revolution.

But, according to sources close to the defendants and some local experts on labour and student affairs, these organizations did not exist: no documentary evidence of their authenticity was presented.

Mr Lee was held incommunicado for four months and his relatives said the authorities refused to reveal his whereabouts for two months. But since October 14 they have been permitted to visit him daily in prison in Seoul and give guards money wrapped in paper with his name on it to buy medicine and extra food, they said.

Libyans effectively in control

Chad President reappears in public

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Oct 29

President Goukouni Oueddei of Chad, who disappeared from his palace on Tuesday amid fears off a coup by Libya, reappeared today, and security, which has been deteriorating fast since the beginning of the week, appears to have improved in the past 24 hours.

According to reliable reports in Paris, President Goulouni is the prisoner of the Libyans and Libyan forces effectively control the capital and the greater part of the country.

Yesterday, tension in Ndjamena the capital, was high. People deserted their places of work, and many took refuge in Koussouri in Cameroon territory, On the other bank of the Chari river.

The 800-strong French garrison at Bouar, in neighbouring Central African Republic, made up of paratroopers and marines, were on emergency standby.

But today, President Goukouni, who heads the transitional government of national union, received M Pierre Ricard, the French Chargé Affaires, who cabled the Quai d'Orsay, that the capital was quiet.

He also denied reports that supporters of Mr Ahmat Acyl, the pro-Libyan Foreign Minister of Chad, backed by Libyan Light armoured reinforcements, had arrived in Ndjamena.

Mr Acyl flew to the capital on Tuesday with Major Djalloud, the Libyan Foreign Minister.

As an indication that things were apparently back to normal, it was confirmed in Paris today that President Goukouni wolud attend the Franco-African summit which opens here next Tuesday.

The Defence Ministry insisted last night that the emergency standby at Bouar had been ordered by the local French commander, and not by the Defence Minister.

The Ministry for Cooperation admitted, however, that French concern over Chad remains as sharp as ever, even though yesterday's reports were excessively alarmist.

Tripoli is anxious to preserve the facade of Chadian legitimacy represented by Precident Goukouni and his Government, at least until the Organization of African Unity summit in Tripoli next June.

The President, who was presented eight days ago at Sebha, in southern Libya, by Colonel Gaddafi with an ultimatum to approve an organic union of Chad with Libya, appealed for help to President Mitterrand.

He had also planned today to issue a call to the Libyans to withdraw. The arrival of Major Djalloud stopped that move.

In a statement brosdcast today by the zchadian fadio. Major Djalloid, who met Mr Goukouni three times and left Ndjamena today, accused France of "interference in Chadian internal affairs," and of attempting to "impose on Chad" a pan-African peacekeeping force.

"We are here by the will of the Chadian Government. The moment it tells us to leave, we shall."

President Moi of Kenya, the current chairman of the OUA, insisting on the urgent need to send s pan-African peacekeeping force to Chad. The French Government forces of 25 tone of ammunition and a stock of light arms from its depots in central Africa.

But it was an empty gesture, since the Government of Mr Goukouni has no organized forces to speak of any more. And the other membrs of the OAU. Even the violently anti-Libyan Government of Cameroon and in no hurry to contribute to a peace is keeping force to suport a Chadian puppet government.

Several French newspapers earlier reported that Mr Goukouni had disappeared and that the Libyan forces appeared to be suppoting the acyl in an attempt to take over the presidency.

President Goukouni: appeal to Mitterrand

Killings and torture on increase in Bolivia

From Our Correspondent
La Paz, Oct 29

Repression of opponents of the Bolivian regime has increased since General Celso Torrelio Villa took office as President in early September, according to Roman Catholic Church sources here.

Torture and political killings continue unabated, the sources say. The Government, however, claims that no political prisoners are held at present.

Most blame for the repression of dissidents, who are mainly labour leaders, students, peasant activists and miners, lies with the Interior Ministry's paramilitary Special Security Service (SES), which appears to operate outside General Torrelio's control.

A recent public letter to the President from the pro-military transport workers' organization, one of whose members was shot dead during a family reunion in mid-October, protested strongly at SES activities and urged General Torrelio to dismantle it.

The letter described the SES personnel as incompetent, irresponsible and criminal, adding that "it appears they are trained only to massacre the people".

Many of the SES agents are known to have been recruited by a former Interior Minister, Colonel Luis Arce Gomez, and by General Garcia Meza, the former President. They came from the cells of La Paz and Santa Cruz prisons where they were held on drug peddling or violent crime charges.

Few blame President Torrelio for the present situation. Observers and persons close to the man see him caught between conflicting forces. On the one hand he has promised to end the indiscriminate repressive violence that goes on daily, and he apparently wants to return the country to democratic rule with full constitutional guarantees to citizens within three years.

On the other hand, there are strong indications that military and paramilitary bastions of power, remaining from the previous Government, are less than fully under General Torrelio's control.

Sweden plans to increase spending on defence

From David Brown, Stockholm, Oct 29

The diplomatic clash between Stockholm and Moscow over the stranding of a Soviet submarine in restricted Swedish territorial waters off Karlskrona is a reminder of the sensitivity of Sweden's position between East and West.

The country's policy of non-alignment leading to neutrality in war requires a good deal more than vocal commitment and the Soviet violation of its waters reinforces Sweden's assertion that it needs a strong defence to protect its neutrality. Indeed Sweden spends as much as most Nato countries on its defences as a proportion of gnp.

In the fiscal year ending next July estimated government spending on defence is about 15,788m kronor (about £1,578m). Defence costs about 2,500 kronor a head of population a year and the Government's policy calls on the help of almost every able-bodied citizen aged between 16 and 65 in the event of war.

Defence spending is roughly 3.5 per cent of gnp and it is expected to rise in the next five-year plan which the Government will present to Parliament next spring. This is in the same league as France and West Germany. Moreover Sweden spends about 0.1 per cent of gnp on civil defence and another 0.3 per cent on economic defence.

Sweden has no nuclear deterrent. Its aim in defence is to be strong enough in conventional armaments to discourage aggression, conventional or nuclear.

Policy, therefore, concentrates on what is termed "total defence" meaning an efficient early warning system and general mobilization of about three million adults out of a population of eight million.

Total defence also includes economic defence. There are underground shelters throughout the country capable of holding 5,500,000 people and large quantities of food, fuel and industrial raw materials are stored in underground rock shelters.

The strength of Sweden's policy of neutrality depends on its credibility and this prevents the country from taking part in alliances. Sweden's neutrality can never be guaranteed by another country, and even strong economic ties like, for example, membership of the EEC are out of the question. Nearly 85 per cent of defence needs are supplied by Swedish factories.

Total defence requires compulsory conscription. Every man aged between 18 and 47 undergoes about nine months basic training followed by regular refresher exercises lasting about 20 days every few years with longer periods for officer training.

There are about 25,000 full-time officers and men in the Armed Forces. In addition, 45,000 conscripts are called up every year. With full mobilization there would be about 850,000 men under arms, 100,000 of them in the Home Guard.

The Navy and the Air Force depend less on conscripts. The Navy is made up of fast, light ships and submarines that never need to operate outside the Baltic. It includes three destroyers, 12 submarines, 30 torpedo boats and minesweepers. Strategic parts of the coastline, including the Karlskrona area, are also defended by naval coastal batteries and there are helicopter units for anti-submarine warfare.

The Air Force comprises 25 squadrons of fighter and attack aircraft operating from bases all over the country. It uses only Swedish-made Draken and Viggen aircraft which, as with the naval vessels, are often sheltered in tunnels or underground installations blasted out of the rock.

Both the Navy and the Air Force ensure constant surveillance and fast detection of possible aggression. The Air Force often has to warn off non-Swedish aircraft from Swedish airspace and the Navy regularly makes unindentified sightings in Swedish waters below the surface.

A year ago, an unidentified submarine lurked in territorial waters around the Stockholm archipelago for nearly 10 days before being warned off with depth charges. An unidentified visitor was again spotted near Karlskrona in July but the recent incident is the first in which a Soviet submarine has ever been trapped in territorial waters.

Hardliner is confirmed as Premier of Iran

Tehran, Oct 29.—The Iranian parliament today confirmed by 115 to 39 votes Mr Hossein Musavi as the fifth Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic plagued by terrorism, internal rifts and war with Iraq.

The Majlis rejected President Khamenei's first choice, Mr Ali Akhbar Velayati, also a hardliner, and the confirmation of Mr Musavi was seen here as a sign that Tehran wants to expand its world role and "export" its Islamic revolution.

Mr Musavi said he would give special attention to foreign affairs. "In an active government, the realms of internal and foreign affairs are closely interwoven", he told the Pars news agency after the vote. He would make "very few changes" in the Cabinet.

Despite the human and material costs, Mr Musavi reaffirmed "the will of the nation to continue the war (with Iraq) until final victory".—AFP.

□ The ascent to the premiership by Mr Hossein Musavi will mean a further strengthening of the grip of Muslim hardliners (Hazhir Teimourian writes). Already the Islamic Republican Party, the main hardline political grouping, dominates Parliament and the Government.

Its secretary-general, Mr Ali Khamenei has recently been elected President without a contest and now one of its founding members becomes Prime Minister in succession to the more moderate Ayatollah Mohammad Reza Kani who had refused to join the party.

Mr Musavi, is a 39-year-old architect with a history of activity in Islamic societies dating back to his student days at the private National University in Tehran. He was imprisoned briefly in 1973 for his opposition to the rule of the Shah but achieved no prominence until the onset of the revolution in February, 1979, when he was one of the founders of the Islamic Republican Party and was appointed chief editor of its daily newspaper *Islamic Republic*.

Subsequently the extreme opposition that he expressed in leading articles to the views of Mr Mehdi Bazargan, who was then Prime Minister, and President Bani-Sadr who were not insisting on the supremacy of theologians over the elected Government, drew attention to him and ensured his further rise in the party hierarchy.

For the past two months Mr Musavi has been Foreign Minister and has tried to take Iran closer to the Arab Steadfastness Front, championed by Libya's opposition to any peace treaty with Israel.

EEC WARNS SPAIN ON OIL SCANDAL

From Our Own Correspondent Brussels, Oct 29

The Spanish health authorities will have to make a greater effort if they are to be credible, Herr Karl-Heinz Narjes, the EEC's Internal Market Commissioner, said here today.

There were, he said, three or four frauds concerned in the way poisoned cooking oil had found its way on to the Spanish market which would have to be sorted out if confidence was to be restored.

As Spain was not a member of the EEC there was no direct measure that the Commission could take beyond that of keeping member-states informed of what was going on and encouraging the exchange of information.

France and Italy have both independently put a ban on importing Spanish olive oil while investigations into the case continue.

Britain starts ahead of US in women's bridge final

From Harold Franklin, Port Chester, Oct 29

In the Venice Cup, the women's world bridge championships, Britain and the United States, by common consent the two strongest countries, have reached the final.

Britain, after several times looking firmly set for the final, have suffered intermittent losses of form. Their semi-final match against Brazil was a nail-biting affair with the result decided only on the very last hand.

The current standings in the Venice Cup are: United States, 181½; Britain, 173; Brazil, 170; Australia, 144½; and Venezuela, 100. In the final Britain will begin with a lead of 21 reflecting a proportion of the number of points by which they defeated the United States in their three meetings in the qualifying rounds.

Likewise in the final of the Bermuda Bowl, the open championship, Pakistan will begin with an advantage of 5½ points against their opponents, the United States. In the semi-finals the United States and Pakistan comprehensively defeated Poland and Argentina. The arrival of the United States in the final was expected; but that of Pakistan is a surprise.

After only two years as members of the World Bridge Federation and with no previous experience of this type of competition they have caught everyone's attention by their steady improvement and their physical resistance. Poorly placed at the halfway stage of the qualifying round they scored extremely highly throughout the second round robin.

In Zai Mahmood and Saleem Masood they had arguably the most effective pair in the championships, although Jeff Meckstroth and Eric Rodwell of the United States were also close contenders for that distinction.

Channel tunnel advocated to help Europe's jobless

From Ian Murray, Brussels, Oct 29

An increase in public spending on projects like the Channel tunnel is one way to dent Europe's soaring unemployment figures, Mr Ivor Richard, the European Commissioner for Social Affairs, said today, when he introduced the Commission's new employment strategy.

For Mr Richard it was high time to stop the isolation in separate compartments of the twin problems of inflation and unemployment. They had to be dealt with together in the scope of "a more liberal public employment policy".

To this end he will be trying to organize another "jumbo council" of economic, finance, social and labour ministers next year to study the long-term economic problems created by "the irresistible surge of unemployment". In his view, nothing could stop European unemployment reaching the 10 million mark next year; and "unless there are some changes by member states" the 13 to 15 million mark would be reached in the next four or five years.

The Commission's new strategy, which will certainly be discussed at next month's European summit in London with Mrs Thatcher in the chair, is to ensure that all school-leavers receive work training, to provide selective recruitment subsidies and public works schemes, and to explore new ways of organizing working time.

Mr Richard's modest proposal also looks at ways of channelling investment into growth areas like energy, road-building and the service sectors, coupled with help for small and medium-sized firms, which provide 70 per cent of the non-agricultural or civil service jobs in the Community.

He was looking for an expenditure of around £300m extra on the Social Fund which he felt would be enough to dent the unemployment figures and even to turn the tide. He specifically mentioned the "admirable Channel tunnel" as the kind of scheme worth supporting. It would, he said, create something like 100,000 jobs on both sides of the Channel.

Schmidt in fighting trim for Bundestag speech

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, Oct 29

Herr Helmut Schmidt, spirited, combative and evidently rejuvenated by his heart operation, sought to rally West Germans' self-confidence and their economy in a rousing Bundestag speech today.

The Chancellor was addressing the Bundestag for the first time since serious heart trouble obliged him to have a pacemaker implanted. He looked fitter and livelier than he had for years, exuding high spirits and confidence, taunting the Opposition and bringing round after round of applause from the Government benches.

He was evidently seeking to raise morale in the country and in his own coalition in the face of an increasingly difficult economic situation. The coalition had just completed for a second time the depressing task of cutting government spending in next year's budget.

The Chancellor rattled off rows of statistics to demonstrate that West Germany had the lowest unemployment, the lowest inflation rate and the lowest interest rates of all developed countries except Japan.

He quoted press reports—including a British press comment that West Germany's present situation was a "striking economic success" — and exclaimed: "If everyone abroad has confidence in us, why should we not have confidence in ourselves?

"Let us not allow our clear vision to be clouded by fear or anger. Let us look around in the world and in our rich country . . . and ask ourselves if I am not right when I say we have reason to be confident in ourselves?"

This year and next, he said, West Germans would only be able to afford the standard of living they had in 1978. "And was that really so bad? Was it really so bad?"

He indirectly criticized the economic policies of Britain and other countries, saying: "And now at a relatively late moment, which is really no longer appropriate, in many countries of the world an attempt is being made to combat inflation by curbing monetary policy with enormously high rates which destroy every investment."

House of Lords

Law Report October 30 1981

Judicial restraint over foreign states' transactions

Hammer and Occidental Petroleum Corporation v Buttes Gas and Oil Company and Boreta

Occidental Petroleum Corporation and Hammer v Buttes Gas and Oil Company and Boreta

Before Lord Wilberforce, Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Keith of Kinkel and Lord Bridge of Harwich

[Speeches delivered October 29]

There is a long-standing general principle in English law that the municipal courts will not adjudicate on the transactions of foreign sovereign states. Our courts have to exercise judicial restraint and abstain, in cases between private litigants, from deciding issues which should properly be left to diplomacy, treaty or other non-judicial process.

The House of Lords so held in conjoined interlocutory appeals from decisions of the Court of Appeal in 1974 and 1980, the parties to which were two Californian oil companies, Buttes Gas and Oil Company with its president Mr John Boreta and Occidental Petroleum Corporation with its chairman Dr Armand Hammer, in preliminary procedural questions arising out of actions involving a dispute over concessions by the rulers of two emirate states to explore for and exploit oil at the same location.

Their Lordships ordered that in the appeal by Buttes against the 1974 Court of Appeal decision (Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Roskill and Sir John Pennycuick) (*The Times*, December 5, 1974; [1975] QB 557) that in a slander action begun by Buttes in England Occidental could proceed with a counterclaim alleging, inter alia, conspiracy between Buttes and the ruler of an emirate in the Persian Gulf, the counterclaim, with their pending application for discovery and/or production of documents be stayed; and that Buttes should be held to an offer to submit to a stay of their action for slander against Occidental and Dr Hammer.

The later case before the Court of Appeal was heard by Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Donaldson, and Lord Justice Brightman (*The Times*, June 28, 1980; [1981] QB 223), when they dismissed Occidental's interlocutory appeal from Mr Justice McNeill, on the question whether certain specified documents of which Occidental sought discovery for the purposes of their counterclaim and plea of justification in the slander action were privileged from production.

Mr Maurice E. Bathurst, QC, Mr Anthony Evans, QC, and Mr John Previté for Buttes; Mr Mark Littman, QC, Mr Elihu Lauterpacht, QC, Mr Murray Rosen and Mr A. J. Kolodziej for Occidental; Mr Colin Ross-Munro, QC, Mr Murray Rosen and Mr David Lloyd Jones for Dr Hammer.

LORD WILBERFORCE said that the action and counterclaim arose from the discovery of oil in the sea bed of the Arabian Gulf. The location lay about nine miles from an island called Abu Musa, which was about 40 miles from the southern shore.

On that shore were two neighbouring Arab Emirates, Sharjah and Umm al Qaiwain (UAQ). Abu Musa was and, at all material times, had been recognized by both Emirates and by Her Majesty's Government to belong to Sharjah. As a result of events in 1969 to 1973 Buttes emerged as concessionaire entitled to exploit the location, to the exclusion of Occidental.

The litigation was triggered by a press conference given in London on October 5, 1970, by Dr Hammer, when he accused Buttes (inter alia) of using improper methods and colluding with the Ruler of Sharjah to backdate a decree extending the territorial waters of Sharjah, in respect of Abu Musa, from three miles from the coast of the island to 12 miles so as to obtain the benefit of the oil-bearing deposit at the location which Dr Hammer claimed was discovered by and belonged to Occidental.

Buttes issued a writ claiming damages for slander on October 18, 1970, obtaining leave to serve it out of the jurisdiction under Order 11 of the Rules of the Supreme Court. Occidental delivered their defence and counterclaim on April 7, 1972.

The defence contained a full justification of the slander.

The counterclaim repeated the factual allegations in the defence, and alleged that in or about December, 1969 and onwards, the plaintiffs, the then Ruler of Sharjah and others whom Occidental could not then particularize "wrongfully and fraudulently conspired . . . to cheat and defraud [Occidental]". A number of overt acts (as pleaded in the defence) were alleged as a result of which Occidental and its local subsidiary or associate were permanently deprived of their rights to exploit the location. They claimed damages amounting to more than US $4,000m.

In July, 1972, Buttes issued a summons seeking an order that the courts should not exercise jurisdiction in respect of certain specified acts being acts of state of the governments of Sharjah, UAQ, Iran and the United Kingdom; alternatively, that certain specified parts of the defence and counterclaim be struck out or all proceedings stayed as to any issue arising therefrom on the ground that they raised matters which were acts of state.

The summons came before the Court of Appeal which gave its decision on December 5, 1974. They refused to strike out the conspiracy counterclaim or parts of the plea of justification.

Buttes sought leave to appeal to the House but their application was refused by an appeal committee. After that decision, a number of further pleadings had been exchanged, involving specific documents, and those now available enabled the issues raised by the action and counterclaim to be analysed more clearly than was possible in 1975. Moreover, since the 1974 Court of Appeal decision, there had been important decisions in the United States on similar issues.

In addition, issues had arisen on discovery of documents. In April, 1976 Occidental applied for an order for inspection of 23 documents referred to in Buttes' reply and defence to counterclaim. Buttes declined to allow inspection of a number of those documents as privileged.

The matter reached the Court of Appeal in 1980 when that court dismissed Occidental's appeal and allowed that of Buttes.

His Lordship added two observations. First, the House was not now trying the merits of the cases or any part of them. The applications must be dealt with on the basis of facts alleged in the pleadings and such documents as had emerged.

Second, it was convenient to consider first the general issue of justiciability. A decision on that might make it unnecessary to consider the discovery issues.

However, the fact that if the action was allowed to proceed, discovery of certain classes of documents might have to be given, might have implications for the prior question whether the action should be allowed to proceed. To that extent argument on the discovery issue had been enlightening.

His Lordship summarized the relevant facts. The House was concerned with the territories of three states, the Emirates of Sharjah and UAQ, and the State of Iran. At all material times Sharjah had claimed title to Abu Musa, and that had been recognized by Her Majesty's Government and UAQ. Since the nineteenth century the island had been claimed by Iran.

In 1969 the Rulers of Sharjah and UAQ invited bids for oil concessions in their offshore seabed. On November 10 Occidental obtained from the Ruler of UAQ, with the approval of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, an exclusive concession to explore and exploit the territorial and offshore waters of UAQ and the underlying sea-bed and subsoil.

Occidental said that the concession area was outlined on a map based on a United Kingdom admiralty chart showing the lateral boundary line skirting Abu Musa at a distance of three nautical miles; and that it included the disputed location where oil deposits were later discovered about nine miles from Abu Musa. Buttes said that no such map was shown to them or the Ruler of Sharjah at the time and was never agreed by them.

On December 29, 1969 Buttes obtained from the Ruler of Sharjah the exclusive right to explore and exploit "the territorial waters of the main land of Sharjah . . . all islands within the jurisdiction of the Ruler and . . . all the area of the sea bed and subsoil laying beneath the waters of the Gulf . . . over which the Ruler exercises jurisdiction and control". No map was attached to the grant.

Buttes contended that that grant included the location by virtue of the Ruler's decree dated September 10, 1969, by which he declared the territorial sea of his Emirate as 12 nautical miles from the baselines round its coasts and islands, and also by virtue of Sharjah's rights over the continental shelf.

Occidental alleged that the decree was in fact made in March or April, 1970, that it was backdated to September, 1969, and that that was unlawful and fraudulent. That allegation was central both to the defence of justification of the slander, and to Occidental's counterclaim for conspiracy.

That being the situation between Sharjah and UAQ, both Iran and Her Majesty's Government became involved. Iran had in 1959 claimed a 12-mile belt of territorial waters for its mainland and islands, and at various dates issued continental shelf proclamations extending to islands owned by it in the Arabian Gulf. In May, 1970, Iran reiterated her claim to Abu Musa and demanded that no exploration or other activities take place in the disputed area.

In May, 1970 Her Majesty's Government recommended to the Ruler of UAQ that he should not permit operations by Occidental in the area claimed by the Ruler of Sharjah for three months. Occidental, however, sent a drilling platform towards the location, but that was turned back by HMS Yarnton of the Royal Navy. After a show of force by Her Majesty's Government, the Ruler of UAQ ordered Occidental not to operate within 12 miles of Abu Musa.

There followed proposals for arbitration and an attempt at mediation but those came to nothing. In November, 1971 shortly before the intended British withdrawal from the Arabian Gulf, an understanding was reached between Sharjah and Iran.

Before reaching a conclusion whether those facts admitted of adjudication by an English court, his Lordship summarized the legal argument.

Buttes contended, first, that the English courts would not try an action which would require them to pronounce on rights in immovable property situated abroad: see *British South Africa Co v Companhia de Moçambique* ([1893] AC 602) and *Hesperides Hotels Ltd v Aegean Turkish Holidays Ltd* ([1979] AC508).

Second they invoked the doctrine of sovereign immunity, in so far as that excluded actions concerning property in the ownership, possession or control of a foreign sovereign state, or in which a foreign state claimed an interest.

Third, they argued that the English courts would not entertain actions: (a) requiring the interpretation or ascertainment of the precise nature of obligations arising under transactions between foreign sovereign states; (b) questioning the validity or effectiveness of foreign legislation; (c) examining the validity of or motives for acts of foreign sovereign states in their international relations; (d) challenging the legality of acts of Her Majesty's Government outside the United Kingdom and not relating to British subjects.

In answer, Occidental said: (1) There was no absolute rule forbidding English courts from entertaining questions to foreign land; such questions had been considered; and were decided by English courts where decision on them was incidental to other questions, such as domicile, or was collateral to the main question: see *Tito v Waddell (No 2)* ([1977] 1 Ch 106,262,271).

In the present case a decision on the title to the location (a) was not necessary in the conspiracy claim; Occidental did not dispute the validity of the 1969 decree under the law of Sharjah; (b) was rendered unnecessary or was precluded by the attitude taken by Her Majesty's Government; (c) alternatively could be decided on evidence.

(2) There was no absolute rule forbidding English courts from "sitting in judgment on" or "inquiring into" the validity or nature of a foreign law. In particular the courts might do so when either that law was not confined in operation to the territory of the enacting state, or was contrary to public policy, or to international law.

(3) There was in English law no general doctrine of "act of state" which could be applied to the facts of the present case. Nor was there any rule of judicial restraint such as was found in some United States cases.

(4) The doctrine of sovereign immunity had no application.

His Lordship said those arguments covered a wide area but in the end they left for decision a limited number of admittedly difficult points. The doctrine of sovereign immunity did not apply since there was no attack on any property of any of the relevant sovereigns, nor were any of them impleaded directly or indirectly.

On the territorial argument his Lordship was prepared to accept much of Occidental's argument. The present case was not such a question as arose in the *Moçambique* and *Hesperides* cases. It was more nearly within the category of boundary disputes between states.

But the question of title to the location did not arise incidentally or collaterally. It was at the heart of the case. It could not be decided simply as an issue of fact on evidence: it called, on the contrary, for adjudication on the validity, meaning and effect of transactions of sovereign states.

The argument which his Lordship had found most formidable was that what might otherwise have been a non-justiciable question, as concerning transactions between states, became justiciable through the actions of Her Majesty's Government which, Mr Littman claimed, had set its seal of approval on all the relevant dispositions by Sharjah and UAQ up to 1971.

The essential question was whether there existed in English law a general principle that the courts would not adjudicate on the transactions of foreign sovereign states. That principle, if it existed, was not a variety of "act of state" but one for judicial restraint or abstention.

There was, and for long had been, such a general principle, starting in English law, adopted and generalized in the law of the United States which was effective and compelling in English courts. That principle was not one of discretion, but was inherent in the very nature of the judicial process, its first trace being in *Blad's* case ((1673-4) 3 Swans 602, 607).

A clearer recognition of a general principle was *Duke of Brunswick v King of Hanover* ((1848) 6 Beav 1; 2 HLCl) —a case in the House which was still authoritative and had influenced the law both here and overseas. Although concerned with both sovereign immunity *ratione personae* and immunity from jurisdiction *ratione materiae* it was the second that was relevant.

The *Duke of Brunswick* case was followed in the United States in *Underhill v Hernandez* where, in the Supreme Court ((1897) 168 US 250) Chief Justice Fuller used the much-quoted words:

"Every sovereign state is bound to respect the independence of every other sovereign state, and the courts of one country will not sit in judgment on the acts of the government of another done within its own territory. Redress of grievances by reason of such acts must be obtained through the means open to be availed of by sovereign powers as between themselves."

Sabbatino (Banco Nacional de Cuba) v Sabbatino ((1964) 376 US 398) was a case of "act of state" in the normal meaning — action taken by a foreign sovereign state within its own territory. It stated that international law did not require application of the doctrine of "act of state".

Granted that, and granted also, that United States courts had moved towards a flexible use of the doctrine on a case-to-case basis, there was room for a principle, in suitable cases, of judicial restraint or abstention.

In 1970 Occidental brought two suits in California on allegations closely similar to allegations made in the present action. The United States Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the district court's dismissal, on Buttes' motion, of the action for failure to state a claim on which relief might be granted.

In 1974 Occidental brought numerous actions based on similar allegations. The United States District Court in Louisiana granted Buttes' motion for summary judgment against Occidental.

The judge could not accept that Congress intended to permit United States courts to tell foreign countries: "You are wrong and we are right as to the ownership of your offshore waters".

On appeal by Occidental the United States filed an amicus curiae brief to which was attached a letter from the legal adviser to the Department of State to the Attorney General which stated inter alia that: "We believe that the political sensitivity of territorial issues, the need for unquestionable United States neutrality and the harm to our foreign relations which may otherwise ensue, as well as the evidentiary and jurisprudential difficulties for a United States court to determine such issues, are compelling grounds for judicial abstention."

"We do not believe that this judicial self-restraint should turn on such analytical questions as to whether the so-called Act of State doctrine which is traditionally limited to governmental actions within the territory of the respective state can apply to an exercise of disputed territorial jurisdiction.

"It rather follows from the general notion that national courts should not assume the function of arbiters of territorial conflicts between third powers even in the context of a dispute between private parties. As a result we are of the view that the court should be encouraged to refrain from settling the extent of Umm al Qawain's sovereign rights in the continental shelf between its coast and Abu Musa at the time of its grant of the concession to Occidental."

The Court of Appeals dismissed Occidental's appeal and the Supreme Court rejected Occidental's petition by certiorari.

His Lordship said that when the judicial approach to an identical problem between the same parties had been spelt out with such articulation in a country, one not only so closely akin to ours in legal approach, the fabric of whose legal doctrine in this area was so closely interwoven with ours, but that to which all the parties before the House belonged, spelt out moreover in convincing language, they should be unwise not to take the benefit of it.

The proceedings, if they were to go on, would, inevitably involve determination of issues as to which state had sovereignty over Abu Musa; what was the width of its territorial waters; what was the boundary of the continental shelf between Sharjah and UAQ, Abu Musa and UAQ and Iran and both Emirates — over the last of which insuperable difficulties would arise.

It would not be difficult to elaborate on the issues which had only to be stated to come to the conclusion that they were not issues on which a municipal court could pass.

The House was being asked to review transactions in which four sovereign states were involved, which they had brought to a precarious settlement after diplomacy and the use of force, and to say that at least of those were "unlawful" under international law. It was not to be assumed that those matters had now passed into history so that they could be examined with safe detachment.

The practical effect of his Lordship's conclusions were that the counterclaim on conspiracy could not succeed without bringing to trial non-justiciable issues. The court could not entertain it.

The plea of justification made by Occidental in the slander action raised the same issues as the conspiracy counterclaim, and was for the same reason not capable of being entertained by the court.

In those circumstances a problem might arise if Buttes were to insist on the action proceeding for to deny Occidental the opportunity to justify would seem unjust. However, Buttes had offered to submit to a stay on its claim, if the counterclaims were stayed. They should be held to that offer.

Buttes, appeal against the Court of Appeal order of December 1974 should be allowed, and the counterclaim of Occidental and Dr Hammer should be stayed.

Lord Fraser, Lord Russell, Lord Keith and Lord Bridge agreed.

Solicitors: Coward Chance; Herbert Smith & Co.

Court of Appeal

Pensioner's capital resource

Lillystone v Supplementary Benefits Commission

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Oliver and Lord Justice Watkins

[Judgment delivered October 29]

Where a pensioner agreed to sell the house in which she was living, for a price to be paid to her in monthly instalments over 10 years, the present value of the agreement was held to be a capital resource for the purpose of assessing her entitlement to a supplementary pension.

The court allowed an appeal by the Secretary of State for Social Services, as successor to the Supplementary Benefits Commission, from the judgment of Mr Justice Wien on July 21, 1980 allowing an appeal by the claimant, Mrs Gladys Lillystone, of Claver Close, Swainby, Northallerton, from the decision of the Cleveland Supplementary Benefits Appeal Tribunal dated September 25, 1979 that she was not entitled to a supplementary pension.

Mr Simon D. Brown for the Secretary of State; Mr Keith Walmsley for Mrs Lillystone.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that Mrs Lillystone was getting on in years. She was living in her own house and was in receipt of supplementary benefit.

In August 1978 she entered into an agreement to sell her house for £8,500 to be paid to her at £70 per month over 10 years. She was to retain the deeds during that period and then would convey the house to the purchaser but would be entitled to occupy the house for her lifetime

The Supplementary Benefits Commission took the view that because of this agreement Mrs Lillystone's resources came to such an amount as to disentitle her to supplementary benefit.

The judge held that the £70 per month was incapable of being treated as income, and his Lordship agreed with that. However, the judge thought that each time £70 came in it should be regarded as a capital resource and as that was less than £1,200 Mrs Lillystone had no capital resources which came into the calculation.

His Lordship did not agree with that approach. Mrs Lillystone had the benefit of the agreement which was to extend over 10 years. It was clear that her capital resources were the present value of that agreement, and there was nothing in the agreement to prevent her from selling the benefit of it.

The Supplementary Benefits Commission had assessed the value of the outstanding instalments under the agreement to be £4,620. If that was correct then Mrs Lillystone's capital resources exceeded the disregardable amount and when the appropriate calculation was made she was not entitled to supplementary benefit.

Lord Justice Oliver and Lord Justice Watkins agreed.

Solicitors: Solicitor, Department of Health and Social Security; Jacksons, Monk & Rowe, Middlesbrough.

PARLIAMENT October 29 1981

Brixton police raid was fully justified

COMMONS

Many people had been all too ready to criticize the police, Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, stated when answering questions following his statement about the police raid in Railton Road, Brixton, on July 15.

No one (he said) can give uncritical support to the police and no one can suggest he is doing. The report I have done so, but when all is said and done they do a magnificent job for this country.

In this particular case, the decision to mount the raid was in all the circumstances justified and right, and I fully support the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police in everything he is doing.

Mr Whitelaw, reporting on the outcome of the inquiry ordered by the Commissioner and carried out on his behalf by Deputy Assistant Commissioner Dear, said:

The House will recall that the raid took place at a time of serious public disorders in which petrol bombs had been used. Acting on information that petrol bombs had been stored somewhere on the premises, police officers entered a number of houses to execute search warrants. Offences under the Licensing Act were also suspected.

Allegations were subsequently made that the police caused unnecessary damage to property and personal effects. The Commissioner immediately ordered a full inquiry. The report is both detailed and frank.

Mr Dear says that the information about petrol bombs came from a proven source and he concludes that the decision to mount a search operation was justified. He considers it significant that although no petrol bombs were found in the houses, a crate of bottles, with evidence of preparation for use as bombs, was subsequently found on waste ground beside one of the houses.

Mr Dear criticizes some aspects of the execution of the raid, including the choice of a rendezvous point too close to Railton Road and the slowness of the build up of the large force of officers involved, which undermined the secrecy of the operation. He also criticizes some of the detailed arrangements for briefing the officers who took part.

Damage was shown to have been caused by the police in gaining entry to and searching the premises. Mr Dear found that for the most part this damage was unavoidable. In relation to two properties, complaints were made which have been investigated under section 49 of the Police Act 1964. Reports of these investigations have been referred to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

During the course of the inquiry there were a number of claims for compensation. A good many of these have already been settled. Some, however, were in Mr Dear's view grossly exaggerated and in two cases prosecutions for criminal deception have been started.

It is important to appreciate the difficulties which the police had to face in Brixton, particularly at the time of this operation. During a period when riots were taking place it would have been wrong not to follow up information about petrol bombs; and we must recognize that if bombs had been found at the time the reaction to the raid would have been different.

In these circumstances, I do not question the judgment of the police that a search should be made. Nevertheless, important lessons have been learned from the execution of the operation and the Commissioner has assured me that these will be taken fully into account in the future.

Mr Roy Hattersley, chief Opposition spokesman on home affairs (Birmingham, Sparkbrook, Lab) said the statement had not allayed many of the fears felt by the Opposition when the Home Secretary first reported the incidents at Railton Road on July 15.

It is common ground between us (he went on) that most officers of the Metropolitan Police, like officers of other police services, conduct themselves legally and responsibly but notwithstanding that, great concern persists about what the Home Secretary called "certain aspects of the operation" not least because, despite the double negative in his statement, it makes clear that a measure of avoidable damage was done.

He tells us that two cases of prosecution are following applications for compensation. In contrast, how many applications for compensation have been paid or agreed to be paid to date?

Putting aside the fact that the Home Secretary, as police authority, has made no apology for the unnecessary damage done, he has referred to lessons which have been learnt as a result of the inquiry.

What are those lessons? May I suggest three?—the need for an independent police complaints machinery, the need for a properly constituted police authority for London, and the need to examine, with even greater care proposals of the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure before increased powers are passed into law by this House.

Mr Whitelaw: Mr Dear's inquiry revealed that the amount of damage claimed for structural damage tao 11 houses was £8,500. Most have been settled for about half the amount claimed.

In other cases, the police are trying to reach agreement and where agreement is not possible, claimants are advised of their right to pursue claims in court.

I referred to some of the lessons to be learnt in my statement. The fact that the raid was mounted from Brixton Police Station which was probably too close to the area and was therefore easily observable so that some of the secrecy of the operation was destroyed, is a perfectly good lesson.

Some of the briefing was not satisfactory, as will be seen in the report. That is a lesson.

On the need for a police complaints procedure, the Police Advisory Board has agreed that we should examine these proposals further.

A committee under Lord Belstead, Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, is examining them. I accept that we should examine this complicated and difficult problem in good time.

The Labour Party produced the Police Complaints Act which, shortly after it had begun to operate, was found wanting. We have to examine how we can improve it. We should do it sensibly and carefully.

Labour governments, over a period, and Labour Home Secretaries over a long period, have consistently said that the Home Secretary was the right police authority for the Metropolitan Police. They suddenly appear, in Opposition, to have changed their minds.

I believe, if you look at the present position and the position of the GLC, that few people in London would wish to describe the Home Secretary as the police authority and substitute for him, apparently, the chairman or leader of the GLC at present.

This House would find it difficult to question the leader of the GLC about what was happening. Fortunately for all, they can question me, as police authority, and that is a great advance.

I would have thought that this was a sensible position for this House to adopt, because if they did not have the Home Secretary himself, they could not mount criticisms. I do not complain. They are entitled to do that.

We have to consider the proposals in the report of the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure. I hope that we shall have a chance—and that is a matter for the Leader of the House—to discuss these proposals and come to a carefully considered judgment.

Mr John Fraser (Lambeth, Norwood, Lab): When one has deciphered the administrative code-words in this statement, there were aspects of this raid that were unsatisfactory, damage was caused and there was a lack of judgment and even with the figures he has given, the damage was substantial.

The vast majority of my constituents, whether black or white, want to see protection in the form of the safety of individual people and the security of their property. They understand that that safety and security is not possible without the protection of the police operating with the public's cooperation. Cooperation is undermined by the sort of things that Mr Whitelaw has described today.


Whitelaw: Lessons learnt


Hattersley: What lessons?

Without disrespect to Mr Dear, it would be better in cases like this in the future to have a more independent inquiry to add credibility to its results.

Mr Whitelaw: It is easy with the benefit of hindsight to make judgments on events at an extremely difficult time, such as these riots.

Cooperation is a two-way traffic. The Commissioner will do everything that he can, and so will I, to make sure that the police work with the local communities. There are many examples throughout London where the Metropolitan Police are doing just that.

It requires a measure of cooperation from those with whom they are seeking to work. That cooperation is not always forthcoming although it should be.

The police will move towards the communities and the leaders of the ethnic communities, but they must equally expect, and are entitled to expect, a response and some leadership from those people with whom they cooperate.

The London boroughs, who are equally involved and are precepted for the Metropolitan Police rate, unlike the GLC, have the right to cooperate and work with the Home Secretary of the day and that is what they ought to do.

Mr John Stokes (Halesowen and Stourbridge, C): In spite of the criticism we have heard today, in the main the British public has the utmost confidence in the police force, which is one of the best in the world.

Mr Whitelaw: I entirely agree.

Mr John Tilley (Lambeth, Central, Lab): In all parts of Brixton this statement will cause deep disappointment and anger.

Mr Whitelaw: I have been scrupulously honest in what I have said. I am surprised that there should be a suggestion of disappointment and anger.

Mr John Wheeler (City of Westminster, Paddington, C): Will he confirm that there is no doubt that the information the police received was genuine and wholly justified the action they took?

Mr Whitelaw: Mr Dear found that the source was proven, by which I mean that source had given valuable and correct information in the past. It would have been quite wrong if the police had not acted on information of that sort. They would have been failing in their duty to the community and to their colleagues.

Mr Neville Sanderson (Hillingdon, Hayes and Harlington, SDP): In view of the growing public disquiet about incidents of this kind, Mr Whitelaw should say explicitly on behalf of the Government that incidents of this character should henceforth be the subject of independent inquiry.

Mr Whitelaw: We are looking into the police complaints procedure. I maintain that this particular inquiry was extremely detailed and in its criticism of various aspects of the operation, extremely frank.

Mr Christopher Price (Lewisham, West, Lab): Are there not police officers outside London who could produce reports which would have greater credibility than any report produced by officers of the Met, which in many ways take on the characteristics of a sort of masonic mafia who want to protect their own?

Mr Whitelaw: Some of the problems facing police in the Metropolis are very different from those of policing rural counties. That is abundantly clear.

Mr Ivan Lawrence (Burton, C): There are some Conservative MPs who feel that an element of independence in the police complaints procedure would be no bad thing.

Mr Whitelaw: Yes, and that is why I shall be considering the matter.

Government refuses to intervene

BRITISH LEYLAND

The Government, as major shareholder, would be in touch with the board of British Leyland if it was a question of putting the company into liquidation, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said during questions.

She steadfastly refused to intervene in the negotiations. It is not (she said) the Government's role to conduct negotiations.

Mr Christopher Price (Lewisham, West, Lab), had called on her to describe the efforts she had been making in the course of the day to save British Leyland, its component industries and tens of thousands of jobs of skilled engineering workers throughout Britain.

Mrs Thatcher (Barnet, Finchley, C): There is not a great deal I can add to what I said on Tuesday. It is the Government's wish that British Leyland should succeed. We have made that clear in the amount of taxpayers' money made available this year and last year.

It is not our intention to intervene in the present negotiations—the new development since Tuesday is that the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) is now involved—and I hope they will be successful.

Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition (Ebbw Vale, Lab): What is to be done to avoid the catastrophe that could befall not only British Leyland but British industry on a big scale? All the latest indications are that it is not possible for Acas to produce a solution.

Is she prepared to reconsider her refusal to intervene on industrial relations grounds? What is her view about the threatened liquidation of parts or all of the assets of British Leyland?

Is that something on which the Government should have no view?

Mrs Thatcher: Pay and industrial relations must be a matter for the company to decide in negotiations with the unions. Mediation is not the role of government but of Acas.

Mr Foot: Would she give an undertaking that if the talks with Acas break down, the Government will do its duty and intervene to avoid this catastrophe? Will she give an undertaking, since this House is to prorogue on Friday, that there will be no sale of any of the assets of British Leyland until the House has exercised its right to debate and vote on the matter?

The industrial catastrophe which would follow for this country is something for which the Government will have to take responsibility if she is not prepared to intervene.

Mrs Thatcher: It would be reasonable to assume that the Government would keep in close touch about liquidation because it is the main shareholder. The present negotiations are a matter for Acas.

When he was on this side of the House, he was often asked about disputes and replied that it was unwise to discuss these matters further when negotiations were at a delicate stage.

Mr Foot: She is misinformed. We are not in the middle of negotiations. Acas has been seeking last night and this morning to see if it could find a solution. All the indications are that that is going to break down. The Government has the same access to information as we have.

Will she give us an undertaking that if the Acas negotiations break down the Government will be prepared to intervene to try to secure an industrial settlement and that there will be none of the projected sale of these assets until the House has had a chance to pronounce?

Mrs Thatcher: He does not have much confidence in the body which his Government set up. The negotiations are continuing and his remarks are most unhelpful. Most of us on this side hope that the negotiations will be successful.

He is not helping what is a difficult situation. The Government, as a major shareholder, will be in touch with the board of British Leyland if it is a question about putting it into liquidation.

Pay a matter for union and management

It would be a disaster for the car industry and for the entire country if British Leyland or any substantial part of it was forced to close by industrial action Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State Industry, said in an adjournment debate on British Leyland.

Mr Stanley Orme, chief Opposition spokesman on industry (Salford, West, Lab), opening the debate, asked what action the Government would take to alleviate the situation at British Leyland.

We are now (he said) within hours of one of the largest industrial disputes in recent history in this country.

The Government had displayed ineptitude by not being prepared to take any direct action.

Some senior trade union negotiators had told him tonight that as they saw trthe situation, BL had firmly slammed the door: Acas had exhausted their procedures and, so far as the Opposition was aware, no negotiations were taking place at present.

BL was a publicly-owned company and the responsibility for its future lay with the Commons and the Government, not with Sir Michael Edwardes and the BL board.

In his opinion the two sides were not far apart. It would be a disaster to let the dispute go on when there were means of resolving it.

By saying at Blackpool that he would back Sir Michael Edwardes and the board right down the line, Mr Jenkin had closed a crucial door which, as Secretary of State, he should have kept open.

They could not get out of the dispute without some new money.

Mr George Gardiner (Reigate, C): Whose money?

Mr Orme: It is the British people's money which is put in jeopardy by the intransigence of British Leyland and the Government. We have £1,000m of taxpayers' money invested in BL and a promise that it will break even in 1983-84.

It would be helpful if Mr Jenkin took the chair at a meeting of British Leyland board and the trade unions, with everything on the table and everything discussed afresh.

Mr Jenkin said the conduct of the negotiations over pay, because pay was at the heart of the dispute, it was a matter for the management and the unions but it was not and could not be a matter for the Government.

The company had been making hugh losses—loses which were continuing at the rate at the moment of £500m in the current year. Thanks to effective management and with the full cooperation from the workforce the ground work had been laid for recovery and the results were beginning to show.

BL's market shar ehad not only stopped falling but it was now rising, despite the most difficult trading environment for some decades. Productivity in the company was rising despite the fact that the overall market had been falling. The last thing that Sir Michael Edwardes wanted was for the success for which he and his workforce had been striving to be dashed from his hands.

Progress depended crucially on the company getting its costs firmly under control and wage costs must be part of that process.

The board of BL had said that if a damaging strike action took place it would have no option but to consult the Government on the steps needed to liquidate that part of the business which would be prevented from working. That stage had not yet been reached.

I want BL to succeed (he continued). I fully share Mr Orme's view that it will be a disaster for BL, for the industry, and employment not only in the West Midlands but far beyond—indeed a disaster for the entire country—if BL or any substantial part of it was forced by industrial action to close.

Mr Orme had made a plea for him to intervene, but in the Government's view that would not be helpful and would be inconsistent with the responsibility and duties imposed on the board of BL by the Government.

Value of pound

Mr Jock Bruce-Gardyne, Minister of State, Treasury, in a written reply said: Taking the internal purchasing power of the pound sterling as 100p in May 1979, its value in September, 1981, the latest date for which information is available, was 72p.

Motorway leases

Leases of 29 of the 38 English motorway service areas have so far been sold, raising £42m, Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, said in a written reply. The total proceeds are expected to exceed £48m.

Anger at reprieve for birds

WILDLIFE BILL

Protection afforded to the Redshank and the Curlew under an amendment to the Wildlife and Countryside Bill made in the Lords by overturning a Commons vote evoked criticism from MPs including Sir Hector Monro, former junior minister at the Department of Environment, who was one of the Government's spokesmen on the Bill when it was going through the Commons.

Sir Marcus Kimball (Gainsborough, C) said during a dinner hour a few unelected peers, moved by emotion and not any sound conservation reasons, opposed a decision of the elected members of this House.

That is a very dangerous precedent indeed (he went on.) And it is a good thing it should be said from this side of the House and not from the other side of the House.

Mr Tam Dalyell (West Lothian, Lab): Is he joining Mr Benn?

Sir Marcus Kimball: I am firing a warning shot against the House of Lords for having taken an emotional decision without sound conservation reasons.

He said he would not be opposing the Lord's decision because that would, in effect, mean killing the Bill. It was a dangerous precedent to say that just because a bird was pretty, attractive or made a nice noise, it should not be shot.

Sir Hector Monro (Dumfries, C), former Under Secretary of State for the Environment, said there was no conservation reason to put the curlew and redshank on the protected list. Surely the rights of the Commons should be given as much consideration as the Lords. The arguments in the Lords were of sentiment and not conservation. The Commons was now in an impossible position.

The British Field Sports Society felt they had been let down and the view of MPs had not prevailed. To go back to the Lords and ask them if they really wished to proceed with this amendment would put the whole Bill in danger.

As the evolution of bird protection proceeded, MPs should keep it in their minds that principles were important, as well as mechanical means of obtaining protections through divisions in Parliament.

Mr John Farr (Harborough, C) said it was beyond comprehension how the Lords could engage in such brinkmanship on a Bill of this magnitude and importance. At this late stage, it was beyond belief that the Lords could be so rash and foolhardy as to prejudice the whole Bill.

Both birds were prolific, bred in Britain, and their breeding population was numerous. If the small cull carried out annually by wildfowlers did not take place, the


Monro: Arguments of sentiment

scarcer weaker and smaller waders might have trouble maintaining their population levels and find their feeding grounds limited. This might endanger the balance of nature on British foreshores.

Parliament had moved to a situation where it was discussing not the prohibition but the operation of snares provided there were certain safeguards and assurances, Mr Edward Graham, an Opposition spokesman on the environment, said earlier.

Mr Neil Macfarlane, Under-Secretary of State for the Environment (Sutton and Cheam, C) had moved that the House agreed to a series of Lords amendments in place of a Commons amendment concerned with the daily inspection of snares.

He said that when the House agreed to the provision requiring daily inspection it did so on the understanding that its amendment would need some technical redrafting in the Lords.

The Lords amendments gave full effect to the intention of the Commons amendment but provided for reasonable excuses, such as illness, accident or bad weather. The maximum penalty was set at a fine of £500.

The Lords amendments were agreed to.

Mr Tam Dalyell, Opposition spokesman on science, criticized the removal of Sir Hector Monro from the Government front bench during the last ministerial reshuffle when the House considered Lords amendments to the clause dealing with measures to protect areas of special scientific interest.

In the process of culling her ministers the Prime Minister (Mrs Margaret Thatcher) set her sights on the wrong stag when she disposed of Sir Monro. There were many others in the ministerial herd we would rather have seen her get rid of.

The new ministerial team, he went on, must answer the direct question as to whether there was authority from the Treasury to provide the means for the conservation measures in the Bill. Unless the money was forthcoming there was no chance of the voluntary scheme outlined in the Bill working.

The Opposition feared there had been an under-estimate by the Government of the funds required to protect sites of special scientific interest and the national parks.

Mr Neil Macfarlane said there would be urgent discussions with the Nature Conservancy Council and other interested bodies to find out what their needs and requiremne tswould be in shaping the implementation of the legislation.

The Lords amendments were approved.

Government seeks big EEC changes

AGRICULTURE

A lot of nonsense was talked about the common agricultural policy which had been one of the aunt sallies of our time, Mr Humphrey Atkins, Lord Privy Seal, said during a debate on a European Commission report making recommendations to deal with EEC problems, including Britain's budgetary contributions.

Mr Atkins (Spelthorne, C) was moving that the House should take note of the report and fully support the Government in its determination to negotiate a satisfactory solution to the budgetary contribution problem, achieve reforms in the CAP and give an impetus to the development of Community policies.

The right approach would be that the net contributions and receipts of all member states would be decided by the Community on the basis of objective criteria such as relative prosperity and population size.

Mr Denzil Davies, an Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs (Llanelli, Lab), moved an Opposition amendment saying that the Commission's report was inadequate to remove the heavy burden imposed on the United Kingdom's economy by the CAP and the Community budget.

He said the CAP was damaging to Britain in many ways and it was not possible to make it beneficial to British agriculture or the British consumer. The only course now open was to start dismantling the CAP and replace it with national aids to agriculture.

The Opposition amendment was negatived and the motion was agreed to.

'The Silent Minority' criticized

MENTAL CARE

The ATV documentary *The Silent Minority* gave an unrepresentative picture of two hospitals and of the care given by NHS staff to mentally handicapped people in general, Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, said in a long written reply in which he indicated he had seen the film and considered the reports his predecessor had called for from the health authorities concerned.

He said it was necessary to bring the needs of mentally handicapped people more into the public eye. In this respect the publicity generated by *The Silent Minority* elicited genuine compassion and concern from hundreds of viewers and he welcomed this.

But he also wanted to place on record his recognition of the devoted work of the staff in the two hospitals—St Lawrence's and Borocourt Hospitals—and indeed throughout the NHS which had made possible the positive developments taking place.

Mr Norman Fowler said the film criticized the care of mentally handicapped residents in St Lawrence's and Borocourt Hospitals and used incidents portrayed in the film to question what was described as the Government's policy towards mentally handicapped people.

Most mentally handicapped people, he said, are cared for in the community—by parents or relatives or in homes or hostels—with the support of the health services, the social services and the voluntary services.

The numbers in hospitals are falling and, in particular, the number of children in mental handicap hospitals has fallen from 7,000 in 1971 to 2,800 in 1979. Very few children at all are now being admitted for long-term care.

The Government has accepted unequivocally that large mental handicap hospitals do not provide a suitable environment for children to grow up in. Authorities have been urged to ensure that, where the children's handicaps are such that they need continuous health care, this should be provided in small, homely units in the community.

In June this year, my department sponsored a conference at which feasible alternatives to large hospital care were demonstrated and discussed. These included a number of units similar to the one at Beech Tree House shown in the film, which are now being provided by health and local authorities and voluntary organizations in various parts of the country.

This conference prompted a number of inquiries from authorities and organizations who are interested in using one or other of the units demonstrated as a model for their own developments. We are arranging for a booklet describing these and other units to be distributed widely later in the autumn. Also, to encourage local initiative we are offering a scheme to match £1 for £1 funds raised by voluntary organisations to get children out of hospital into suitable provision elsewhere.

The film concentrated its attention on certain categories of the most severely handicapped in particular circumstances. In doing this, I believe it gave an unrepresentative picture both of the two hospitals and of the care given by NHS staff to mentally handicapped people in general.

My particular concern must be to see that no programme gives a wrong impression of the nature of mentally handicapped people as a whole which would undermine the efforts of all those, including the Government, concerned to improve services for mentally handicapped people and to enable them to live, as far as possible, normal lives in the community. The authorities concerned have considered the implications of the film very carefully and have reacted positively to the experience.

However, the documentary did show very vividly why the Government's policy is to reduce and replace the large mental handicap hospitals even for people needing a high degree of care. Much smaller units are now being developed in the health and social services. These can more easily provide a homely atmosphere. We have urged authorities to give priority to this policy.

To help speed the process we issued on July 16 this year a consultative document—"Care in the Community"—which invites comments on a number of possible ways of transferring patients and resources from hospital to community care. This has had a favourable reception and will, I hope, promote wide and constructive discussion.

The advisory services of the development team for the mentally handicapped have been sought by most authorities in the country and the team has visited most areas at least once since its inception in 1975. The team visited St Lawrence's before this programme was transmitted and, the health authorities have already started to implement some of the team's recommendations.

Parliament today

Commons and Lords (9.30): Prorogation.

Impolite reference to Reagan

PROCEDURE

A Labour MP was angrily rebuked by Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, for describing President Reagan.

During questions to the Prime Minister, Mr Andrew Faulds (Warley, East, Lab) said: On theatre nuclear weapons, can we be told where the intended theatre lays? Will European governments be free to choose or veto the push on that final button by that incoherent cretin, President Reagan? (Loud Conservative protests.)

Mrs Thatcher: I greatly deplore the discourtesy and total futility of his remarks. They do not help when the security of Europe depends on the support of the United States. With regard to theatre nuclear weapons, SS20 missiles are targeted on Europe, including this country.

Later Mr Faulds' remark about President Reagan was raised as a point of order by Mr Robin Maxwell-Hyslop (Tiverton, C). He asked if it was in order for an MP to refer discourteously to other heads of state.

The Speaker: We refer politely to the heads of all states, as we expect them to refer to the head of our state. (Conservative cheers)

Mr Faulds: I am sorry if I have offended against one of the traditions of this House but when the future lives of every person in this country depend on the utterances of the President I am entitled to make that comment.


Faulds: His comment angered Mrs Thatcher

The Speaker: No one is entitled in this House to speak discourteously about the head of another state, particularly a friendly state. (Labour interruptions). This has been our rule for centuries.

Mr Christopher Price (Lewisham, West, Lab): Is it not a fact that the reference in Erskine May about pejorative references to heads of state first came into Erskine May because of references to Herr Hitler in the House in 1936?

The Speaker: I am not seeking to stop anyone's argument but no one's argument is advanced by abuse. (Conservative cheers) — particularly when it is someone who is not able to answer for himself here.

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab): Have there been any times when the Speaker, or any of the people sitting in his place during his period of office, can recall offensive references about people such as President Amin, properly in my view, and instances where an attempt was made to stop the person or persons making the reference in the manner that occurred in regard to President Reagan?

The Speaker: Mr Skinner is quite right. There were disrespectful remarks passed about President Amin, which I did not hear at the time (loud laughter).

Peers fail to reverse Commons decision

NATIONALITY BILL

The discretion given to the Home Secretary in the British Nationality Bill in naturalisation cases should not be subject to appeal in court Lord Belstead, Under Secretary of State, Home Office, said when he moved that the Lords did not insist on its amendment, to allow an applicant to appeal to the courts.

He said that of the 90 amendments which the Lords sent to the Commons this was the only one to which the Commons had disagreed in principle. The Commons had disagreed with the amendment by a margin of 56 votes.

That disagreement went to the heart of the Government objections. The amendment was intended to make the Home Secretary's decisions under the Bill subject to the courts whenever an unsuccessful applicant for naturalisation alleged that he had been discriminated against on grounds of race, colour or religion.

The grounds for the Home Secretary's decision in sensitive naturalisation cases could thus be open to public scrutiny whenever an applicant chose to allege discrimination. That would be undesirable in the national interest, particularly as there were other ways of taking forward allegations of discrimination.

If the courts were to review a decision which it was alleged had been taken on grounds of race, colour or religion, the courts might be involved in cases of bad character or of security.

The Home Secretary might refuse an applicant on grounds of security. He would have to reckon with the possibility that the aggrieved applicant might allege discrimination and take his case to the court to secure an investigation in public into the reasons for the decision.

Even if such a case were to be heard in camera, security details would inevitably become known. That would not be in the national interest.

The Government accepted that an applicant who believed he had been discriminated against on grounds of race, colour or religion should have some redress, but there were other avenues. It seemed inconceivable that an allegation that discretion had been exercised in a discriminatory way would not amount to a complaint of the most serious maladministration. In such circumstances the Ombudsman could investigate if the case was refered to him.

Lord Elwyn-Jones, for the Opposition, who had moved the original amendment, said that the Lords had decided in committee by 94 votes to 70 that the amendment should be put into the Bill.

All the matters raised by Lord Belstead were then canvassed and considered responsibly. As they were now dealing with precisely the same amendment he hoped that those who had previously supported it would maintain consistency in their approach.

The parliamentary remedies were no real substitute for access to a court of law. It was difficult to have debates about matters relating specifically to the position of individuals. There was no opportunity for cross examination.

He had appeared in many cases where matters of enormous importance to the security of the country were involved, and had to be ventilated in closed court and he had no record of any leakage, or damage done to the security of the state as a result.

In this day and age (he continued) when increasingly the court has been unable to intervene in matters of natural justice, in matters of civil liberty, it is dismaying that the Home Office should be taking this totally obstructive position.

This was an occasion when the Lords should show to the British public that civil liberty and racial equality were matters of concern.

Lord Avebury (L) said the idea that if the amendment were allowed there would be many frivolous appeals to the courts was false. There would have to be grounds presented for bringing an appeal.

Lord Gifford (Lab) said there was no cause for alarm on the part of the Government if the amendment were allowed because there would have to be prima facie foundation for an action to come before the courts.

The Bishop of Rochester Dr Richard Say, said he regretted the Government's stance on the issue which he felt unable to support. The Lords had supported the amendment because of concern about the anxiety and uncertainty which the Bill had caused among certain groups of people. He belived the amendment would do much to reassure them.

Lady Trumpington (C) said the courts would have to work with classified information and unless everyone signed the Official Secrets Act the work of the Home Office could be greatly hindered. If there was any question of maladministration, it could always be brought before the Ombudsman.

Lord Wigoder (L) said it would not be possible to appeal to the Parliamentary Commissioner because there would be no obligation on the Home Secretary or Governors to give any reasons for their decisions. To suggest there was any alternative was simply a pious platitude which would prove totally unenforceable.

Lord Pitt of Hampstead (Lab) said if the decision of the Commons was accepted, the black community would believe that the Government intended the Home Secretary to be free to discriminate. He hoped the Government would understand the significance of that.

Viscount Colville of Culross (C) said be would have to abstain in the division. He would rather the courts were able to look at the Bill without having been directed in the way the amendment suggested, which would leave them no room for interpretation.

Lord Mishcon (Lab) said that to permit the removal of the amendment would be to damage the image of the Lords. There was an opportunity to restore confidence which should not be lost through cowardice or mere party allegiance.

The Duke of Norfolk (C) said that when the Secretary of State or the Governors applied the clause they had to be bound by the law. He was prepared to trust them and the Government to apply it properly and fairly.

The motion endorsing the Commons decision was carried by 116 votes to 96—Government majority, 20.

Next week

The main business in the House of Commons next week will be:

Wednesday: State opening of Parliament by the Queen and start of debate on the Queen's Speech.

Thursday and Friday Continuation of debate on the Queen's Speech.

The main business in the House of Lords next week will be:

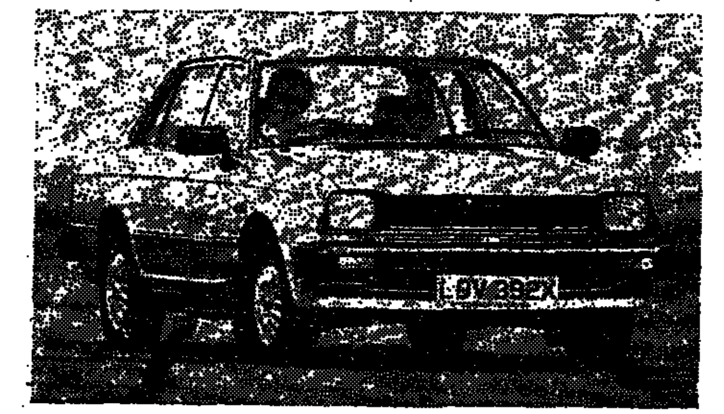
Wednesday: State opening of Parliament by the Queen and start of debate on the Queen's Speech.

Thursday Continuation of debate on the Queen's Speech (Home Affairs.)

British Leyland on the brink: what could be achieved

If BL workers strike on Monday Chairman Sir Michael Edwardes has warned that it could end in the liquidation of Britain's biggest manufacturing exporter. Six years of struggle and £2,000m of state investment could be thrown away. BL Executive Director, Ray Horrocks, advances the company's case that more sacrifice is needed from the work-force if BL is to be competitive. *Times* staff reporters examine the economic and political implications if the Edwardes threat is carried out.





The Triumph Acclaim: part of BL's drive to recovery

Sacrifice and incentive the keys to the future

By Ray Horrocks
Executive Director, BL Ltd.

From 1974 until this year, the statistics have chartered the steady decline of BL, both in terms of the number of cars sold and in share of the market. They have confirmed the view that car manufacturer in Britain is ebbing away, with the multinational companies producing on a European-wide basis and Britain's only national company failing to turn the tide.

This year has been different; BL's car sales — almost alone among manufacturers — have risen to the point we have sold 15,000 more at a time when the total market has fallen by 60,000. This is one of the most tanglible expressions of BL's efforts to halt its decline and it makes the current situation so tragic.

The upturn has not happened out of the blue; it is the sum of four years of extremely hard and painful actions to crack the apparent endemic uncompetitiveness of BL. It has forced, for example, the loss of more than 70,000 jobs in BL and has forced employees at all levels to re-examine attitudes and face unpleasant realities.

The BL board has had, quite deliberately, to embark on a high-risk strategy because it believed that the sheer magnitude of the change required to bring about recovery precluded any other approach.

This strategy has inevitably led to sharp differences over basic issues between management and unions. It is a union's duty to seek the best terms it can for its members. It is equally the responsibility of management to provide overall direction of the company and its ability to remain in business.

Despite this there has been a quite remarkable degree of cooperation between management and unions — the industrial relations record to date this year is the best in the company's history with more than 99 per cent of all working hours free of dispute or stoppage. Productivity has been transformed by the acceptance of the biggest package of working practice reforms ever introduced into the British motor industry.

That gives substance to the trade union view that BL employees have cooperated fully over the past four years. Why, they ask, is further sacrifice required? The answer is that it is unfortunately not possible to reach a cut-off point in cooperation and support and simply declare "enough is enough".

The facts dictate otherwise. Although BL Cars' costs have dropped and we are steadily becoming competitive, with new models, higher sales, better quality and so forth, our competitors are not standing still either.

It is an interesting comparison to note that two major American manufacturers, General Motors and Chrysler, are seeking to cut their labour costs by £500m through negotiating wage freezes and the reduction of other benefits.

We have not asked our employees to accept similar measures; but we do ask them to accept that factors other than their view of what constitutes a realistic wage rise are involved and dictate our ability to pay.

BL has been criticised for being inflexible in its approach — but we have offered flexibility in looking jointly with the unions at the incentive scheme, which last year had the effect of doubling the 6.8 per cent general increase to give an average rise right across our factories of 13.5 per cent, in return for increased productivity.

The incentive scheme is the key; it offers a way of meeting management's objective of raising productivity and bringing all parts of the business (not just some as at present) to a level of efficiency equal to the best of our European competitors. It can also meet employees' aspirations for higher wages through genuine increases in productivity.

Apart from growing public support, seen in higher sales, Parliament under two administrations has given us support since 1975. The money BL has received so far has enabled us to invest in the new models and modern manufacturing facilities which are now coming to fruition. Metro was the first, the Triumph Acclaim the second; our Longbridge, Cowley and Land-Rover factories are now as efficient as any comparable facility in Europe.

To consolidate this investment and move towards financial respectability will require the £540m balance of the £990m the Government has agreed to provide until the end of 1983, plus continued funding from usual commercial sources.

This money will percolate down into the motor industry as a whole as we invest in new machine tools and plant and place hundreds of contracts with British businesses, large and small, for our new models.

The first of these, the new mid-car known as LM-10, is due to go into production next year and its success is crucial to BL's recovery. It will be quickly followed by other models so that by 1983-84 the entire BL car range will have been transformed and we will have the products to take us profitably into the second half of the 1980s.

It is not fanciful to see BL leading an export-led revival or the regeneration of a major part of British industry.

The negative side of our relationship with other companies and industries naturally comes to the fore when there is doubt about our future. "West Midlands — an Industrial Desert" is the headline writer's shorthand.

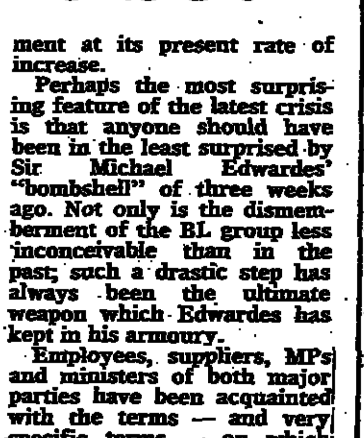
Equally a BL that is able to continue its recovery programme is a positive force and an instrument of wealth-creation affecting many areas of manufacturing industry and the economy as a whole.



Confrontation, after a year of industrial peace

British Leyland on the brink: the consequences if the unthinkable happens

How great a disaster would it be?



The end of BL would bring catastrophic effects — for the economy, for employment, for industrial confidence, not to mention the re-election prospects of at least 15 Conservative MPs. But in contrast to previous occasions when BL has been to the brink and been pulled back, the end for the battered motor giant is not now utterly unthinkable.

If the worst does happen the first chill will be felt by Britain's motor component manufacturers with whom BL spends some £2,000m a year. The components sector comprises about 7,000 suppliers ranging in size from giants like Lucas, GKN, Automotive Products and Dunlop to backstreet concerns employing less than a dozen.

Ten years ago a BL collapse would have triggered off a massive chain reaction of other closures and bankruptcies among them. But today many of the larger firms have successfully cushioned themselves by pushing into overseas markets with direct exports and also investing heavily in manufacturing facilities in Europe, the United States and even South Korea.

Contingency plans for a BL disaster are well prepared. As the managing director of one large West Midlands group put it, "anyone who has not prepared for a Leyland collapse is either a fool or totally inefficient". And according to another, "although to undertake such a costly switch in our traditional way of doing business has meant a sacrifice in short term profits, at least the nightmare of BL collapsing no longer troubles our sleep quite so often".

BL's relative importance to the economy has also declined sharply over the past 10 years. Output in 1980 was roughly half that reached in the peak years of the early 1970s; yet over the same period the total output of the economy has grown fractionally. The car industry's decline has been far greater than manufacturing alone and came earlier than the drop in the rest of industry.

The unemployment prospects appear frightening enough to stop any government from allowing BL to go the wall. One study argues that for every one of BL's 103,600 employees there are three of four others whose jobs depend on BL's survival. But today's confrontation between BL and its workers takes place against a level of total unemployment that would have been inconceivable when the company's future was hanging in the balance in the past. The direct fallout from a BL closure would in fact be no more than two months extra unemployment at its present rate of increase.

Perhaps the most surprising feature of the latest crisis is that anyone should have been in the least surprised by Sir Michael Edwardes' "bombshell" of three weeks ago. Not only is the dismemberment of the BL group less inconceivable than in the past; such a drastic step has always been the ultimate weapon which Edwardes has kept in his armoury.

Employees, suppliers, MPs and ministers of both major parties have been acquainted with the terms — and very specific terms — on which Edwardes and his team would move to initiate this industrial Armageddon. Those terms have been repeated and reaffirmed on every occasion that BL has sought a further tranche of taxpayers' money to finance its recovery programme.

But if the closure of all or large parts of BL is more likely than ever before it is nonetheless awesome and daunting. The reverberations would echo through an increasingly de-industrialized Britain for years, dealing initially a severe psychological blow to an already battered manufacturing sector.

BL has been and still is one of Britain's largest exporters — total overseas sales last year were £1,246m — and the loss of those sales, leaving aside the strategic considerations arising from the death of the only British-owned car manufacturing concern, would have a massive impact on the balance of payments.

Of the component suppliers, even those who have prepared themselves for the collapse would not escape scot free. Despite diversification, assembly lines of some big companies are largely dependent on BL and the loss of such a significant slice of their volume would make the prices charged to their remaining customers totally uncompetitive. It is believed that BL accounts for half the turnover of Smiths Industries' automotive division, for example, while two Lucas subsidiaries, Lucas Electrical and Lucas Girling, are also heavily committed. Some GKN car component companies are reliably reported to be dependent on BL to the extent of 45 per cent.

The West Midlands Engineering Employers Association estimates that 75 per cent of its firms, employing 300,000 workers, have contracts of one kind or another with BL. Earlier this year it had a taste of things to come when Rubery Owen lost a BL contract to Dunlop and had to close a plant at Darlaston with the loss of nearly 1,000 jobs.

The loss of BL's business would thus have a domino effect resulting in the desertion of other motor industry customers who would go to suppliers retaining the huge volumes necessary to stay competitive. And that would inevitably mean going overseas.

British Steel, itself desperately treading water to survive, would be faced with critical decisions over the future of its strip mill plants in South Wales whose production is heavily geared to the motor industry in general and to BL in particular. Fifteen per cent of BSC's sheet steel goes to BL. The ramifications run wider, to ICI, for example, which each year sells around £30m of paints and plastics to the plastics processing industry which in turn sells directly to BL.

Forecasts of the number of job losses resulting from BL's collapse have varied from a totally unrealistic two million to a more widely accepted 250,000.

Department of Employment officials continue to use an assumption made public by Sir Keith Joseph in the Commons on January 26 that one job in the supplying industries depends on every manufacturing job in BL.

Economists at BL itself — while warning that all calculations of this sort are hazardous — estimate that perhaps 450,000 jobs in all depend directly on their company. Unlike Sir Keith's estimate, that figure includes not only jobs in component suppliers but also those in distributors, repair garages and even motor insurance.

Even BL's figure however makes no attempt to take account of the impact on jobs throughout the economy, including the service industries which, in a diffuse and sometimes intangible way, largely depend in some districts on the prosperity of BL workers.

If BL were to close completely, the effect would be roughly equivalent to losing about one per cent of the country's output. As well as the loss of jobs, the country's balance of payments would suffer.

However severe the blow might be, it has to be remembered that a huge drop in output and employment has occurred throughout the economy over the past two years. Total employment in manufacturing has fallen by 1.2m, so the direct job loss at BL would be less than a tenth of what we have seen so far.

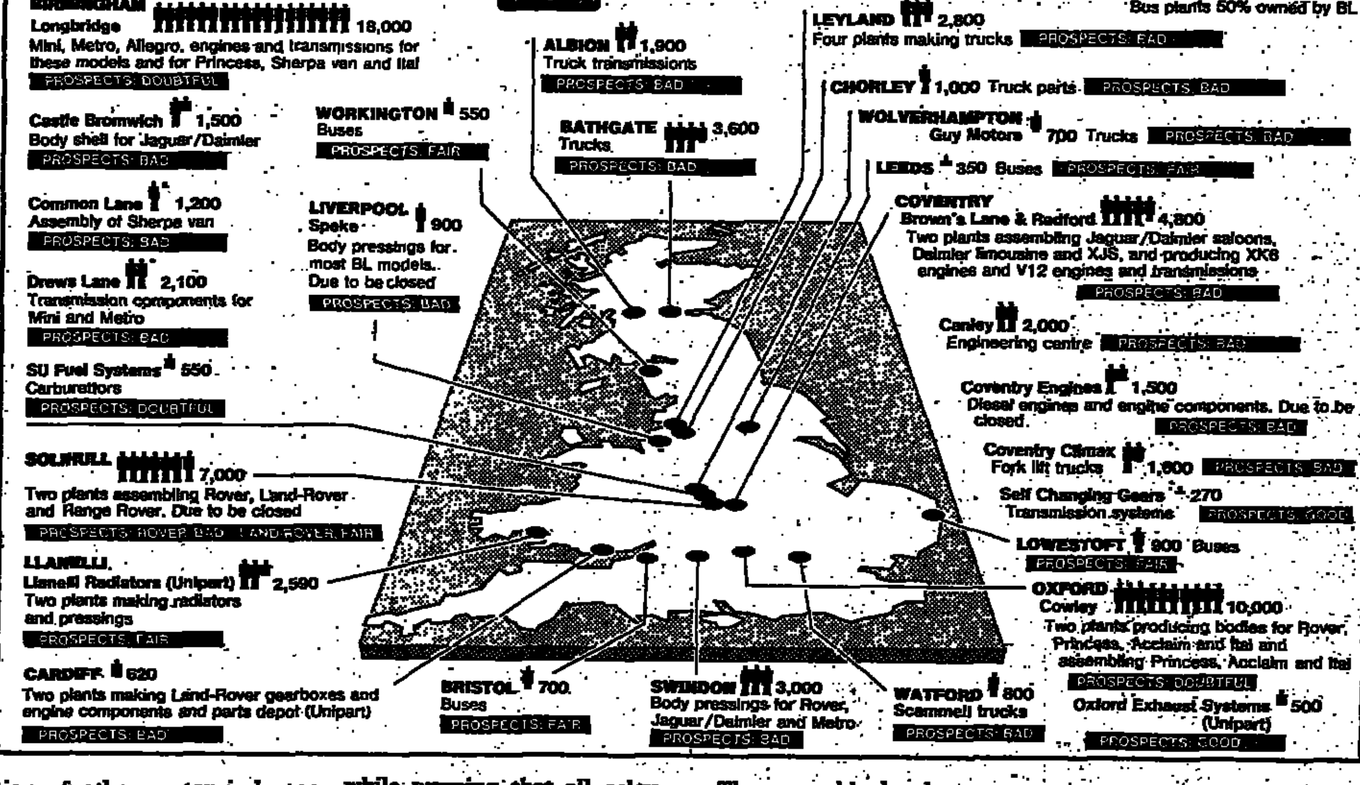
There would also be some increase in employment at other car plants in Britain, who would be able to pick up at least part of BL's current share of the market.

Great though the damage to the ecomomy would be, it is the effect on public spending which has held government's back from closing BL in the past. The Government has guaranteed the company's debts and would have to pay the redundancy bil. Two years ago the total cost of this was set at about £1000m. But if the workforce was on strike there would be no need to pay redundancy money; so the dispute could provide a cheap way out for the Government if it wants to put a stop to demand on its funds which BL represents.

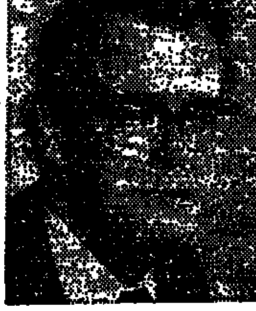
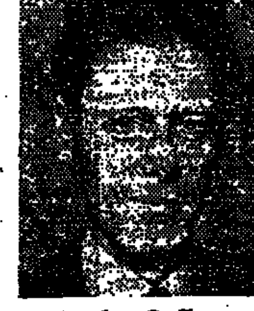
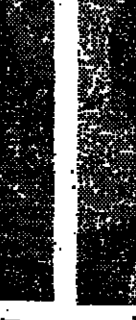
Will the Government support the BL board if it goes ahead with the liquidation plan? Ministers are comparatively united in backing Sir Michael Edwardes — at least at the moment. The difference comes between ministers and backbenchers. Fifteen Conservative MPs occupy marginal seats where employment will be directly affected by a Leyland collapse. In Birmingham Northfield Jocelyn Cadbury has a majority of only 204; David Bevan at Yardley a majority of 1,164 and Anthony Beaumont Dark at Selly Oak a majority of 4,775. All would be highly vulnerable, as would Iain Mills at Meriden and John Blackburn at Dudley West. Other nervous MPs would include John Patten at Oxford, Richard Needham at Chippenham and Malcolm Thornton at Liverpool Garston.

One critical backbencher said this week that the only reason the Cabinet was not divided was because it had not grasped the social and commercial disaster that closure would cause. But the opposing view came from Michael Grylls, chairman of the Tory industry committee. "Very often a phoenix can be raised from the ashes and people provided with more secure jobs under new ownership. I would think that more than half of BL could continue after the closure".

The consequences of Sir Michael carrying out his threat are much disputed. The surprise to many people is that far from being the worst possible time to wind up the troubled company it may be the best yet.



The possible political casualties




Beaumont Dark
Selly Oak
Maj 4,775 (10 per cent)

Jocelyn Cadbury
Birmingham Northfield
Maj 204 (.04 per cent)

David Bevan
Yardley
Maj 1,164 (2.1 per cent)

John Blackburn
Dudley West
Maj 1,139 (1.9 per cent)

Iain Mills
Meriden
Maj 4,127 (5.4 per cent)

The reluctant buyers

The prospects for a profitable auction of those bits of BL that might be strike hit next week or, indeed, of the entire cars and trucks empire are at best grim and at worst non-existent.

Motor industry watchers generally have come to the conclusion in the past two weeks that there are very few bidders waiting in the wings if Sir Michael Edwardes and the BL board bring down the final curtain.

For the present Government, and its predecessor, the injection of £2,300m of public money into the group over the past six years could prove in the event of collapse to be among the worst ever state investments. The fact is that now is not the time to be putting a car factory up for sale.

Only a few isolated, small and specialist activities of BL might find a ready buyer; the majority of the big assembly and manufacturing plants probably would be unsaleable. At a time of depressed vehicle sales throughout Europe, BL's competitors simply would seize the opportunity to increase their market shares.

Sir Michael's threat to "liquidate" those parts of the cars business affected by strike action would in practice be difficult to carry out. The BL cars group is a complex web of intertwined operations, with bodies, engines, transmissions and other components flowing into the assembly plants from satellite factories across the country.

One view is that the two major plants — Longbridge in Birmingham and Cowley near Oxford — possibly might find buyers in the expansionist-minded Japanese industry. Honda already has a strong link with BL under the terms of the collaboration deal to build the Triumph Acclaim at Cowley and there has been talk of further joint ventures.

It is also possible that Nissan, the maker of Datsun cars, would bid for either Longbridge or Cowley. Both plants have been the subjects of major investment in modern production systems, such as robots, and could provide Nissan with a ready-made European manufacturing base.

While the Rover cars operation would be unlikely to find a buyer, the Land Rover business has more potential. The vehicle still has a wide ranging, somewhat nostalgic, appeal and could be of interest to a group of enthusiastic entrepreneurs such as those who bought Aston Martin or those who attempted to buy the now defunct MG marque for BL.

Hopes for success of Land Rover under new ownership might, however, be illusory. One leading component maker said yesterday: "The vehicle is now under enormous pressure from newcomers in the four-wheel drive market like the Japanese and East Europeans and in many cases their products are cheaper. Land Rover saleability must have declined considerably in the past two years."

Jaguar/Daimler, the Coventry-based operation whose products have an enviable pedigree and are among the favourite status symbols for top executives, might also fade into oblivion.

Closure or liquidation of parts of the cars business would also place in doubt the future of the Unipart Group, BL's profitable parts operation, now the largest supplier in the United Kingdom of replacement vehicle parts. Although Unipart claims to offer a range of parts covering 85 per cent of the cars on European roads, its activities clearly are tied closely to BL Cars.

Under the Unipart umbrella, however, there are small operations that would provide an attractive purchase to other motor manufacturers.

Unipart's SU Butec division, a group of five manufacturing companies, includes, for example, Llanelli Radiators in South Wales. This company operates two plants making pressings and radiators and employing about 2,600 workers and has been substantially modernized.

Equally salable could be Oxford Exhaust Systems, employing 500 and, again, a modern facility which could be bought by one of the specialist exhaust companies.

The Leyland Group, BL's truck and bus arm, conceivably could stand on its own without the cars business, but if the liquidation extended to the whole company there would be few potential bidders apart, possibly, from the Japanese.

The truck market in Europe is even more competitive than for cars, with massive over capacity. And, in any case most European truck makers now have manufacturing or technical agreements with each other and have neither the resources nor the will to mount a major acquisition.

It is possible, however, that National Bus, which owns 50 per cent of the BL bus operation, could be interested in taking over the other half. Prospects would also be good for the sale of Self Changing Gears in Coventry which, among other products, makes transmission systems for tanks.

BL Systems, the computer, data and communications subsidiary which services the entire BL group, could be bought by a company like ICL but could also be [illegible] out.

Equally, [illegible] technology and its [illegible] conservation vehicle [illegible] would evaporate [illegible]

Television

Fit for a queen

It was something of an anti-climax to turn from the BBC 2 documentary last night to go Behind the Scenes on BBC 1 with Malcolm Bradbury. Not that the prolific professor is not interesting but, in the business of revelation, the very stuff of the gape-box, he had to come second to the subject of *Forty Minutes*, Mr. Lorri Lee.

Mr Bradbury, who teaches American Studies at East Anglia and has recently presided over the deliberations of the Booker prize committee, is enjoying some fame as a novelist while most people, the exceptions being those who watch drag queens in action at London pubs and clubs, would not have heard of Mr. Lee until last night.

But the gods of programming are blind to relative worthiness and subservient only to spectacle so that Mr. Lee had a 40 minute start. He decided while he was in the RAF — not, I hasten to say, training as a fighter pilot — that the only way he could live was as a queen. He confided this to a friend, with the thoughtful rider that he would not take offence if he was never spoken to again as a result. But he had found a kindred spirit. The friend came out, too. this began the story *Forty Minutes* dealt with, using some reconstruction based on incident from Mr. Lee's life. He is known a "Lol", short for Lorelei — he had a predilection for sailors ("seaweed") — and, demobbed, he and his friend, Crystal, went to sea as waiters, having typed their own references on notepaper from the Ritz.

Lol made his stage debut on a passenger liner inhabiting a gold lamé dress for which that once famous, busty lady, Sabrina, had no further use. But the Merchant Navy, like most activities, shed manpower so "sea queens" became redundant and Lol turned to drag acts in the clubs.

So Mr Bradbury had to follow that. He was busy, as he obviously always is, writing a radio play, *Congress*, the main character of which is never heard. He told us a little about "the dark night of the writing soul" about how he works in a caravan and on a variety of typewriters.

On Radio 4 next Wednesday we can hear how it all works out. It sounds facinating. But oh that Lol.

Dennis Hackett

Cinema

One in the eye for the red-necks

Southern Comfort (x)

ABC Shaftesbury Avenue, and other cinemas

Paternity (aa)

Plaza 2

The Return of the Secausus Seven

ICA

Faster Pussycat Kill Kill

Screen on the Green

Walter Hill is a literate writer and a slick director who always appears to fall between the opposite stools of popular appeal and high-serious pretentions. *The Streetfighter* was a queer mixture of existenialism and Charles Bronson fisticuffs. *The Driver* combined car chases for the multitude (Hill was writer of *The Getaway* with Expressionist aspirations which went to the extent of calling the characters The Driver, The Player, The Detective and so on. *The Warriors* gave its street characters names like Ajax, Cleon, Cyrus, Cochise, Rembrant and Vermin; and played its mythical game out of that corner. *The Long Riders,* the only one of the group that Hill did not write himself, was unredeemably muddled in its intentions.

The ironically titled *Southern Comfort* is a still bolder bid to have the best of both worlds. It is a fable uneasily close to John Boorman's *Deliverance* in construction. A group of National guard personnel — America's weekend soldiers — head into the Louisiana bayou on manouvres, in a mood of holiday exhilaration. Emboldened by their uniforms and numbers,the nine-man group commandeers some boats belonging to the local Cajun Indians. When the boats' owners offer protest, the most dumb-aggressive of the unit fires blanks in their direction.

They find too late that they have sparked off a horrific, bloody war, in which the unseen Cajuns, masters of the swamp-forests, pick them off, Little Indian fashion one by one.

Hill makes his moral very plain: red-neck militarism and the bravado induced by uniforms and the group, do not produce the strenghth of union, but are rather a source of disunity and disintegration.

While the more serious sort of spectators are dutifully reading this fashionable if meagre moral, the kids are kept amused by violence of action, ferocity of language and fairly non-stop bloody slaughter. It as all done with flair, at least. Hill is an effective director. The towering swamp forests which provided Flaherty's *Louisiana Story* with soaring sun-drenched cathedrals here become a murky hell, bathed in eery blue light and haunted by indistinguishable fleeting shadows among the trees.

The only familiar face in the cunningly selected cast is Keith Carradine, the single representative of a humanist intelligence in the group.

Paternity is a first film by an admired American stand-up comic, David Steinberg; but though the dialogue occasionally sparks into life, the scenario is such a creaky, old-hat affair that it is hard to know just what he might make of better material.

The anecdote is the stuff of very old-time farce, despite acknowledgment of contemporary sexual attitudes. Burt Reynolds is a rich, pernickety executive who wants a child, but is *to* set in his ways to put up with all the trouble of matrimony. It is rather, perhaps the stuff of *two* old time farces: the first part is concerned with the embarrassments and misunderstandings of Reynolds' quest for an eligible mother for the child; the second half is a romantic comedy in which the two partners to the bargain have to be dragged through a lot of misunderstandings before they see what the rest of us saw long before, that they've fallen in love.

Burt Reynolds is one of the best light comedians around; but the script never gives him a clear line to follow, so that he flounders between excessive mugging and a few defter passages with Beverly D'Angelo, a very appealing, straight, straight-faced foil.

John Sayles wrote a number of exploitation movies for Roger Corman's New World Productions (*Piranha, Lady in Red*), went on to script *The Howling*, and bought the independence to write and direct The Secaucus Seven by settling for a budget minimal by any standards. The enforced economy pays dividends, in the rough-sketch freedom of the action and the casting of totally unknown players who so much look and act their parts that any lack of polish is irrelevant.

It is an account of the weekend reunion of a group of ageing young people, who have maintained their friendships and their attitudes — albeit already mellowing — since radical student days in the late sixties. Some have already settled into marriage or something like it; others, like the man who still hopes to make *it* as a country and western singer and still sings of the sorrows of being 21, find it harder to loose their hold on the past.

They sit around, eat, show off, play ball games and board games, swim and sunbathe, embark on individual sexual experiments, reminisce, talk a great deal about themselves. Their affection for one another, and Sayles' affection for them are infectious. It is a very winning film whose theme — people intimately portrayed in the landscape of their time — can be more compared more closely to Alain Tanner's *Jonas, Who Will be Twenty Five in the Year 2000* than to any other American film.

At the Screen on the Green there is a revival of Faster Pussycat Kill Kill, an early (1966) work by Russ Meyer, the master of low-budget erotica, who hit the peak of his career a decade ago with the execrable *Beyond the Valley of the Dolls.*

Faster Pussycat Kill Kill is a much more modest affair, but demonstrates better that Meyer deserves his small cult following. There is a vitality and film craft that makes it entertaining, even though the story is ludicrous and the erotica as inoffensive as *Mary Poppins.*

The story concerns three whorish harpies who cruise around the desert in their car, killing men and kidnapping dizzy ingenues for no very apparent reason apart from the thrill and pin money. There are colourful supporting characters like a malevolent old man in a wheelchair and his son who combines a Herculean physique with the mind of a homicidal baby. The very least that can be said for it is that it offers a great deal more fun, suspense and fantasy than horror pictures of the *Friday the Thirteenth* school.

An outstanding work that could easily be overlooked in the 125-film mêlée of the London Film Festival, which is to be opened on Tuesday by the Prince of Wales, is the New Zealand *Smash Palace*, directed by Roger Donaldson.

The title is the name of a huge car-breakers' yard whose proprietor, a former racing driver (Bruno Lawrence), is the protagonist. He is estranged, for no special reason beyond the ordinary irritations of marriage, from his wife. The couple's bitter struggle for possession of their small daughter escalates to near tragedy, which Donaldson, whose outstanding quality is his mastery of mood, thereupon winds down into deliberate anticlimax.

Drama and bathos are never far apart in this very real, human, and finely played picture. Driven to distraction, the father takes a shop assistant at gunpoint, as hostage. The terrified girl's single thought bursts out in a pathetic, indignant squeak: "But I've got a hair appointment at three!"

David Robinson



Internal friction: the leaderless men of Bravo team fight among themselves over the fate of a captured Cajun Indian in David Giler's Southern Comfort

Barbican concerts

By Christopher Warman Arts Correspondent

The London Symphony Orchestra will celebrate its arrival at its first permanent home - the Barbican Centre - in March 1982 with the promotion of 107 concerts and the introduction of the largest concert subscription scheme to be operated in the United Kingdom.

There will be 15 subscription series, of six, nine or 12 concerts to choose from, and they will be concentrated in the months of March, June and November when the orchestra holds its three seasons.

For the first time the orchestra will be able to work for extended and intensive periods with its conductors. Claudio Abbado, principal conductor of the LSO, will be in residence in March, André Previn conductor emeritus, in June, and Sir Colin Davis, principal guest conductor, in November.

In addition Vladimir Ashkenazy, Yehudi Menuhin and Rudolf Serkin will be resident in March, Hans Werner Henze in June and Sir Michael Tippett in November. Serkin has invited Abbado and the LSO to perform and record for Deutsche Grammophon all the Mozart piano concertos with him, a project that will take the next three years.

Jazz

Marian McPartland

Pizza on the Park

Archie Shepp

Round House

Marian McPartland is not a pianist whose work would be instantly recognizable from an unlabelled recording, but her catholic enthusiasms and exquisite concision have made her into an astute and thoroughly convincing jazz musician.

Bred in England but a resident of America since the end of the war, when she was in her mid-twenties, Mrs McPartland nurtured a natural affinity with jazz and took as her exemplars such pre-war stylists as Teddy Wilson and Earl Hines. In later years she was profoundly affected by the impressionistic ballad playing of Bill Evans; like that master, however, her touch has never lacked sinew beneath the pretty clouds of melody.

She is at the Pizza on the Park until the end of the week, and may be heard (with her bassist, Jim Richardson) delivering "Send in the Clowns" as if that tune had never been hacked to death in a thousand cabarets, bringing it to a close with a hushed coda which seemed to float like a question mark.

Over at the Camden Jazz Week, the saxophonist Archie Shepp, once the most aggressive spear-carrier of the early sixties new wave, steamed in with yet another variation on his new-found classicism. This time he placed his dry-toned tenor and soprano in a reproduction of the surging, nervy music made by Miles Davis's mid-sixties quintet, notably assisted by the idomatic flurries and sulphurous sustains of Charles McGhee's trumpet.

Shepp himself does not possess the inner logic to make real sense of such a freewheeling context, but his glottal stops, cardboard sound and half-speed runs laid out against the beat made him sound unusually close to Wayne Shorter (and, therefore, to Lester Young). There was, of course, one of his blowsy ballads, the phrases turned up like a trenchcoat collar against the wind.

Richard Williams

Theatre

Goalmouth drama

Into Europe

Lyric Hammersmith

Following in the tracks of David Williamson, Ron Hutchinson's play is out to show boardroom football as a rougher game than the real thing, and one in which any player may abruptly find himself changed into the ball.

Into Europe nominally follows the fortunes of a northern first division team through its trial season for the European Cup. But there are no great matches to record, and at the end of the season the team is still more or less where it was to begin with: which is more than can be said of its management and board of directors.

The story begins with the death of the club chairman and the succession of his son — a cold young businessman who is still a newcomer to the world of horse-treading an Press manipulation, but who proves a fast learner to the cost of his formidable rogue manager.



Philip McGough and Philip Jackson in Into Europe

In the course of the pair's two-act combat, the piece seems to be saying something about the bad old days of football and the probably worse days to come. Never having seen a football match, I may have missed the point; but it does seem that the play arrives at two contradictory conclusions — namely that the game is changing; and that the effect of involvement in it is to infect any reformer with the same corruption as that of his predecessors.

The plot *is* a triangular battle in which Bentley first confronts the invincible "old firm" of Max and Les, and finally shatters it by appointing Les as Manager at the expense of his old friend. More than to anyone else,the play belongs to Philip Jackson's Max, a transparently untrustworthy figure in his camel hair coat and sharp suiting, who knows every move in the survival game.

It is a matter of pride with him to do this, and then talk himself out of every corner with the verbal equivalent of fast footwork. For this reason, and the sheer nerve with which he goes on fighting up to the finish, he comes over on the heroic scale; meeting his real match only in his tough girlfriend (Stephanie Fayerman) who knows every cliché in the sexual vocabulary, and who shares Max's skills in using language as a weapon.

The breakup of the manager-coach alliance is beautifully prepared through the partnership of Mr Jackson and Philip McGough's chunkily impassioned Les, who seems immune to football politics until his chance comes up. Nick Hamm's touring production for the CV One company combines virile narrative with well-judged variety of mood and pace. It is an athletic show that knows when to breathe.

Irving Wardle

Soldiers

Old Red Lion

Soldiers is a message without a medium, or anyway a message without its own medium. Seamus Finnegan is unusual in writing directly about the politics and violence of Northern Ireland and his new play seems to have once been intended for television and at other times intended for radio. It never seems to have been intended specifically for the stage and the problems of quickcutting simultaneous images and voice-overs remain to trouble Julia Pascal's production.

Mr Finnegan is troublesome in other ways as well. He writes as an Irishman and his sympathies with Ireland are never in doubt, but there is a clear intention to share out his sympathy with confused English squaddies, one variety of the soldiers of his title. The other variety is the Irish republican, variously presented as an H block protester, a revolutionary in a bar room and as a victim of army interrogation. To the Irishman he allots passion and a just cause, while the English soldier is allowed only petulance and fear. The pretence of a balancing act is a large mistake.

Smaller debates also take place within his text, with an argument about BBC censorship of programmes about Northern Ireland (which could be another clue to the play's history) but balance is not Mr Finnegan's best talent. He has visual and extravagantly dramatic ideas that suggest he will write better plays. Amid his direct addresses and seesawing debates he introduces a pair of low comic Irishmen forever drinking poteen in Hell, pitying the English who occupy teetotal Heaven. The idea is better than the dialogue which lacks the sting of music hall.

Lacking the possibility of quick changes Miss Pascal inventively opts for a ceremonial exchange of costumes and characters. Her solution could be a good one, but it appears under-rehearsed and the pace of the production suffers. As a whole the play skirts the edge of contention and fails to engage any sympathies with direct appeal. Each actor also wavers between conviction and uncertainty, not least in accents, but with Mr Dale's contribution there are also respectable offerings from Philip Fox and Derek Thompson.

Ned Chaillet

Concert

BBC SO/ Rozhdestvensky

Festival Hall

The twentieth century has been with us for quite a long time, and so it ought not to be too surprising that the Festival Hall is devoting eight concerts out of 200 this season to the music of our own age. But it is surprising. With the notable exception of the BBC Symphony Orchestra, which operates of course, under quite special conditions, the London orchestras have in recent years all but given up the challenge of contemporary music. Now at least they have been encouraged to make a new start, in a series of roughly monthly concerts master-minded by Sir William Glock on behalf of the London Orchestral Concerts Board and the BBC.

On Wednesday night the BBC SO opened this series of "Music of Eight Decades" with a largely Russian programme, a permissible compliment to the evening's conductor, Gennadi Rozhdestvensky, and indeed to the man who seems to come ever more to tower over this century's music — Stravinsky.

The decision to start with a work by him was inescapable, but the choice of *Agon* was unexpected yet exactly right. For here, still even in a work composed in the sixth of our eight and a big decades, are all the twentyth century's problems in squaring its experience with that of the past: the parody and the dismemberment, the insouciance and the confusion, the unease and the objective distancing.

Agon is also the work that searches out more corners of virtuosity than the BBC SO possesses; nevertheless this was a brave and likable performance, which is not to give it faint praise, for the capacity to be blithe, cheerful and creative in the face of all the odds is one of Stravinsky's most valuable gifts.

Skryabin is rather a different case, and it was quite evident from Stravinsky's nimble cooking into the fire of his elder compatriot's *Prometheus*. A composer who dreamed of ending the world in an ecstatic catclysm would no doubt have been astonished to find his music still being played 66 years after his death, but he would surely also have approved the sensuous fervour of this performance, the steely adroitness of Victoria's Postnikova in dispensing the solo piano part, and the strong translucent flames of the BBC Symphony Chorus at the end.

Paul Griffiths

Opera

An enduring treasure



Charming impersonation: Valerie Masterson in the title role of Louise

Louise

Coliseum

People often talk about the expansion of French operatic repertory in this country. The usual solution is a new production of *The Pearl Fishers* or *Samson and Delilah*; nowadays even Gounod's *Faust* is thought venturesome. English National Opera deserve a medal from M. Mitterrand. This year they have restored two great French operas from neglect: Gounod's enchanting *Romeo and Juliet* and, this week, Charpentier's *Louise*, a hymn to Paris, in all its splendours and miseries, whose return to the British stage was long overdue, and an act of sterling heroism.

Louise has several historical claims on our attention. The Paris Opera Comique deliberately postponed production, so that it would be their first premiere in the 20th century. It is the first opera to treat a working class family as serious material for music-drama, the only French operatic masterpiece to espouse Wagnerism in a totally French manner, an early example of opera set in the present day (1900) and a curious example of extreme realism (a sewing machine notated in the score, cooking, eating supper, washing up, reading a newspaper and so on) with a degree of symbolism close to surrealism, as in the carnival scene at Montmartre, and the Dawn in Paris episode, both fantastic and unreal.

Louise has not been staged in London these many years (there was a production at the London Opera Centre which I missed). For opera addicts it means the heroin's delectable often recorded solo "Depuis le jour" not much else, unless perhaps the father's long, melancholy solo in the last act. Two commercial gramophone recordings may have made some converts.

It is the whole of Louise which, for a devotee of Paris makes Charpentier's opera such a treasure: the lovers reaching out hands across the rooftops, the appalling, reactionary parents, sweet Louise so hungry for the happy girlhood slipping away from her, the dropouts at dawn in the alley, the dressmaking factory, the jollification at Montmartre.

The music, a more than solicitous compound of Massenet (Charpentier's teacher) and the ghost of Wagner, a cultural idol in Paris at the time, is packed with glorious invention. If Julien's motif, the motto theme of the opera, does closely recall one of Puccini's finest tunes, from the third act prelude of Madam Butterfly, it must be said that Louise antidates Butterfly by four years, and that Charpentier used his motto theme with real resource.

Valerie Masterson, a specialist in French soprano leading roles is of course the Louise, demure, infinitely loving, even to her dreadful parents — it is a pleasure to detest the marginally sympathetic portrayals of them by Richard Van Allan and Katherine Pring — a heroine too good to see through emotional dishonesty until the last moment. Her impersonation is charming, rather cool, and in her great solo she misses voluptuous beauty of tone (the allure of her 'V'adoro, pupille' in Handel's *Julius Caesar*) though a man's knees will melt as she acts and sings the scene, on a bed beside her lover.

As Julien, John Treleaven looks remantic, but sang on Wednesday with more passion than charm of voice. The many subsidiary roles are clearly projected, especially Stuart Kale's Night Prowler, less camp than I dared hope. Attractive, scantily dressed young ladies give credence to the merrymaking at Montmartre.

René Allio's settings include a drab simplistic panorama of Paris, and a poorly executed first scene. The apartment of Louise's parents needs a roof, and the looking glass side panels eventually outstay their welcome. The bedroom of Louise and Julien at Montmartre retires with many a squeak, and perhaps needs oiling. Parisian magic is to this extent lacking: if only Utrillo's settings could have been used.

Richard Strauss, who did not care for French music, adored Louise. So do I, and so, I hope will you in this sensitive, thoughtful, happy production.

William Mann

David Watt

Early warning for a triumphant Reagan

The Awacs deal has gone through . . . but how long before Congress asserts itself?



Going to the Saudis: an AWACS radar surveillance Boeing 707.

Washington
President Reagan's narrow victory in the Senate on Wednesday has been greeted with paeans of joy and admiration in the Reagan camp, and indeed it was a famous triumph. It not only allows him to sell Awac radar aircraft to Saudi Arabia but also demonstrated, on that strange, mystical level at which Americans think about the Presidency, that Mr Reagan is whole, intact, credible. His magic, to use the old cliché, still works and the fact that the spells only just pulled it off only makes them, in retrospect, more potent and magical.

The outsider may be allowed a more sceptical view of the matter and the question that springs to mind after a few days in Washington is whether the tussle is not the first faint sign that the political consensus which brought Reagan to power is beginning to run into the normal obstacles of the American constitution.

How long will it be, in other words, before Reagan is back in the position of President Carter, buffeted by a Congress which is not only doubtful on the substance of much of the administration's policies but is also determined, irrespective of party label, to assert its independence and authority against the Executive branch.

Of course, the facade is still extremely impressive. Talk to senators and congressmen and you will find that even quite liberal Democrats are still cowed by the evident desire of American public opinion to have what Mr Reagan promised them in the election by a tougher, stronger stance *viz a viz* Russia and the defeat of inflation by conservative economic means

There is no real argument at present about these ends, and even where means are concerned the Administration's assumptions are generally accepted. For instance, the propositions that the budget must be balanced by 1984, defence spending greatly increased, and interest rates brought down to single figures from their present towering levels are all accepted in defiance of every political difficulty and of the Keynesian Democratic consensus of yesteryear.

In foreign policy, the general approval on Capitol Hill of an additional $25,000m in defence spending next year is the most obvious symptom of assent. But there are more surprising ones. For instance all the politicians I have listened to have no doubt that if the President wanted authorization to send American troops to the Gulf to, say, rescue the Saudi regime from internal rebellion he would get overwhelming support. The memory of Vietnam and the terrors of unlimited military commitment overseas is overlaid by the memory of Tehran and the terrors of the loss of oil.

Yet the more one looks at it, the more implausible, indeed impossible, it seems that the Administration can go on riding on the crest of this kind of broad agreement for much longer. For one thing the economic arithmetic is already going badly wrong.

The Administration has made the same mistake as Mrs Thatcher (an analogy, by the way, that officials here are only too gloomily aware of). They offered their supposedly invigorating tax cuts before they had the revenue side of the budget fixed and they are now, in consequence, boxed into a political corner almost as tight as the British Government's.

They cannot get the economy moving out of recession unless they can convince business that interest rates are coming down and staying down. They cannot achieve this without reducing the budget deficit, but to bring this balance nearer they are running out of expedients. After all the tinkering with the statistics and fiddling at the margins they may well be faced with a gap of something like $100,000m.

They cannot very well take back the tax cuts and they are committed to not reducing their new defence expenditure targets to any serious extent. That leaves the main possibilities either a highly unpopular assault on social security benefits or the introduction of regressive indirect taxes on expenditure. Considering that the proposed income tax cuts and other reliefs have mainly been geared to offering individual incentives to enterprise in accordance with the best "supply side" doctrine (that is, in effect, helping the rich) this is where the normal liberal Democratic constituency is likely to enter the scene again shouting at the top of its voice. The 200,000 who turned up in Washington to protest against the Administration's domestic policies a week or two ago were the harbingers of more to come.

On the foreign side, trouble is further off, but still, it hangs in the air. The Awac debate, for instance, has sometimes been presented in Europe as a shoot-out between the Arabs and the Zionist lobbies — and to some extent that is true. But opposition to the sale also contained quite a strong element of disquiet both about arms sales in general and about American support for reactionary or unpredictable regimes likely to be overturned at some later stage.

On the broader question of relations with the Soviet Union, the consensus still holds. But it is noticable that some senior officials express their dismay at the peace demonstrations in Europe not so much, as one might expect because of their fears that their allies are going neutralist as because they fear that similar outbreaks may occur by a process of contagion in the United States.

Hardheaded Democrat politicians are not about to rush in to challenge the Administration on these lines but several forecast privately that much more criticism will be heard within the American debate of the tone of the Administration's East-West policies and much more urging towards serious efforts on the arms control front. The President and the Secretary of Defence are on record as being opposed strongly to the return of conscription but many experts believe the Administration's present defence plan cannot be completed on the basis of a voluntary army. If this is so then the tone of the debate could alter radically.

This prospect of a return to the normal, complex chemistry of American politics in which economic liberalism and conservatism, populism, isolationism and globalism are linked in every possible combination and interaction is reassuring in a way. Extremes of doctrine are broken up into something recognizable, perhaps even digestible, within the oddly-shaped retort of American constitutional arrangements.

Nevertheless it is not in every way convenient for Europeans. The American economic recovery on which we all desperately depend is most unlikely to arrive, under these circumstances, before the end of 1982, if then. And the lines of American foreign policy, which at present are at least clear even if they are uncomfortable, are likely to relapse into something much more muddled and possibly more difficult to deal with.

Angola, where no news is bad news

Angola is undoubtedly the worst reported African country of any significance, comfortably beating fellow Marxist Ethopia into second place. No western observers — diplomats, journalists or businessmen — have more than the haziest idea what is happening in Angola's most important region, nor how far the writ of the government runs in a country that is more than twice the size of France. In the absence of hard evidence, most reports are crudely distorted through the propaganda prisms of right or left.

But as diplomats from South Africa, from the African "frontline" states and the five-nation western "contact group", including the United States and Britain, prepare to enter another gloomy bout of negotiations on Namibia, inaccessible Angola again moves into focus as a key piece in the cluttered Southern African jigsaw. But for those making critical calculations, many important questions remain tiresomely unanswerable. For instance, could the MPLA government in Angola survive without the military assistance of the Soviet Union and Cuba?

No journalist since independence in 1975 has been able to travel freely on the central plateau around Huambo and Bie, the most populous region and once the most productive agriculturally. It is the key to the whole country and the heartland of the largest tribe, the Ovimbundu, from which Dr Jonal Savimbi's Unita guerrilla movement draws most of its support in its protracted South African-backed war against the internationally recognized MPLA government, which was hoisted into power by Cubans and Russians after the undignified exit by the Portuguese in late 1975.

The Ovimbundu's exact size is unknown, but it is generally thought to make up about 40 per cent of the population, though John Stockwell, director of the CIA operation in Angola in 1875-76 but now a supporter of the MPLA, puts the figure as high as 50 per cent.

A third nationalist group, the FNLA, based overwhelmingly among the Kongo tribes of the north, has faded militarily, leaving its area apparently more or less acquiescent under the control of the Luanda administration. But only one independent western journalist has been there since independence — Norman Kirkham of the *Sunday Telegraph*

He made a hurried excursion into Angola from Zaire two years ago and reported massive hostility and spirited resistance to the MPLA, but he does not appear to have covered much ground.

Soon after the MPLA consolidated power in Luanda in 1976, all western journalists except a handful of leftist committed to the new regime were thrown out. Today the few resident correspondents in Luanda — only three are well-known — can be relied on to follow the government line faithfully.

Detailed reports of disaffection within or outside the party have no chance of being dispatched. For want of anything else, even reputable British newspapers still use these sources, the rhetoric of their Marxist suitably diluted for their unwitting readers.

After independence, a few short-term visas were granted to journalists of the far left; even then care was taken to keep out alleged Trotskyites, some of whom objected to the prompt incarceration by the MPLA of many trade union leaders and anti-Soviet leftists.

A London-based Marxist-orientated propaganda organ called *Magic* (the Mozambique, Angola, Guinea Information Centre) sends out its own reporters. They also manage to place articles in middle-of-the-road publica-



Dr Savimbi: still fighting

tions, always short of stories on Portugal's former African territories.

Today visas are given more readily to less doctrinaire visitors, sometimes with the bonus of an interview in the Sao Paolo jail in Luanda where British mercenaries captured in the immediate post-independence phase of the war are still held. (The government allowed wide coverage of their trial itself.)

In the past year or so, several western newspaper and television journalists, sometimes after bureaucratic delays in Luanda of several weeks, have been taken by air (never by road) to Huambo and have sometimes driven on, strictly supervized, to Bie and to nearby Red Cross refugee camps and aid distribution centres for a controlled glimpse of people suffering from the ravages of drought and civil war.

Occasionally, for example during the recent big South African incursion in the south of the country, the government thinks it worth taking a batch of reporters to view the destruction. Again, they go by air — to Lubango, a southern centre — and are driven onwards under military escort.

No bona fide western journalist based in Luanda has been known to go beyond the city limits unaccompanied. Angola still cannot be properly reported.

Xan Smiley

200 miles
ZAIRE
KONGO TRIBE
Luanda
ATLANTIC OCEAN
ANGOLA
HUAMBO
Bie
BIE
Huambo
OVIMBUNDU TRIBE
Lubango
SOUTH AFRICAN INCURSIONS
ZAMBIA
NAMIBIA

How Britain could cope without Nato

Concluding Defence Choices in the 1980s by David Greenwood and Peter Hennessy

The alternative defence programmes of the Tories (on and off course), of the Centre-Left and of the Radical Left make up an agenda for *choice* before the British electorate. What is not explicitly "on offer" is the option of an independent defence stance on Gaullist lines.

It is none the less worthy of consideration, for a simple reason. The Atlantic Community is in disarray. Americans are at odds with Europeans on several security issues: burden-sharing and the division of labour on protecting Western interests outside the Nato area, arms modernization and arms control. West Europeans have differences among themselves too, about these and other matters. Whether Nato as we know it will last another decade is not, therefore, the eccentric question it might once have been.

As a result, defence planners are increasingly disposed to peer into the abyss of a world without the familiar institutions of the post-war years. They speculate from time to time about what would happen if Britain "stood alone", as in 1940. After all, some countries in Western Europe could decide that they should stop worrying about their freedom of manoeuvre and learn to live with the Soviet Union. The Americans could decide to leave that feckless lot across the ocean to their own devices.

If it came to that, because of circumstances or deliberate assumption of a Gaullist posture ("a defence for Britain which is a British defence"), the dispositions made would probably be of the kind set out in the accompanying table.

By way of commentary on this presentation, two initial observations on the figures are in order.

The cost of "standing alone" would be no less, and probably more, than that projected for present-day arrangements, principally because there would be a need to make some expensive equipment acquisitions and provision for technological independence in the longer-run. The price might be as high as £15,000m (at today's values) by the late 1980s.

Nor would conspicuously less manpower be required.

Maintaining a strategic nuclear deterrent force would be a high priority. There would also be a place in this *national* order of battle for theatre nuclear forces, to give some credibility to the notion of independent flexibility in response and to permit some measure of graduated escalation in the face of any challenge.

For the United Kingdom this nuclear provision would pose problems because existing and planned systems are of American origin. Bilateral arrangements would be necessary for the life-span of the Polaris and Trident forces. Consideration would have to be given to developing indigenous technological competence for the future.

So far as non-nuclear forces are concerned, there would be added emphasis on safeguarding the homeland. The air defence of Britain would rate a particularly high priority, even if that meant buying more new Tornado interceptors at £15m apiece and the tanker aircraft which are needed to enable them to operate effectively.

In Europe though, reduction or withdrawal of troops might not be part of the design. It would depend on whether an Anglo-German security relationship had been forged after the melting-down of existing Alliance links. And even if there were no divisions permanently stationed in Germany the capability to deploy forces there would have to be retained, for the demise of Nato would not alter the fact that Britain's first line of defence lies on the Continent.

DEFENCE CHOICES FOR THE 1980s
The Independent Option

		1981-82	1985-86	1989-90
A	RESOURCES			
	Defence Budget (£000 millions)	12.3	14.0	15.0
	Defence Manpower (thousands)			
	Service personnel	332	314	300
	MoD civilians	228	200	200

		mid-to-late 1980s
B	ROLES AND FORCES	
	Strategic Nuclear Forces	RETAIN Maintain Polaris force and Trident acquisition plan under bilateral arrangement with the United States (Establish technological base for independent provision in future)
	Home base	Maintain existing coastal, ground and air defence provision, and improve it steadily as time goes by
	Europe	Retain own theatre nuclear systems (Develop technological base for independent provision in future) Reduce or withdraw 1 (British) Corps and RAF in Germany unless retained under bilateral agreement with West Germany
	Eastern Atlantic	Remodel surface and submarine fleets to enhance capacities for independent operations in European waters and elsewhere
	Others	Retain residual garrisons, augment capacity for independent operations wherever national interests may require

Nor would a Britain "standing alone" denude itself of naval power as a Left-led nation "opting out" might do. Rather the contrary: a well-balanced fleet would be required, certainly including vessels like HMS Invincible and its sister ships, and preferably mustering enough escorts to sustain both a presence in the Eastern Atlantic, the North Sea and the Channel *and* task forces for deployment outside European waters. In general, more rather than less attention would be given to capabilities for protecting national interests outside Europe.

With the independent "Gaullist" option, however, we are beginning to chart courses in the far oceans of the imagination. Speculation, going beyond the slogans of party debate about these questions, has to start somewhere. But it has also to stop at some point. And this is it.

Of late, defence debate has been more animated than for some time past and issues of armaments and disarmament will feature more prominently than usual in the forthcoming Parliamentary session. For a good reason. In common with the rest of Western Europe, the United Kingdom is at one of those junctures where democracy is facing directly the dilemmas of deterrence.

Instabilities are evident throughout the world. An ideologically hostile superpower to the East, not short of military muscle and prepared to use it, poses a particular challenge. In these circumstances an amoral logic disposes us to support leaders who favour well-tried security policies based on striking terror in the hearts and minds of would-be adversaries by presenting the ultimate threat of nuclear annihilation.

At the same time, what would ensue if that threat were ever implemented is morally repugnant. It scares *us*, never mind the enemy. To those who would say morality does not come into it, the short answer *is* that precipitating a holocaust would yield no practical advantage either.

Thus we are attracted by those who seem to offer security on other bases, which would enable us to rid ourselves of our most awesome weapons.

What adds the twist to this dilemma is that the credibility of dissuasion depends on not being *self*-deterred. Planners must therefore try to fashion capabilities, meaning weapons, which the opponent will think just *might* be used. Statesmen must assert their willingness to contemplate such use, if all else fails. They must do this, however much it goes against the grain. They must do it, moreover, no matter how persistently critics accuse them of wilful preparation actually to *fight* with their terrible instruments.

The problem for democracy is that we want, in one political scientist's recent formulation, "leaders who will appear to the adversary to be without scruples but who in a crisis will turn out to have them after all": robust like Reagan, compassionate like E. P. Thompson. The corollary is that we would be well served neither by those wholly without scruples nor by those with so many that they would put us at the mercy of any adversary of lesser sensitivity.

THE TIMES DIARY

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor's much-loved spa, Montecatini, just south of Florence, will come to a complete standstill today, as will the splendid island of Ischia, and Fiuggi, the spa south of Rome patronized by the Popes. In fact, all of Italy's 200 spas are closed for 24 hours.

In a country suffering from a surfeit of strikes this one seems a bit of a novelty, but watering places are more important to the Italians than they are to us. In Italy until now, anyone suffering from a wide range of complaints, from rheumatism to gallstones and asthma, could be prescribed a therapeutic stay at a spa — and be reimbursed by the health service for the fee. (Last year alone, Italy spent £30m on mud baths and mineral water.) But now the government has decided to suspend these payments, putting 100,000 jobs at risk, according to the mayors of the towns concerned. Montecatini and Fiuggi will no doubt survive but the outlook could be bleak for the smaller spas which, until now, have had an annual turnover of £750m.

Mussolini and Mosley: the mystery payments

David Irving, the controversial historian whose book, *Hitler's War*, "exonerated" the Führer from any part in the extermination of the Jews, has sustained his contentious attitude to the Second World War with some fascinating revelations about the relationship between Mussolini and Sir Oswald Mosley.

Irving, recently returned from Rome, where he was researching in the Italian state archives, for a Churchill biography, tells me that secret documents show Mussolini to have been the most benevolent uncle of Mosley's British Union of Fascists during its infancy. According to Irving, who is chairman of the right-wing Focus Policy Group, Il Duce made substantial payments to Mosley in 1933 and 1934. The instalments were increased during 1934 to £20,000 a time — about half a million pounds in modern currency.

The payments, which were always denied by Mosley before his death earlier this year, are disclosed in the papers of Dino Grandi, the prewar Italian ambassador to London. From them it is clear that several payments of £5,000 in mixed currency were made either by Grandi or couriers to Mosley. The British fascist visited Mussolini on January 9, 1934, and after that the payments increased dramatically.

The Grandi papers also include a personal thank-you to Mussolini from Mosley, who also spoke to Grandi about his visit to Italy: Grandi wrote to Mussolini: "He told me that the talk with you had enriched and illuminated him and he left the Palazzo Venezia more determined than ever to do battle".

Says Irving, 43: "I had cast my net over a number of seemingly unrewarding files and was hauling it in. Now I know what a trawler captain feels like when he dredges up a mine."

Opera find

The Royal Opera House hopes it has a new star on its hands, a tenor who has a surprisingly "Italian" voice and can sing *bel canto* roles. I hear that Dennis O'Neill, the Welshman who opens in *La Sonnambula* on Monday, has been getting wild applause in rehearsals this week from both chorus and orchestra.

O'Neill, 33, comes from a very musical family — his sister Patricia sings with the English National Opera, his other sister Doreen is with the Welsh National Opera and brother Andrew has just finished a music scholarship at King's College, Cambridge. Dennis trained in Italy and was first noticed singing Matteo in Arabella at the Garden earlier this year.

Knives out

A formidable woman from Simon Kaye telephoned yesterday threatening to trepan me with one of the ancient medical instruments in the antique silver dealer's exhibition for saying that it starts next Wednesday. Not wishing to lose more than the regulation 10,000 brain cells every day, I am rushing to point out that the exhibition is *already* on and ends tomorrow.

Current lunchers

There were moments yesterday when I did not give a damn about the sale of AWACS to Saudi Arabia, nor even about the North-South dialogue. I had lunch with Sir John Junor of Auchter muchty.

Nice isn't it, when people like Ted Heath, Willie Whitelaw, Frank Longford, Lord Boyd Carpenter and Sir David McNee turn out for a glass of Glen Bubbly and cold turkey with an old friend, when his book* is being published? Lucky chap, Sir John.

But I tell you this, not one of them could hold a candle to the Most Reverend Bruno Heim, the apostolic delegate to Britain. Fantastic that an 80-year-old Swiss should still speak 12 languages (including the difficult ones such as Hungarian) and hold the lunch table spellbound with his knowledge of food (we all followed his choice). He is busy right now researching his recommendation to the Pope on who should be the next Archbishop of Liverpool (there is a "short list" of two dozen candidates).

In an ever-darkening world he holds aloft one of the few lamps left. He learnt his impeccable English, for example, purely by accident — by reading Agatha Christie novels. Imagine then his feelings when he invited the great lady to lunch.

No matter that he keeps a unique visitors' book, and draws their coats of arms alongside their



signatures (Mrs Thatcher asked him to paint in an iron sword). Miss Christie's husband said she was too mean to have a coat of arms drawn up by the College of Heralds.

Aren't women wonderful?

And even as someone with an in-built suspicion of both ends of a journalist, I accept without question that Sir John's story about Sir Charles Forte, his host at the Hyde Park hotel yesterday, is wholly true.

Sir Charles had been shooting on the River Esk in Scotland. He was driving south in his Rolls across the Tay Bridge when he spotted a small ice-cream parlour called "Adam Forte". On an impulse he stopped the car and went in. There, among the Player's Weights, the beans on toast and the ice cream, was a spotty youth.

"Is Adam Forte here?" said Sir Charles smoothly. "No", said the poor little mite behind the counter, "he's gone to Cowdenbeath for a funeral . . . but you'll be Charlie."

Doesn't it warm the cockles of your heart that there are still men like Sir Charles around, unafraid to kiss their roots goodbye? Isn't it enough to make you weep?

I tell you this: no matter how long it takes, no matter what hardships may be in store, a real newspaper must be found for JJ to edit.

*The Best of JJ, Sidgwick & Jackson, £6.95.

Macready or not

Trouble at Macready's, the exclusive Covent Garden hang-out for West End stage stars in need of an after-show snort. The club claims it has lost vital late-night life and a lot of business by being sympathetic to the problems of its neighbour, the Community Housing Association.

The club's fire escape ran through the next-door building which the CHA wanted to redevelop into residential accommodation. Tudor Gates, playwright and founder-member of Macready's, tells me that he willingly gave permission for the association to reroute the escape at its own expense but when GLC fire officers visited the club they found the work had not been completed and promptly stopped the club's licence, fearing another holocaust like the one which destroyed a Soho club earlier this year.

The club already loses business whenever a show closes in London (which is quite often), but Gates says the situation is now worse because theatre people still working in London do not think it is worth going to the club if it has to close at midnight.

The association is now trying to work out who should pay for the fire escape to be finished - but it had better be quick. I believe that Macready's has made a profit only once since it opened eight years ago.

Rudi's new step?

An intriguing rumour has reached me from Paris. It is that Rudolf Nureyev has agreed in principle to become the director of dance at the Paris Opera. If true, it will be some compensation for the city for the fact that Maurice Béjart has just turned down a proposal to direct the new school of dance at the Palais de Chaillot.

But boosting French culture has had its unpleasantly nationalistic side, too, as when the dashing young Minister of Culture, Jack Lang, refused to attend the film festival at Deauville a few weeks ago on the ground that it was devoted to American films.

French Socialists in and out of office have always had good lines to big cultural names. You may remember that Daniel Barenboim played Beethoven at Mitterrand's inauguration, and that the writer Marguerite Duras was in the President's party on his recent trip to the United States and Mexico.

Peter Watson



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THE REAGAN-FAHD AXIS

The United States Senate's decision not to block the Awacs sale to Saudi Arabia is a spectacular victory for President Reagan, given that only a few days ago a majority of senators was publicly on record as intending to vote against it. The President took a considerable gamble by throwing personal prestige into the battle, and it has paid off. He has shown that he is capable of securing the necessary congressional support to deliver on a foreign policy commitment given by him personally, even though it was given without consultation and was in itself unpopular with most congressional opinion. The struggle was an even more uphill one than those that President Carter undertook in pushing through the original sale of F-15s to Saudi Arabia, the lifting of the Turkish embargo and the Panama Canal treaty. Whatever one thinks of the merits of the decision, the effect is to give Mr Reagan greater authority and credibility in the conduct of foreign policy than any president has enjoyed since the onset of Watergate.

It was, indeed, the President's credibility abroad — and especially in the Middle East — that had become the main argument of the Administration in the last days before the vote. It became apparent that the Administration's thinking about the Middle East had deepened considerably since those early days when the Awacs sale was first agreed. At that time the President and his men saw the Middle East simply as the part of the world where Western interests were most directly and direly threatened by Soviet expansion. Brushing aside the Arab-Israel conflict, Mr Haig *claimed to perceive* a "strategic consensus" in the region on the need to resist Soviet designs. The Awacs sale was part of a programme to enable America's allies to do this by strengthening them militarily.

Nine months in office seem to have convinced the Administration of something it could have learnt, had it been willing to learn, from the permanent officials of the State Department: that the stability of the *Middle East* is much more immediately threatened by conflicts internal to the region than by Soviet aggression, and that the Soviet Union *is* much more likely to expand its influence there by exploiting these conflicts politically than by military conquest, *whether* direct or through proxies. (None of the putative proxies is either politically reliable — with the possible exception of South Yemen — or militarily up to the job.)

As for the Saudi rulers, they are nearer than *most* to sharing the Administration's estimate of the Soviet threat, but that only renders them more sensitive to the danger that the Soviet Union may gain influence in Arab world by exploiting the Palestinian issue. They know that their own interests are very closely, perhaps inextricably, intertwined with those of the United States, but this only intensifies their embarrassment about American support for Israel. As Prince Fahd put it last August when announcing what has come to be known as his "peace plan", "there was no dispute between us and any US Administration other than what concerns the national rights of the Palestinian people", but "this dispute is not to be scorned, because it is connected with the security of our region and its stability, and consequently it is related to US interests. . ."

That is the point which Mr Reagan has now, apparently, accepted. He now sees Saudi Arabia not merely as an ally to be strengthened against Soviet *designs but also as a potentially* crucial contributor to the peaceful solution of the Arab-Israel conflict. With Saudi help he was able to defuse the Lebanese crisis in July. A ceasefire was achieved between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization with — in essence — America delivering the former and the Saudis the latter. Although both Israel and the PLO vigorously resisted the inference, it was hard for an outsider not to see *this* as prefiguring the mechanism of an eventual political settlement of the Palestine conflict.

The stated purpose of Prince Fahd in announcing his peace plan, exactly a fortnight later, was to make it clear that the ceasefire by itself could not be expected to hold unless there was progress towards a political settlement. This point too has evidently been taken by Mr Reagan. Thus in the last days his main argument for the Awacs sale was that by convincing the Saudis of America's good faith and fixity of purpose it would encourage them to play their part in the search for peace, and his reaction to the vote on Wednesday was to proclaim that "the cause of peace is again on the march in the Middle East".

That is a very important statement. It implies a hope that President Carter's achievement of peace between Israel and Egypt can be crowned (or trumped) by a Reagan achievement of overall peace between Israelis and Arabs — an achievement in which the Saudis will act as America's partners. This can hardly mean that they are now expected to endorse the Camp David accords as they stand. Rather it means that they will tacitly accept the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, not penalising President Mubarak for his willingness to abide by it, and will make a new effort to achieve an effective Arab consensus, embracing the PLO, on the recognition of Israel's right to exist. In return Mr Reagan will be expected to induce Israel to accept withdrawal from all the territories occupied in 1967 and to recognize the right of the Palestinians to exist as a nation. It is a lot to ask, but it is difficult to see what other shape peace could take.

BREACH OF CONFIDENCE

Public spirited moles can sleep more soundly in their burrows tonight, safe in the knowledge that they have a new protector. The Law Commission has proposed that those who betray confidences, provided the information they disclose is in the public interest to know, should have a valid defence to a suit against them by those they have betrayed. *On* the surface, the proposal would seem to provide encouragement to break confidences, whether of the marriage-bed, the employer-employee relationship, or the cabinet room. In practice, what the Law Commission has recommended would, if implemented, result in the greater disclosure of inefficiency, corruption, and financial or political misconduct. "In the public interest" is a much stricter criterion than "of public interest". It would be a *most welcome reform.*

Those who reveal to the world — or even to one other individual — secrets they obtained under an obligation of confidentiality are not much liked. People feel unsettled, even threatened, when they read about confidences being broken. Can their own marital secrets be safe if the spouses of peers and pop-stars reveal all in the public print? And can our own employees be trusted when so many others seem to see nothing wrong with taking their employer's trade secrets to the highest-bidding competitor? Cabinet secrets last only until publication of a minister's diaries (or sometimes until the next day).

There is a genuine public interest, which is not to be under-estimated, that confidences should be kept. The existing law reflects this, as well as the public's distaste for the breaker of confidences, but it does so too strictly. It allows a form of public interest defence to an action for breach of confidence, but makes the criteria which have to be met too stiff: only if criminality, or some other comparable iniquity, is disclosed would the defence be tenable. This applies too har*shly to disclosures which* reveal conduct short of such extreme misconduct. The Law Commission's balancing test would weigh the competing public interest of secrecy and disclosure. It would not open the door to the disclosure of personal or trade secrets, because it is doubtful that they would overcome the public interest hurdle.

If the Law Commission is widening the escape route *available to an informant, it is* also, in some of its other recommendations, greatly strengthening the law. For the first time, the unauthorized acquisition of information by improper means — bugging, for instance — would be classed as a breach of confidence, even though there was no relationship between the holder of the secret and the electronic intruder. The range of remedies which a court could award for breach of confidence would be wider, and more imaginative, if the Law Commission's proposals were adopted. The Government's commitment to open government is less than enthusiastic, and there is a danger that it will see these proposals as opening wider a door which it would prefer to *leave largely closed.* Reason should tell it that this well-balanced, sensible report does not undermine confidentiality. What it does, is to recognize that it is in the public interest to expose wrongdoing, even if by doing so private confidences are betrayed. That principle should be welcomed by the Government, not treated with suspicion.

SWEDEN'S TOUGH NEUTRALITY

The Swedish Government has reacted with some severity to the episode of the Soviet submarine which has run aground near a Swedish naval base. This is by no means the first time that Soviet naval vessels have entered the territorial waters of Sweden, or indeed of other Nordic countries. But, as Mr Ullsten, the Swedish Foreign Minister, has pointed out, this has been the most blatant violation of Swedish territorial waters since the Second World War. On previous occasions the submarines have not been managed so incompetently as to run aground.

The strength of the Swedish response should be no surprise. Sweden's neutrality is not inhibited like Finland's for fear of doing anything that might cause offence to the Soviet Union. Nor is it a passive neutrality. Sweden devotes a larger proportion of its gross national product to defence than a number of Nato countries. The level of Soviet naval activity in the Baltic has been causing increasing anxiety in Sweden as in other Nordic countries; and while the Swedes do not wish to pick a row with Moscow, it would have been impossible for them to take a mild view of such a flagrant infringement of their rights without appearing unpardonably feeble.

It is important that the nature of Swedish neutrality should not change, not only for the sake of Sweden herself but also to preserve the strategic balance in the Nordic area. At one end of the spectrum there is Finland, neutral but so vulnerable to pressure from the Soviet Union that it would be unrealistic to regard her as equally poised in strategic matters between east and west. At the other end there are Norway and Denmark, members of Nato — but members with a difference in that they will not permit either nuclear weapons or foreign troops to be based on their territory in peacetime.

In between, both geographically and in terms of international alignment, lies Sweden. Sweden is to some extent inhibited in her international role by concern for her neutrality. Otherwise she would today be a member of the European Community: she would have found it easier than Britain to comply with the economic requirements of membership. Many Swedes also profess to believe that their neutrality is a necessary condition for the preservation of Finland's freedom — though, in offering this explanation, they sometimes give the impression of seeking an altruistic justification for a role that they prefer instinctively. Swedish neutrality itself, however, is not inhibited. The Swedes feel as free to criticize the east as they do to preach to any country in the west. They mean to stand up for themselves. The significance of the stranded submarine is not only that it has exposed the nature of Soviet activities in the north. It has also confirmed the nature of Swedish neutrality.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Last-ditch appeals to keep British Leyland in being

From Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark, MP for Selly Oak (Conservative)

Sir, The West Midlands faces devastation to its already weakened economy of a magnitude that the might of Nazi bombers in five years of war could not bring about.

BL could and, unless something is done, will by this time next week be a liquidator's prize.

I believe if it closes very little of the *corpse* would be bought; wishful thinkers are wrong in my opinion in assuming 75 per cent would survive. Once the gates close the only great British-owned manufacturer of cars is largely gone for ever.

If this is so, and if the board of BL and the unions think it has a *future, they must both draw* back and give themselves more time.

The country and 300,000 potential unemployed have a right to say, we showed our faith in you with £2bn — another week is the least you both owe the rest of us.

The extra time would give wounded feelings of the shopfloor at the strident tone of BL Board of talking at, instead of to, the shopfloor a chance to ease; for, make no mistake, the stridency has jarred with understandably worried people.

Although the actual negotiations are a matter for Michael Edwardes and his board, the Government cannot stand on one side as it is doing when any thinking person knows that liquidation is unacceptable and the damage mortal to a great industry.

Both sides, I believe, want and know a sensible agreement must be reached, but "confronting" the problem is not the same as "confrontation". There seems to *be dyslexia at BL and the Industry* Department response in imagining that it is. Frightened people need to be offered hope and understanding, not nightmares and threats.

If "guaranteed bonus" means anything, there must be room for a settlement.

It does not, and should not, mean more of the taxpayers' money; what is needed is to salvage the good will, cooperation and trust of the last three years. It cannot and must not be beyond the wit of BL, the unions, and, yes, the Government to give the people and common sense a chance.

BL's future affects us *all*. To hear ministers say, "We back Michael Edwardes all the way" is not only unwise but folly. The consequence of BL's demise is so grave no Government would be forgiven if it let it fall because it trusted its future to one man, however talented he may be.

Your obedient servant,
ANTHONY BEAUMONT-DARK,
House of Commons.
October 29.

From Mr Roy Hattersley, MP for Sparkbrook (Labour) and Mr Geoffrey Robinson, MP for Coventry, North-West (Labour)

Sir, Following our meeting, together with other colleagues, with Sir Michael Edwardes on the present crisis at British Leyland we would wish to make the following comments.

Sir Michael stressed that he was personally deeply committed to the success of BL and to its continuance as a trading entity in its present form. We accept the sincerity of his commitment. But it is our judgment that the tone and content of his letter, together with the management style of his colleagues and himself, could not be better calculated to achieve the opposite result.

Furthermore Sir Michael and his colleagues must realize that they have been pushed into their present cornered position by the Government. The whole point here is that Government, as in 1974 with the miners, is determined to win a major showdown on wages.

It is as politically understandable as it is morally unacceptable that the Government and Sir Michael should chance their arm in this way with BL. There are three million unemployed, after all. Whilst therefore no one can predict the outcome of this obvious trial of strength, it must be plain to all concerned that the stakes are too high and the short and long-term consequences too serious for the Government to remain indifferent to the crisis.

It follows in our view that the Government directly, or indirectly via ACAS (the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service), get the two parties round the negotiating table.

One party is ready to negotiate. Sir Michael and the BL board need some encouragement from the Government. There is still time to bring the parties together. That being so the sooner the better for the Government, the taxpayer, BL management and last but not least all the other employees at BL.

Yours etc,
ROY HATTERSLEY,
GEOFFREY ROBINSON,
House of Commons.
October 29.

From Mr S. R. Crosthwaite

Sir, Would it be such a bad thing if British Leyland were to disappear from the face of the British motor industry? After goodness knows how many hundreds of millions of public funds it seems that money is not the vital factor, even for the workforce: it is attitude. The will to go forward to profitability has been lacking since the early 1970s, especially with the relative flops of both their major production cars, *the* Marina and the Allegro.

Hence we are left with the prospect of scattering the responsibility for Leyland's corporate structure across the world. Despite everything that may be said or written, we need a car industry, not *least* for the employment it provides. I would suggest that BL be liquidated. Then the mistake of nationalization could be rectified by selling it to private ownership.

This would present the opportunity to retain those parts of the company which are worth keeping, eg, *Land-Rover, Jaguar,* Truck and Bus, and severely cut back the activities of Austin-Morris to one or two cars only until the new family range is introduced. Surely we could then look forward, with adequate certainty rather than genuine fatalism, to a long term future for a *totally* "British" motor company.

Yours faithfully,
S. R. CROSTHWAITE,
17 Church Hill Road,
Solihull,
West Midlands.
October 24.

From Mr O. A. Tenikalp

Sir, Sir Michael Edwardes did not get where he is today by getting himself into situations from which he was not bound to gain, irrespective of the outcome.

It is obvious that should the unions relent, BL management will be delighted to have obtained agreement to the 3.8 per cent pay *offer and proven their strength* over the unions, and of course this cannot fail to add to the stature of Sir Michael. Should the unions stand fast to the end, Sir Michael will then have the perfect excuse for closing down the BL Cars operations (with the possible exception of Jaguar and Land-Rover), which he would not have minded doing for some time — if only he could contrive to emerge with his reputation unscathed.

The closure would be seen as the fault of the workforce itself, for being no less than suicidal. A less likely scenario would be that there would be widespread dissent to the closures and the consequent increase in *unemployment,* but in this eventuality, the ensuing crisis would be of such proportions that Sir Michael and the BL management would be forgotten as innocent bystanders to a showdown between the unions and the Government.

I, like many, find Sir Michael admirable. But think also of another service *he* may be doing for the British motorist. Should BL's mass-produced vehicle operations be liquidated, within a year or two, new car prices in Britain would very probably fall into line with those in Europe.

Yous sincerely,
O. A. TENIKALP,
10 Riverside Walk,
Isleworth,
Middlesex,
October 22.

Use of exported plutonium

From Mr R. V. Hesketh

Sir, If the United Kingdom sells *plutonium from its magnox pro*gramme to the United States there can be little doubt that this will lead to the vertical proliferation of nuclear weapons. As Sir Martin Ryle points out (October 17) it matters little whether the particular atoms sold by the United Kingdom are used in fast reactors *or in weapons; the net result will* be to permit the increase in nuclear weapons upon which the United States is set.

As a member of the civil nuclear energy programme of the United Kingdom I have for several years assured my critics that civil nuclear energy is distinct from military nuclear energy; I have assured them that Berkeley, Bradwell, Sizewell, Wylfa, have no connexion with the escalation of nuclear weapons (even though the fuel from these reactors is reprocessed in the same reprocessing line as that from Calder Hall and Chapel Cross). Nor am I the only one to make such a *distinction: in his recent book, How Safe is Nuclear Energy?*, Sir Alan Cottrell refers, on page 109, to proliferation and to the "coupling of civil nuclear power to nuclear weapons production". On page 113 Sir Alan dismisses the danger: "civil nuclear power will not make it worse".

If at this juncture the United Kingdom were to sell plutonium to the Reagan Administration, I do not think it could be rationally maintained that we, the United Kingdom, have distinguished civil use from military use.

Yours faithfully,
R. V. HESKETH,
Central Electricity Generating Board,
Berkeley Nuclear Laboratories,
Berkeley,
Gloucestershire.
October 27.

Liberals and free trade

From the Leader of the Liberal Party

Sir, Whilst I appreciate the amount of space you devoted this morning (October 29) to reporting my lecture on the future of Europe, I am slightly disappointed that ignoring some of my more fundamental conclusions you chose to emphasize my "hint of import controls". Let me therefore set this "hint" in its proper context, for I fear a deluge of correspondence from those who are misled into believing I am ditching the Liberal Party's commitment to free trade.

I presaged my remarks by saying that if present policies *remained unchanged, by the time* a Lib-SDP Alliance government came to power in two years' time the British economy would be in a desperately weak position vis-a-vis both European and world competition. I went on to say that *if* this was so then we *may* have to ask our community partners for *temporary* respite in *one or two* of our most weakened industrial sectors.

What I had in mind was the example of the Italian Government, who twice in the last decade have had temporary import deposit schemes to enable them to reflate their economy without running into too large a deficit.

One of my reasons for pointing this out now is to give the lie to repeated claims from the Labour Party that a strategy for British industrial recovery must unavoidably be in conflict with the Treaty of Rome and thereby provide justification for their plea to get Britain out of the Market if this recovery is to be achieved.

I believe the European Community to be a more flexible institution than they suggest. A proper programme of industrial recovery within the Community can secure the assistance and understanding of our partners.

Yours sincerely,
DAVID STEEL,
House of Commons,
October 29.

Falklands fears

From the Secretary to the United Kingdom Falkland Islands Committee

Sir, I refer to Sir Edmund Irving and Sir Vivian Fuchs's recent letter (October 26) regarding HMS Endurance. Whilst agreeing with their arguments, another urgent reason to retain the ship is that it acts as guardship for the Falkland Islands and provides a Royal *Naval presence in the South* Atlantic.

Its planned withdrawal has been heralded in the Argentine press as an indication that Britain lacks real interest in the Antarctic and the Falkland Islands; it is interpreted by the patriotic Falkland Islanders as another sign that they are quietly being deserted.

It would seem that the Government are prepared to sacrifice the potential wealth of Antarctica in order to rid themselves of her Majesty's most loyal possession.

Yours truly,
B. G. FROW, Secretary,
United Kingdom Falkland Islands Committee,
Falkland Islands Office,
2 Greycoat Place,
Westminster, SW1.
October 27.

Wales's Prince

From Sir Iain Moncreiffe of that Ilk

Sir, We watched with pleasure on TV today the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to their principality, as we did earlier HRH's investiture there.

But on each occasion, as a Celt myself, I was astounded at the patronizing insensitivity of the English commentators. We were told repeatedly about that hated cuckoo in the Welsh nest, Edward of Caernarvon, and about other various purely English Princes of Wales like the Black Prince: even shewn their effigies.

But never once were we told that both the Prince and Princess of Wales descend many, many times over (through cousin marriages among their distinguished forebears) from Llywelyn the Great, last *native* Prince of Wales (1246-1282) and all his distinguished predecessors like King Howel Dda and King Rhodri Mawr. So has *every* Prince of Wales since 1471.

Nor were we told, what is more surprising still, that HRH is the first Prince of Wales to be a direct descendant of Owen Glendower (Owain Glyndwr), the last native Welshman to be proclaimed independent "Prince of Wales by the Grace of God" *(1401-1416).*

Since it is birth that has made Prince Charles the Prince of Wales, it is surely meet and proper that it is HRH's *Welsh* royal blood that should be stressed on these occasions.

Yours truly,
IAIN MONCREIFFE OF THAT ILK,
Easter Moncreiffe,
Perthshire.
October 27.

Movement to disarm

From Mr Herb Greer

Sir, How refreshing to see a unilateralist (the physicist H. Lipson, October 28) admit frankly that he is willing to accept a Russian occupation of Britain. Even more charming is his comparison of the Russians with the Norman French, and the suggestion that a couple of centuries of Soviet occupation *might actually be good for the* country!

This striking bit of candour appears on the same page with an assertion that Britain's unilateral abandonment of *all* armament would "break the vicious circle of fear and suspicion."

What neither argument appears *to recognize is the effect of an* apparent collapse of morale in a trusted ally, at a time of great tension. There can be few things more conducive to fear and suspicion, more likely to tighten the vicious circle and make war not just possible but probable.

It does seem very, very curious that unilateralism should suddenly surge up into a great wave of demonstrations, *just* as arms control negotiations are about to begin. This could be pure coincidence, of course — or panic. The realities of contemporary politics point to something uglier and more deliberate, involving manipulation of honest fears and good faith among people who either prefer not to know or simply do not care that they are being used.

Yours,
HERB GREER,
c/o Film Rights, Ltd,
113-117 Wardour Street, W1.
28 October.

From Councillor Tony Kerpel

Sir, Press coverage of the CND rally last Saturday, October 24, reports E. P. Thompson requesting Russian reporters "to tell the truth — that the campaigners were asking the Russian people to scrap their own nuclear weapons".

Mr Thompson himself wrote to you on March 6 this year stating that reciprocity was the essence of the END (European Nuclear *Disarmament) movement:* "If European Nato states, under popular pressure, should reject cruise missiles and Pershing IIs, and if the Soviet Union did not instantly halt and then reduce its deployment of SS-20s, we can be sure that Western unilateralist movements would at once lose their popular support."

Coinciding with the CND rally, *The Times* (October 26) reported 50,000 East German citizens in Potsdam taking part in a rally "for a secure peace and against Nato armaments". Television shots of the rally revealed not a single reference to Soviet SS-20s.

On the evening of the 26th, "Heute Direkt", the East German news programme transmitted by BBC 2, gave extensive coverage to the anti-Nato modernization aspect of demonstrations in Holland, Denmark and Britain. There was no mention that Mr Thompson's friends manifested a desire to see the SS-20s withdrawn, and no mention that the Soviet Union was linked with the United States in the arms race.

Critics of END have repeatedly pointed out to Mr Thompson that there was no way in which protests against Soviet nuclear weapons would be publicized in Eastern Europe. The one-sided coverage given to the anti-Nato aspects of the rallies by the Soviet media confirms beyond any doubt that the scepticism expressed about END methods and objectives is fully justified.

The "East-West" mobilization of "public opinion", which Mr Thompson is helping orchestrate, is in its actual effect being directed at undermining the Western defence alliance alone.

Yours faithfully,
TONY KERPEL,
Leader of the Conservative Opposition,
London Borough of Camden,
The Town Hall,
Euston Road, NW1.
October 28.

Historic interview

From Mr Ian Curteis

Sir, Your fascinating leader "Birkett v Mosley, forty years on" (October *27)* misses one important point.

There are several printed versions of this famous 1940 encounter, some of which imply that Birkett behaved discreditably — an implication about one of our most distinguished judges that should be pinned down and disposed of.

You state that Sir Oswald's widow, and his eldest son, Lord Ravensdale, want the official transcript made available to the public; if Lord Birkett's son, the present Lord Birkett, were to make a similar statement, perhaps, Sir, through your columns, that would dispose of any possible suspicion that the Birkett family has something to hide.

Yours faithfully,
IAN CURTEIS,
Mumford House,
Kingsnorth,
Ashford,
Kent.
October 28.

Iranian Studies

From Dr Michael Loewe

Sir, Will those who support *Iranian Studies so vociferously* (leading article, October 24) kindly state whether they think it honest to retain the subject at undergraduate level without any certainty that adequate teaching can be provided? And if they agree that it would be dishonest so to do, would they please state which posts they would sacrifice in their own subject for the sake of this one?

I ignore your gibe of philistinism as being unworthy of comment.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL LOEWE,
Faculty of Oriental Studies,
University of Cambridge,
Sidgwick Avenue,
Cambridge.

Store of memories

From Mr Michael Charlesworth

Sir, The forthcoming demise of that famous Piccadilly store brings to mind an incident at New Delhi in the War.

Two new swans had arrived to grace one of the Viceregal ornamental ponds. Lord Wavell was asked to name them. Members of his personal staff stood silent as the well-stocked mind of *the scholar-statesman was applied* to the problem.

Which pair of names would be produced from classical history or legend or indeed from other men's flowers? The Viceroy broke the silence. "Call them Swan and Edgar", he said.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL CHARLESWORTH,
The Burgage,
9 Kennedy Road,
Shrewsbury.

After Yorktown

From Mr Anthony Burley

Sir, Now that America has, as usual, shown the pioneering way forward *in the anniversary* field I am sure that the plan to re-stage the burning of Washington on the 170th anniversary of that event in 1982 will be as popular in the United States as in the mother country. Visas to participating Britons will presumably be issued on cultural grounds.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY BURLEY,
10 Stratford Place, W1.
October 27.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
October 29: The Prince and Princess of Wales continued to tour the Principality today.

The Hon Edward Adeane, Major John Winter, Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith and Mr John Haslam were in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips visited Bishop Burton College of Agriculture, Beverley today and was received upon arrival by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Humberside (Colonel Rupert Alec-Smith).

Having been entertained at luncheon, Her Royal Highness opened The Princess Anne Centre and afterwards toured the College Farm.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Commandant-in-Chief, St John Ambulance and Nursing Cadets, later opened the new Extension to the St John Cadet Headquarters Humberside, Spring Bank, Hull.

Her Royal Highness, attended by Mrs Malcolm Innes, travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight.

CLARENCE HOUSE
October 29: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was present this evening at a Reception given in St James's Palace to mark the 70th Anniversary of the National Association of Youth Clubs.

Mrs Patrick Campbell-Preston, Sir Martin Gilliat and Captain Ashe Windham were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 29: The Duchess of Gloucester today visited Royal Air Force North Luffenham, Leicestershire.

Her Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Mrs Michael Wigley was in attendance.

Princess Alexandra will be present at a luncheon given by senior officers of V District of the Metropolitan Police at Imber Court, East Molesey, Surrey, on November 10.

The Duke of Gloucester will open "Inscape 81", the international exhibition of design for interiors, at the Barbican Centre for Arts and Conferences, London, on November 16.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, as patron, will attend the annual general meeting of the East African Women's League at Holy Trinity Church House, Brompton Road, London, on November 17.

The Duke of Gloucester, as president, accompanied by the Duchess of Gloucester, will open the new intensive care unit at St Bartholomew's Hospital, Southwark, London, on November 18.

A memorial service for Mrs Sheila Inderwick will be held on Friday, November 6, at St Peter's, Eaton Square, London, SW1, at 2.00 pm.

A memorial service for Mrs Ann Fleming will be held on Friday, November 20, at St James's Church, Piccadilly, at 11.30 am.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr A Cawley and Miss R Latham
The engagement is announced between Alec, eldest son of the Hon Steven and Mrs Cawley, of Eardiston, near Tenbury Wells, Worcestershire, and Roslyn, only daughter of Mr and Mrs George Latham, of Newport, Gwent.

Mr D J Bayfield and Miss A J Townsend-Rose
The engagement is announced between David, son of Mr J H Bayfield, MBE, of Bedford, and Mrs L Bayfield, of London, SW1, and Angela, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel J D Townsend-Rose, MC, and Mrs Townsend-Rose, of Headley, Hampshire.

Captain B. StC. Thomson and Miss J. B. Corson
The engagement is announced between Bernard Thomson, The Royal Scots (The Royal Regiment), son of Mrs J. E. Thomson of Cricklade, Wiltshire, and the late Dr T. R. Thomson, and Joanna, daughter of Commander and Mrs P. F. R. Corson, of Park Hatch, Hascombe, Surrey.

Mr J. D. Dickson and Miss C. J. Hallam
The engagement is announced between James, eldest son of Mr Heron Dickson, of Swainsthorpe Hall, Norwich, and of Mrs Dickson, of Brake Cottage, Peckleton Lane, Desford, Leicestershire, and Clare, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Geoffrey Hallam, of Stretton Hall Farm, Oadby, Leicestershire.

Mr J. W. Lunn-Rockliffe and Miss J. M. Buckledee
The engagement is announced between James, son of Colonel and Mrs Paul Lunn-Rockliffe, of Winchester, and Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs Bill Buckledee, of Ickenham, Middlesex.

Mr M. J. Evans and Miss K. J. Edwards
The engagement is announced between Michael John, elder son of Mr and Mrs John Evans, of Northfield, Andoversford, Gloucestershire, and Karen Jane, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Derek Edwards, of Charlton Kings, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

Mr J. A. Gerth and Miss F. A. Adam
The engagement is announced between John, only son of Mme T. Gerth van Heukelom, of Lower Hardres, Kent, and of the late Ir J. A. Gerth, and Frances, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs C. L. I. Adam, of Wimbledon.

Mr J. Hughes and Miss M. Biddle
The engagement is announced between John, son of Mr and Mrs David Hughes, of Kingsthorpe, Northampton, and Margaret, daughter of Mr and Mrs Anthony Biddle, of Hampton-in-Arden.

Mr E. R. J. Cameron and Miss K. M. Pest
The engagement is announced between Ewan, youngest son of Dr and Mrs J. A. Cameron, "Westwood", Dumfries, and Katharine, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. S. Pest, Thorpe Hall, Wycliffe.

Mr D. J. Marshall and Mlle L. S. Greggory
The engagement is announced between David, son of Mr and Mrs Richard Marshall, of Richmond, Surrey, and Sandrina, daughter of M and Mme Jean Greggory, of Barcelona, Spain.

Mr R. A. Martin and Miss P. A. Cowgill
The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Mr and Mrs K. S. H. Martin, of East Chaldon, near Dorchester, Dorset, and Patricia, daughter of Brigadier and Mrs A. W. Cowgill, of Sheepscombe, Stroud, Gloucestershire.

Mr G. Q. Topping and Miss A. M. Mumford
The engagement is announced between Giles Quentin, eldest son of Mr and Mrs R. R. Topping, of 24 Mansel Road, Wimbledon, and Anne Mary, elder daughter of the Rev David and Mrs Mumford, of Lucas Farmhouse, Ewelling End, Codicote, Hertfordshire.

Mr W. F. Miller and Miss C. J. Wonnacott
The engagement is announced between William, second son of Mr and Mrs T. B. C. Miller, of Hunsdon, Hertfordshire, and Jane, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs W. A. Wonnacott, of Harlton, Cambridgeshire.

Mr C. F. Stokes and Miss C. I. Nery
The engagement is announced between Christopher Francis third son of Mr and Mrs Francis A. Stokes, of Mapperley Park, Nottingham, and Cristina Isabel, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Guy Nery, of Fitzgeorge Avenue, London, W14.

Luncheons

HM Government
Mr Norman Lamont, Minister of State, Department of Industry, was host at a luncheon given yesterday at the Savoy Hotel in honour of M Charles Fiterman, French Minister of State, at the Ministry of Transport.

Institute of Marketing
The Institute of Marketing's National Marketing Awards for 1981 were presented at a luncheon held at the Hilton hotel yesterday. The awards were presented by Sir Patrick Meaney, Managing Director and Chief Executive of Thomas Tilling Limited, and president-elect of the Institute of Marketing. Mr John Cheesbrough, national Chairman of the Institute of Marketing, was in the chair and the guests included: [illegible]

Dinners

European-Atlantic Group
The European-Atlantic Group held a dinner last night at St Ermin's Hotel in honour of the American Ambassador. Sir Frank Roberts, president presided and other speakers included Lord Trefgarne and the Earl of Bessborough, vice-president. Among those present were: [illegible]

The Manorial Society of Great Britain
Robert Smith, Chairman of the Manorial Society of Great Britain, welcomed members and their guests at a dinner given at the Carlton Club last night. Mr William Benyon, MP, was the speaker. Among those present were: [illegible]

Caledonian Club
The annual dinner of the Royal Thames Yacht Club Dinner Club and the Caledonian Club took place last night at the Caledonian Club.

Flyfishers' Club
Lord Charteris of Amisfield was the guest of honour at the annual dinner of the Flyfishers' Club held at the Savoy Hotel last night. Mr B. Russell-Jones presided.

Gardeners' Company
The Gardeners' Company held a court meeting and dinner at Carpenters' Hall last night. The speakers were the Master, Mr R L Payton, and the Renter Warden, Rear-Admiral M J Ross, Lord Orr-Ewing and Professor J P M Brenan, Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Among the guests were Alderman Sir Kenneth Cork, Professor W T Stearn, President of the Linnean Society, and Mr Peter Harkness.

Receptions

Corps of Queen's Messengers
The Corps of Queen's Messengers held their annual reception at 1 Carlton Gardens last night. The principal guests were the Lord Privy Seal and Mrs Atkins, Sir Michael and Lady Palliser and Colonel Colin Cole, Garter King of Arms. Lieutenant-Colonel Terry Crump, Superintendent, received the guests.

Lady Mayoress
The Lady Mayoress was at home at Mansion House yesterday to the Court of Aldermen, the Court of Common Council, church dignitaries, members of the judiciary and civic organizations and masters and prime wardens of livery companies and their ladies.

Service dinners

Royal Marines
As part of his two-day formal visit to the Royal Marines, Crown Prince Harald of Norway was the guest of honour at a dinner held last night in the Commando Forces Officers' Mess, Stonehouse, Plymouth.

Honourable Artillery Company
The annual reunion dinner of the HAC Infantry Battalions was held last night at Armoury House when the guest of honour was Major-General J. Dye. Captain W.D. Fryke was in the chair and. General Sir Victor Fitzgeorge-Balfour and Brigadier R. H. S. Popham were among those present.

Keith Waldegrave

Emma Wass, aged 11, a pupil at the City of London School for Girls, with a giant season ticket for LSO concerts at the Barbican arts centre which she was presented with.

Launch date for Barbican centre

By Christopher Warman, Arts Correspondent

The Barbican Centre for Arts and Conferences, under construction for 10 years at an estimated final cost of £143m, will open on March 3 with performances from its two resident companies, the London Symphony Orchestra and the Royal Shakespeare Company, two art exhibitions and a grand display of fireworks on the lake at the centre.

That is just a sample of the huge range of activities in the fields of classical and light music, theatre, visual arts and film which the centre intends to present 18 hours a day, seven days a week. It is already open for national and international business meetings and trade exhibitions, which should provide much of the centre's income.

The centre, covering a five-and-a-half acre site, will cost an estimated £6m a year to run, largely borne at first, as is the cost of the project, by City of London Corporation ratepayers.

Mr Richard York, deputy administrator of the centre, told a press conference yesterday called to announce plans for the grand opening that it would be foolish to state that the final cost of the building would not be more than the estimated £143m, but if it did go above that figure it would be only marginally, and nothing near the £200m figure which has been reported.

He hoped that by the sixth year the centre would cease to be a burden on the City ratepayer, with at least 95 per cent of its running costs covered by income.

The LSO will hand over 25 per cent of its box office takings, and the RSC expects to pay rent of about £250,000 a year.

Mr Henry Wrong, the centre's administrator, said that London had been without a major purpose-built arts centre. Now the Barbican, the largest centre for arts and conferences of its kind in Western Europe, provided a "reaffirmation that this country is and will continue to be in the forefront of the arts world. It shows that Britain's commitment to the arts is very firm and far-sighted".

To fill the place, which contains a concert hall for 2,000, two theatres, three cinemas, a public library and an art gallery, the centre aims to attract the 350,000 commuters to the city each day as well as the present arts-interested public. Some performances will therefore start at 6.30pm in an attempt to keep them in the City for the evening.

The LSO will be providing children's concerts once a month, conducted by the resident conductor and including parts of the work being performed that week.

Thus Jin Li, the 12-year-old pupil of Yehudi Menuhin, will play a movement from the Beethoven Violin Concerto, conducted by Menuhin, which he will be playing in the full concerts.

There is also to be a series of lecture concerts sponsored by Ladbroke's on Sunday afternoons. presented by John Amis and televised live by the BBC, they will take the form of illustrated lectures and rehearsals involving conductors and soloists.

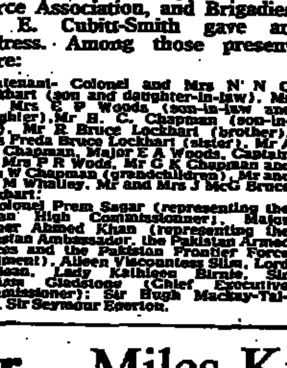
The LSO'S series of subscription concerts has been helped by an underwritten guarantee of £500,000 from the City of London, the Arts Council and the Greater London Council.

For the RSC, in addition to the main theatre, there is a second theatre, The Pit, a 200-seat studio theatre, for presenting new plays and transfers from The Other Place in Stratford.

The centre will see various collaborations between the LSO and the RSC, and there will also be a link between the RSC and the Guildhall School of Music and Drama, which forms part of the centre. Mu Antony Church, a founder member of the RSC, who is at present playing Polonius in *Hamlet* at the Aldwych, has been appointed director of drama.

Programme details, page 11

Birthdays today



M Louis Malle, the French film director, who is 49.

General Sir Ronald Adam, 96; Sir Henry Chilver, 55; Sir Robert Clayton, 66; Sir John Field, 68; Sir Charles Husband, 73; Sir Kenneth Hutchison, 78; Dr David Mackenzie Wilson, 58; Sir Ian Maclennan, 72; Mr Guthrie Moir, 64; Admiral Sir Gordon Tait, 60; Mr Michael Winner, 46.

Latest appointments

Lastest appointments include: Lord Windlesham, managing director of Associated Television, to be the first chairman of the Alcohol Education and Research Council, the appointment for three years.

Ivor Lucas, aged 54, Ambassador at Muscat, to be Ambassador to Syria, in succession to Mr P.R.H. Wright.

Mr J.S. Arthur, aged 58, British High Commissioner at Bridgetown, to be additionally British High Commissioner (non-resident) to Antigua and Barbuda.

Japanese art prices go through the roof

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

After a week of less than successful sales of Japanese art, Sotheby's Belgravia yesterday produced the goods that the market is after and prices went through the roof. In the lead were nineteenth-century cloisonné enamels whose prices were regularly doubling or tripling expectations. A large *koro* and cover decorated with cranes flying across a red foil ground made £4,000 (estimate £2,000 to £3,000).

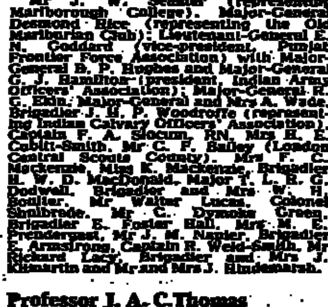
Even more surprising was the *koro* of about 1900 decorated with flowers on a dark blue ground by Namikawa — with a big dent in it — which sold for £1,400 (estimate £400 to £600).

Large late nineteenth-century bronzes, richly patinated and gilt, brought the top prices of the sale. A group of Tametomo and two *oni* by Miyao went to an American collector for £15,000 (estimate £6,000 to £9,000); a pair of fine Miyao bronze warriors was sold for £9,000 (estimate £5,000 to £8,000) to a German collector.

Lacquer was also strongly in demand; a fine gold lacquer document box with landscape decoration sold for £5,800 (estimate £2,000 to £3,000). Ivories were the only sticky area; here again a Tokyo school group of a father and his four sons of about 1900 made £3,900 (estimate £2,500 to £3,500).

Memorial services

General Sir Rob Lockhart
A memorial service for General Sir Rob Lockhart was held yesterday at St Luke's, Chelsea. Prebendary Harold Loasby officiated, assisted by Father Richard Johnson and Major the Rev Charles Coupland. The lesson was read by Major J. P. L. Furness, Chairman of the Punjab Frontier Force Association, and Brigadier H. E. Cubitt-Smith gave an address. Among those present were:



Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs N N C Lockhart (son and daughter-in-law), Mr and Mrs C P Woods (son-in-law and daughter), Mr H. C. Chapman (son-in-law), Mr R Bruce Lockhart (brother), Miss Freda Bruce Lockhart (sister), Mr A D C Chapman, Major E A Woods, Captain and Mrs P R Woods, Mr G K Chapman and Miss W Chapman (grandchildren), Mr and Mrs M Whalley, Mr and Mrs J McG Bruce Lockhart.

Colonel Prem Sagar (representing the Indian High Commissioner), Major Zaheer Ahmed Khan (representing the Pakistan Ambassador, the Pakistan Armed Forces and the Pakistan Frontier Force Regiment), Aileen Viscountess Slim, Lord Maclean, Lady Kathleen Birnie, Sir William Gladstone (Chief Executive Commissioner), Sir Hugh Mackay-Tallack, Sir Seymour Egerton, Mr J. W. Seamer (representing Marlborough College), Major-General Desmond Rice (representing the Old Marlburian Club), Lieutenant-General E. N. Goddard (vice-president, Punjab Frontier Force Association) with Major-General B. P. Hughes and Major-General G. J. Hamilton (president, Indian Army Officers' Association), Major-General R. G. Ekin, Major-General and Mrs A. Wade, Brigadier J. H. P. Woodroffe (representing Indian Calvary Officers' Association), Captain P. A. Slocum, RN, Mrs H. E. Cubitt-Smith, Mr C. F. Bailey (London Central Scouts County), Mrs F. C. Mackenzie, Miss K. Mackenzie, Brigadier H. W. D. MacDonald, Major T. L. R. G. Dodwell, Brigadier and Mrs W. H. Boulter, Mr Walter Lucas, Colonel Shubrede, Mr C. Dymoke Green, Brigadier E. Foster Hall, Mrs M. E. Prendergast, Mr J. M. Napier, Brigadier E. Armstrong, Captain R. Weld-Smith, Mr Richard Lacy, Brigadier and Mrs J. Kilmartin and Mr and Mrs J. Hindemarsh.

Professor J. A. C. Thomas
A memorial service for Professor J. A. C. Thomas was held yesterday at the University Church of Christ the King, Gordon Square. The Rev M. Rushton officiated and prayers were led by Father H. White. the Provost of University College London and Mr A. Tattersall read the lessons and Professor P. G. Stein and Professor Lord Lloyd of Hampstead, QC gave addresses.

Moreover.... Miles Kington

Tomorrow is Hallowe'en and next Thursday is Guy Fawkes Day. While the authorities would like you to have a good time in moderation on both occasions, it must be remembered that all such festivities are now subject to EEC regulations which *must* be observed if we are allowed to be members.

The most important are:

1. In the sport known as bebbing for apples, the only permitted variety is the Golden Delicious.

2. When fireworks are placed in sand in a bucket, the sand *must* derive from one of the member nations of the community. A great deal of cheap sand from North Africa, where it is very plentiful, is being imported illegally to avoid tariff barriers and this is causing widespread distress in the traditional sand industry in south-west France.

3. This is the first year in which the "safe distance" mentioned on fireworks has gone metric. About 10 yards has now been totally replaced by roughly 10 metres.

4. Faces carved on pumpkins must not give offence to any ethnic minority within the EEC.

5. The fire hazard caused by placing a lighted candle within a pumpkin is very real, so instead of candles it is now obligatory to use a low voltage bulb. A bicycle torch Xr small antique lamp stand would be quite adequate.

6. It is absolutely and totally forbidden to film and record your firework display for use in subsequent years. Home taping of fireworks has caused a loss of £50m in recent years to the industry. (See Wednesday's *Times* and the half-page advertisements taken out by 50 prominent explosive manufacturers).

7. It is against EEC regulations to discriminate on the grounds of creed. Therefore no reference must be made during firework celebrations to any theory that the Roman Catholics might or might not have plotted to blow up the Houses of Parliament.

8. All varieties of pumpkin will be superseded in 1983 by the Light Brown Delicious.

9. A rocket flying more than 100ft above your garden may well infringe international air space, or even be a war hazard; it is now possible for a private householder to be prosecuted as an unfriendly power. (After a particularly wild firework party in 1979, M Marcel Dupin of Brussels was found guilty of committing war crimes and ordered to pay reparation of 50,000 francs). If in doubt, contact your local friendly neighbourhood Nato branch office.

10. A rocket flying more than 300ft high comes under air traffic regulations and therefore must have on board (a) a fully working lavatory, (b) a full-time steward (c) a complete complement of sick bags.

11. Have fun!

OBITUARY

DR T. B. MARSDEN
Notable work in metallurgy

Dr T. B. Marsden, Registrar-Secretary of the Institution of Metallurgists, died unexpectedly on October 15 at the age of 49. Born in South Wales he became an International figure as well as a popular and valued member of the profession to which he devoted himself unstintingly.

Terry Marsden was educated at Swansea Grammar School and the University College of Swansea, graduating in metallurgy with first class honours in 1952 and obtaining his PhD in 1955. For the next ten years he was with Imperial Metal Industries Ltd., working first on titanium alloys and a range of reactive metals such as hafnium, niobium and tantalum, before moving to the commercial side of production planning of copper and brass sheet and strip. From 1967 to 1976 he was Technical Manager of the International Copper Development Council for which he was responsible for establishing a central bank of technical and marketing data.

Just ever five years ago he was appointed registrar secretary of the Institution of Metallurgists which had received its Royal Charter in the previous year and had become the sixteenth member of the Council of Engineering Institutions. He was also secretary of the Institute of Metallurgical Technicians and will be especially remembered for his close links with the local metallurgical societies encouraging their involvement with the professional activities of the Institution.

His wife, Jean, was a great supporter of his activities for the Institution. She and their two sons survive him.

MR RAYMOND WAY

A correspondent writes:

Mr. Raymond Way who died on October 15, aged 76 was an entrepreneur in the motoring world who first started his business as Raymond Way Motors of Kilburn in 1932. After the War, he built up Raymond Way Motors Ltd, which became a household name. In 1959, King's Motors of Oxford purchased his business, with Way remaining managing director, also becoming a director of King's Motors.

Way had been a racing driver, racing at Brooklands in the 1930's, and he won many trophies. After the War, he competed in sprints and hill climbs, and established many records, including Brighton and Bouley Bay. In 1964 he became a Member of Lloyd's and remained a Member for several years.

He purchased many famous cars, including Goering's Mercedes and the Duke of Windsor's Buick. He was also an accomplished pilot, and in 1959 purchased Shackleton Aviation Limited, becoming chairman and managing director. He sold the business in 1965.

In his early days, he had ridden, as a motor cyclist, the wall of death at fairgrounds. He was also a boxing promoter.

Farming was also one of his occupations and he had farms at Aldbury, Hertfordshire, and Aston Clinton, Buckinghamshire.

MARQUESS OF EXETER

Henry G. Button writes:

Your obituary of the Marquess of Exeter listed his many athletic achievements but did not mention his feat, as an undergraduate, of running round the Great Court at Trinity College while the clock was striking midday. (The clock has the peculiarity of striking the number of the hours twice, and the whole operation takes 43 seconds.) The distance is about 380 yards, with four right angles.

Only a few months ago Lord Exeter told me that he kept a diary of all his running events and that the entry for June 7, 1927, ran as follows: "Ran round Trinity Great Court on the flags while the clock struck 12, doing it just before the one but last stroke, time 42½ seconds. Witnesses: Tuckit, M. Allan, R. L. Howland and others".

In the film *Chariots of Fire* this feat was erroneously attributed to Lord Exeter's fellow athlete Harold Abrahams. Lord Exeter told me that he had checked with Douglas Lowe, who died earlier this year, that Harold Abrahams had never attempted the Trinity run, which is not surprising as he was a sprinter, not a quarter miler.

SIR ALEC CORYTON

F. C. M. writes:

Your obituary notice of Sir Alec Coryton should, I think, place rather more emphasis on his outstanding success as Controller of Supplies (Air) in the Ministry of Supply, the post that he held for the five years immediately following the end of the Second World War. On him fell the main responsibility for steering aircraft research, development and production from wartime to peacetime conditions, a task which in any circumstances would have raised many problems but which also involved the fundamental change from piston engine to the turbo-jet and turbo-prop

Engineering had always been his great interest from his Cambridge days, and to a layman working closely with him, he seemed to have a remarkable flair for grasping at once the essentials of a problem of engineering policy. Others might have doubts or reservations, but not Coryton. His decision to concentrate on the gas turbine to the virtual exclusion of the piston engine put us, for a few years, ahead of the Americans in this respect until their greater resources enabled them to outstrip us.

Second only to the soundness of his judgment in such matters was his ability to convince others. His success in persuading the designers and the airline operators that they were wrong to drop the Viscount aircraft, as they had decided to do at the prototype stage, so ensuring the future of this most successful of British civil aircraft, was perhaps the most spectacular example of his ability to inspire others with his own confidence and enthusiasm, but there were others.

It was, indeed, a great experience to have been closely associated with him for nearly 15 years.

SIR GILBERT FLEMMING

D. P. King writes:

In your obituary of Sir Gilbert Flemming there is no reference to his magnificent social work in West Ham. From 1922 to 1931 he spent his evenings at the Trinity (Oxford) Mission in Stratford-at-Bow, where he entirely managed one boys' club and supervised a men's club and another boys' club.

There were hundreds of boys who owed to him an enormous debt of gratitude for personal help and encouragement. He organised a summer camp each year in which he was helped by undergraduates and former members of the clubs. There were many acts of kindness to individuals, such as undertaking the whole defence of a boy accused of theft with violence. Indeed there are men, now in their sixties, who know how he helped them at a crisis in their lives — men with whom he has kept in touch and who still think of him as a personal friend.

There are those of us who lived there in those days who knew him as a tower of strength and who relied greatly on his advice in many problems.

Sandhurst entry

The following graduate entrants are October's entry at the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst:

G. B. Allott, Warwick Univ; P. H. G. Allun-Jones, Middlesex Poly; P. B. Ayo, Manchester Univ; P. F. Baillie, Leeds U; J. R. Bashford, Lanchester P; R. Beberman, Oriel, Oxford; J. A. S. Bernard, Downing C. Cambridge; R. J. Brayshaw, UWIST; A. J. Bruce, Southampton U; M. P. Campbell-Lamerton, Hatfield C. Durham U; M. B. Carson, Lancaster U; R. H. B. Claessens, Leeds U; H. M. Clutterbuck, Exeter U; T. T. C. Collins, Queen's, Belfast; J. R. Cowgill, Warwick U; J. P. Cowper-Coles, Bristol U; P. G. Cox, Middx P; W. A. H. Crewdson, Grey C. Durham; A. D. Dalrymple, Downing C. Cambridge; A. L. Davies, Bradford U; J. A. Davis, Rolle C; S. A. Dawson, U Coll London; S. K. P. J. Denne, Nat C of Agric Engr; A. J. Desmond, Portsmouth P; R A Donaldson, Edinburgh U; C Douglas, New U of Ulster; G Draper, Liverpool P; F D P Drury, Loughborough U; S C J Ellis, Hertford C. Oxford; T M Elvin, Southampton U; D M Evans, Wales U; G R Evans, U C. Swansea; P C E Farquhar, Bristol U.

M B Franklin, Birmingham U; A H J Fraser, *Downing C. Cambridge*; S M Cleed, Keswick Hall C of Edn; C G Goodeve-Ballard, Leeds U; J C Gordon, Exeter C. Oxford; A R Gregory, St John's C. Cambridge; P J Grocott, Warwick U; J P A Gwinnutt, Salford U; J E Hall, Southampton U; C R C Hexton, London U; M W Hizzett, Reading U; M C Hoskins, Brunel U; N G M Hotson, Strathclyde U; T H Hough, N Staffs P; W C R Ibbetson-Price, Univ C. Durham; J P Johnson, London QMC, Bangor UCNW; A C P Kennett, Keele U; G B Kershaw, Bolton IOT; P A E King, Hull U; R H Lamb, Sussex U; G W Leach, Manchester U; T B G Lupprian, Warwick U; N N Mackenzie, St Andrews U; J B Mansell, Nottingham U; T Marlot, London U; J C D Martin, City of London P; H W McCall, Queen's, Belfast; J D McIlroy, Glasgow U; A K Muw, Keele U; A I Moffatt, UCNW; A J Myers, Southampton U; J L Newton, RMCS; M J Nolan, Loughborough U; J P M Norbury, Grey C. Durham; P J Nutsford, Holloway C. London.

M R Oates, Keele U; P A O'Grady, Univ C. Cardiff; I F Ormesher, Swansea U; C H O'Rourke, Trinity C. Dublin; A Othen, Bristol U; S Pallant, Birmingham U; S A Pearson, Birmingham U; S Price, Manchester P; S P Rees, Teesside P; N G Roberts, Queen Mary C. London; M G Robinson, Manchester U; W K M Robinson, St Catharine's C. Cambridge; J C Robson, R Holloway C. London; J S Rooks, R Holloway C. London; A J S Ross, Southampton U; A J Runciman, Christ Church, Oxford; P M Russell, King Alfred's U; G J Sagar, Southampton U; A J Sherbrooke, Edinburgh U; D J Shoosmith, Exeter U; M I T Smalley, LSE; A W B Smith, Southampton U; P A M Smith, Liverpool U; T K Smith, Sheffield City P; O C S Stones, York U; C D Stott, Southampton U; D J L Swann, R Holloway C. London; W G H Thatcher, Cambridge U; M A Thompson, Trinity C. Dublin; B Thorogood, Leeds U; P J Thorpe, Wolverhampton P; J S Vincent, Warwick U; E P Walter, NE London P; P D Ward, Sussex U; R L Weeks, St Andrews U; A J C Wild, Manchester U; B R Wilkinson, Surrey U; J R Wilkinson, Manchester U; J B Wollocombe, Sussex U.

25 years ago
From The Times of Monday, October 29, 1956

Russians to withdraw

From Our Special Correspondent
Vienna, Oct 28: Bowing to a situation where he and his new Government were in no position to control, either in Budapest or the provinces, Mr Nagy, the Hungarian Prime Minister, this evening announced that Russian troops would immediately be withdrawn from the capital, and negotiations would begin for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from the whole of Hungary. He also announced the dissolution of the AVH, the Hungarian secret police, and said that no one who had taken part in the fighting would be punished.

Latest wills

Sir Leslie Ernest Laycock, of Harrogate, vice-president of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce from 1962, left £226,726 net.

Sir Thomas Noel Arkell, of Highworth, Wiltshire, president of J. Arkell & Sons Ltd, brewers, left £85,849 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Clifford, Mr Thomas Hohn, of Woking, Surrey £208,148
Fenwick, Mrs Olive Agnes Emmeline, of Bourne End, Buckinghamshire £254,936
Ward, Miss Winnie, of Barwell, Leicestershire £218,966
Worth, Commander Peter Reginald Glenholme, of Blackheath, London SE3 £222,112

Designing drugs by computer, page 19

Business News

THE TIMES Friday October 30 1981

A chill wind in Eastbourne, page 17

Tilling in £89m agreed bid for Berec

By Simon Proctor

Thomas Tilling, a leading London-based conglomerare, yesterday launched an £89m agreed bid for Berec the battery manufacturer as a counter to the £70m opposed offer from Hanson Trust made in September.

The terms of the bid are one ordinary Tilling share for every one Berec stock. Holders of Berec's preference shares will be offered 100p in cash.

The Hanson offer is a mixture of loan stock, shares and cash. The cash element valued each Berec stock at 105p.

Tilling's shares fell 11p to 133p on the news and Berec's rose 14p to 129p. Berec had sought a cash alternative to the share offer, but Tilling was unwilling to provide one on the grounds that its shares were marketable enough to make this unnecessary and that it requires *its cash for other developments*.

Hanson, whose shares rose 18p to 279p, indicated it would wait until Tilling's offer document had been produced before deciding on what action to take. The company, another conglomerate built up by Sir James Hanson, holds 15.6 per cent of Berec.

Berec, which makes Ever Ready batteries, has accepted the terms. The board had rejected Hanson's bid.

Sir Patrick Meaney, Tilling's managing director, said yesterday that the group had been looking for a new trade sector based in the United Kingdom which it could develop. "The acquisition of Berec offers the opportunity to satisfy our criteria for earnings growth," be added.

Tilling talked to Berec some years ago but was told then that the company wanted to stay independent. After Hanson's bid, Berec approached Tilling which updated its market research and decided it was a good recovery prospect.

Although he acknowledged that Berec's record in the past few years was hardly exciting, Sir Patrick though the name of the product attractive since it was known throughout the world. "I thought it was a pity they changed the name of the company and I must say I am tempted to change it back to Ever Ready," he said.

Yesterday he was the guest speaker and presenter of awards at the Institute of Marketing where he is due to become president on December 1. One of the companies which won an award was the Pretty Polly stockings company which is part of the Tilling group.

Tilling's interests, which are world-wide, include the supply and manufacture of equipment for the oil and gas industries, industrial equipment distribution, builders' merchanting and insurance. Newey & Eyre, its Birmingham-based subsidiary, which supplies electrical and industrial equipment, is a customer of Berec.

In rejecting Hanson's bid, Berec had made much of wanting to stay independent, apart from calling it totally inadequate, opportunistic and lacking in commercial logic. Yesterday, Mr Colin Stapleton said: "We would have been very happy to remain independent. I regret losing it.

"We always felt we would rather be taken over at a fair price and now we have it."

Rise in profit points to ICI recovery

By Ronald Pullen


Hodgson: Better news this time.

One of the first encouraging pointers for British industry during this recession came yesterday with better than expected third quarter figures from Imperial Chemical Industries.

This time last year, ICI, Britain's largest industrial group, produced its first ever quarterly trading loss of £10m. At the time Sir Maurice Hodgson, the chairman, made one of the gloomiest comments on the Government's economic strategy, complaining that the company had been hit by a "unique combination of adverse circumstances".

In February this year, with no sign of any improvement in the trading outlook, ICI cut its dividend for the first time in 40 years.

The first indications of an improvement in the group's fortunes came at the half-way stage and this has now continued in the July-September trading period. This is normally a seasonally dull period for ICI with British and European industry on holiday for part of the time. Against this background, however, ICI has made a £3m improvement on its second quarter with pre-tax profits of £86m.

The latest CBI industrial trends survey shows that the chemicals industry is in a more optimistic frame of mind than other sectors of British industry. Therefore the ICI results should not be taken as a barometer of the state of British industry generally, since chemicals seem to be emerging rather faster from the recession than expected. Earlier this year the Chemical Industries Association was predicting a 3.5 per cent fall in output this year but latest estimates point to a 1 per cent increase, thanks to a sustained recovery over the summer.

For the first nine months of the year ICI's profits are £56m below the same period last year at £221m. Most City analysts are now revising upwards their forecasts of full year profits, suggesting that the group should make £320-£330m against last year's £284m. This is still hardly more than half the level of profits in the year before.

ICI shares, a strong performer all week in anticipation of good figures, gained 10p when the results were announced, but profit-taking cut this back to a 2p gain to 266p by the close.

Financial Editor, page 17

Industry 'planning to shed more jobs'

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Industry is planning further cutbacks in capacity, accompanied by widespread job-shedding, over the next few months in the belief that there is no prospect of a short-term improvement in either orders or output.

The latest quarterly survey by the Confederation of British Industry says that overall levels of demand and output have remained low over the past four months and that many companies which have maintained capacity in the expectation of an improvement are now planning to cut back. Similarly, a further phase of reducing stock levels is expected after the recent sharp rise in interest rates.

The survey covered 2,000 manufacturing companies, employing about three million people.

The findings will give further impetus to those inside and outside the Conservative Party pressing the Government for a more flexible economic policy.

Companies are also expecting to lift their prices and, worryingly for the Government, the CBI is now predicting that wholesale price inflation will move from an annual rate of about 10 per cent at present to 11.5 per cent by next spring, with the retail price index remaining at about 11.5 per cent for several months ahead.

The only bright spots of any significance to emerge are a pick-up in export orders and more optimism with the improvement stemming from enhanced competitiveness as a result of recent exchange rate *fluctuations. Also scope is seen* for further improvements in productivity because of the labour shake-out which has taken place already.

Most companies in the survey (91 per cent) said that a shortage of orders or sales was likely to be the main constraint in limiting output over the next four months.

Mr James Cleminson, chairman of the CBI's economic situation committee, described the productivity trends as encouraging and hopeful for the future. But, referring to a further 5 per cent expected fall in manufacturing industry investment next year after an expected fall of 15 per cent this year, he said: "This is worrying, especially given the need to remain competitive in future with foreign rivals who are continuing to invest in new products."

A chill wind, page 17

Concorde decision in the New Year

By Edward Townsend
Industrial Correspondent

A decision on the future of the Concorde supersonic airliner whose continued operation is in doubt because of high fuel costs has been postponed until next year by British and French government ministers.

Mr Norman Lamont, Minister of State at the Department of Industry, and M Charles Fiterman, the French Transport Minister, agreed at a meeting in London yesterday that present joint studies of the Concorde project should continue and that they would reach a conclusion during the first three months of next year.

President Mitterrand was reported last month as suggesting that because of severe losses, Concorde should be grounded, but later he stressed that France would make no unilateral decision.

At yesterday's meeting, both sides reviewed the present state of the Concorde project and approved a programme of *further economies*. Both ministers expressed determination to reduce costs in all aspects of Concorde's operations.

Concorde losses cost Air France about £31m last year, of which about 70 per cent was covered by the French Government, while British Airways made an operating loss of £2m on the airliner. The British airline expects to break even this year as a result of increased transatlantic business traffic.

The two ministers also agreed to decide next month on the development of the A-320, the 150-seater version of the European Airbus. The level of state support for the project will depend on the details of the aircraft's development from the British and French aerospace industries.

'No curbs' on bank mortgages

By Lorna Bourke

Constraints on the Trustee Savings Banks' mortgage lending during the coming year, will not be extended to the high street banks, say the Bank of England and the Treasury. Although the clearing banks confirm that there have been no formal approaches from either the Bank or the Treasury, privately they voice fears that the Bank, using the time honoured nudge and wink mechanism, will prevail on the banks to curtail lending for house purchase.

The TSBs have been told to limit their lending for home loans to £180m for the next 12 months. There is much speculation that similar direct controls will be imposed on other banks. The Treasury says that any constraints placed on the TSBs are purely as a result of its historical role in regulating TSBs' activities.

The high street banks account for about 25 to 30 per cent of all new lending for house purchase—between £250m and £300m a month compared with more than £1,000m a month lent by the building societies.

But it is the rate of growth, and the possibility that a large proportion of the banks' house purchase lending is now lending and not simply substitution, that concerns the Bank.

Opec windfall for UK

By Frances Williams


Dr Subroto, president of Opec, speaking at the Opec meeting in Geneva last night.

The $2 increase to $34 a barrel in the benchmark price for oil from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries provides a welcome windfall for the British Government, which will gain an extra £400m a year in revenues when, as it is bound to do, the British National Oil Corporation follows suit.

The present reference price of North Sea crude is $35 a barrel, reflecting its higher quality set in June when because of the oil glut, BNOC decided to link its reference price to Saudi oil rather than the more expensive North African quality crudes. A $2 rise would take the price to $37. This could add as much as 4p a gallon to petrol prices at the pumps.

Although it is bad news for motorists, the Government will benefit not only from higher revenues but from a big boost to the balance of payments.

Britain is now a net exporter of oil. The September trade figures published last week showed a record oil surplus of nearly £300m. This looks set to increase further.

But the oil price rise could *also lead* to an appreciation in the value of sterling, which has been weak over the past months partly because of the oil glut and lower oil prices. This would help the Government's fight against inflation, by making imports cheaper, but it would hurt industry and hence employment prospects by reducing competitiveness.

At the time of the March budget, the Government put the value this year of North Sea oil revenues at nearly £6,000m. Although the price per barrel was cut from $39.25 to $35 in June, the effect on revenues was more than offset by the fall in the value of sterling against the dollar.

Because other factors, such as waning confidence in the Government's economic policies, are working against any substantial appreciation of the pound after the new price increase, the Government is likely to get the full benefit in revenues.

Given the prospective overrun on public spending plans both this year and the next, the extra revenues will help *the Government to avoid* higher taxes or additional borrowing to pay for the higher spending.

But there is an unpleasant sting in the price rise tail. Its effect on the world economy generally will be deflationary. This will worsen Britain's own recovery prospects by depressing export markets.

On the basis of estimates made last year by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) a $2 a barrel rise, equivalent to about 6 per cent, could knock ¼ per cent off economic growth in the industrialized world, over the next year or so, cut real incomes by an initial 1 per cent, add ½ to 1 per cent to inflation and worsen the overall balance of payments current deficit by $20,000m.

In terms of the OECD's most recent forecast for the developed economies the effect would be to halve the modest 1 per cent annual growth rate predicted for the next few months, put paid to hopes of a gradual reduction in inflation from 9½ to 8½ per cent, and *wipe out most of the $30,000m* balance of payments improvement expected next year.

The effect on European economies, such as West Germany's, which are still in deep recession, is likely to be particularly severe.

In the longer run, the effects of higher oil prices depend on the adjustments to them made by the consuming countries. The oil price rises of 1979-80 were accompanied by tighter money and fiscal policies as Governments tried to limit the inflationary overspill on domestic prices. A repetition of this reaction would worsen the recession.

On the other hand, consumer countries have had some success in reducing their dependence on oil by switching to other fuels or by improved energy efficiency. This will help to limit the dampening impact of oil price rises

British pay most for their cars

From Ian Murray, Brussels, Oct 29

British cars cost more in Britain, before tax is paid, than in any other country in the EEC. A Luxembourgeois who buys a car in Denmark would pay less than any other citizen of the EEC for a new vehicle.

These anomalies are highlighted in a report on the relative prices of cars in the community published yesterday by the European Office of Consumer Unions (Beuc). For purposes of the test Beuc bought 25 different models of a range of cars in each community country on June 22. As far as possible identical cars were bought in each country.

The pre-tax British prices were, without exception, highest and the pre-tax Danish prices almost always the lowest. The low Danish prices, however, were explained by the fact that local additional taxes added an extra 200 per cent on average to the price of the vehicle. This means that the Danish motorist, in fact, pays more for his car than anybody else.

For a non-Danish resident, however, it is possible to buy almost any kind of British, French, Italian, Japanese, Swedish or German car for about 50 per cent of the pre-tax British price.

A Rover 3500 costs only 46 per cent of the price in Britain. A Citroën GSA Club costs 53 per cent of the British price and a Volvo 343 is nearest to the British price, costing 60 per cent of it.

Prices in the Benelux countries are the next lowest at 66 per cent of the British price, followed by Germany (70 per cent), France (72 per cent), Italy (74 per cent) and Ireland (82 per cent).

BEUC points out that free parallel import of goods in the community is, in principle, guaranteed by the competition rules of the Treaty of Rome. Therefore, there ought to be no restrictions on any EEC resident buying a car in a member country and importing it into his own, quite legally paying the domestic tax on it. The survey shows how financially attractive such a deal would be, to all but a Danish citizen.

It shows, too, that it is almost always cheaper to buy a car in a country other than the one in which it is produced. Not only are British cars more expensive in Britain, but Italians pay the most for Fiats and the French for Citroëns. The survey concludes this is because national dealers know they can benefit from a level of patriotic buying.

☐ Ford is to raise its car prices in Britain by an average 3.7 per cent from November 10, with the exception of the Granada range which are built in Germany.

The basic Fiesta Popular model will raise by £110 to £3,255, the Escort 1.3L five-door hatchback by £187 to £4,853, the Cortina 1.6L four-door by £173 to £5,105 and the Capri 2.0 GL by £202 to £5,973.

The increases follow 5.5 per cent average rises in April and July.

PRICE OF CARS IN EUROPE

Pretax prices as a percentage of the highest price

Make and model	Dk	Lux	B	NL	D	F	Ir	UK
BMW 320	52	71	72	69	72	79	87	100
Citroen CX 2400	49	58	64	66	65	62	85	100
Fiat 132 2000	46	70	70	64	71	72	91	100
Ford Escort 1.3 L	54	66	69	65	70	73	*	100
Honda Prelude	63	67	67	64	75	73	*	100
Jaguar XJ6 4.2 A	67	62	66	62	71	73	86	100
Mini City 1000	*	58	60	62	64	68	99	100
VW Golf 1.5 GLS A	59	64	64	67	67	72	76	100
Volvo 343	60	72	75	68	82	80	84	100

* Comparable model unavailable.
Exact Italian prices unavailable but on average 2 per cent higher than France.

Level of tax as a percentage of the basic price

Dk	Lux	B	NL	D	F	Ir	UK
200 (average)	10	25	46	13	33	45	25

Paribas deals revealed in press

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Oct 29

Under the headline "The Blow Below the Belt of Paribas—the proof: 39 billion francs escape nationalization", the Communist daily *L'Humanite* today published the facsimiles of two documents concerning the transfer of 325,000 shares of its Swiss subsidiary, Paribas-Suisse, for the amount of Swiss Francs 129,000 (£35,600) to a foreign client, referred to by a number.

It is clear, however, that the purchaser of the shares was Cobepa, the Brussels based financial group in which Paribas had a 60 per cent share (now reduced to around 35), through which the successful takeover bid for Paribas-Suisse was carried out despite government opposition last week.

The documents, the authenticity of which is not denied by Paribas, are dated October 16, or four days after M Pierre Moussa, Paribas president who resigned last week, had according to the Finance Minister, given a written undertaking that he would oppose the takeover bid made by an unknown Geneva firm, Pargesa, whose capital suddenly bumped up from SF50,000 to 280m a few days before.

The top right hand quarter of the front page of *L'Humanite* carries the facsimile. Inside, the newspaper publishes another document dated October 13, involving the sale of 100,000 shares of Paribas to an unidentified client in Luxembourg for a total of French francs 20m (£1.8m) by the *Compagnie Financiere Eurafricaine*, whose headquarters is in Paris, and which is a 100 per cent subsidiary of a Dutch holding company, Gallic Holding BV, itself controlled through other companies by the Anglo American corporation of South Africa. Anglo-American holds 20 per cent of the capital of Paribas, and was represented at the shareholders meeting in London last Monday which contested the amount and method of compensation.

EEC may take Britain to court

From Peter Norman
Brussels, Oct 20

The European Commission is threatening to take Britain and six other community members to the European Court for allegedly failing to put into law a directive on coinsurance agreed by the Council of Ministers more than three years ago.

It is also asking France, the only member to have notified the Commission that it has put the directive into law, to explain aspects of its legislation that the Commission believes are restrictive.

The West German Government will be receiving a stiffly-worded letter warning it against legislation similar to France's. The move is part of a campaign by Mr Christopher Tugendhat, the EEC Commissioner for Financial Affairs, to accelerate progress towards a genuine common market in insurance.

Britain, with Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Ireland, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, is to receive a "reasoned opinion" in which the Commission will explain why it feels the recipient has failed to conform with Community law

Britain's offence may only be technical, according to British Government sources, the directive is covered by existing British administrative practice and the Commission may be acting simply because it has not been notified of this.

■ Stock Markets

FT Index 467.7 up 1.0
FT Gilts 61.01 up 0.39
FT All Share 284.60 up 0.37
Bargains 13,415

■ Sterling

$ 1.8320 up 65 points
Index 88.5 up 0.3
New York: $1.8460

■ Dollar

Index 109.4 down 0.5
DM 2.2710 down 172 pts

■ Gold

$ 424 down $7
New York: $429

■ Money

3 mth sterling 16⅜-16¼
3 mth Euro $ 16⅟₁₆-15¹⁵⁄₁₆
6 mth Euro $ 16⅛-16⅛

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Amstrad	8p to 173p
BP	4p to 300p
Bank of Ireland	10p to 283p
Berisford S & W	6p to 112p
Gt Univ Stres A	5p to 388p
Grange Trust	21p to 148p
Hanson Trust	18p to 279p
Headlam Sims	4p to 37p
Husky Oil	25p to 575p
Hopkinsons	10p to 94p
Martin RP	5p to 325p
Sainsbury J.	15p to 440p
Standard Tele	5p to 412p
Ultramar	4p to 480p
Unilever	11p to 581p

Falls

Atlantic Resc	40p to 225p
Con O'seas Pack	15p to 200p
Elsberg Gold	13p to 163p
Hampton Gold	10p to 130p
Harrisons Cros	12p to 775p
Kinross	21p to 791p
Ldn Prov Shop	10p to 405p
Longton Ind	4p to 42p
Lucas Ind	9p to 177p
Middle Wits	15p to 657p
Peko Wallsend	20p to 325p
Press W	7p to 66p
Richardson West	3p to 20p
Tilling T	11p to 133p
Western Areas	11p to 247p

Rolls strike continues

The 1,500 skilled engineering workers whose week-old unofficial strike has led to a production standstill at Rolls-Royce's Hillington plant near Glasgow have voted to continue their strike.

The company has laid off 2,500 other workers at the aero-engine components plant.

The strike is over the re-timing of work which, the strikers claim, will mean their working harder for no more money.

Mr George McCormack, shop stewards' convenor, said the men were looking for a 10 per cent increase to implement the new methods.

Earlier this week, Rolls-Royce described the dispute as a mean and contemptible demand for more money and said the Hillington plant might be "eroded away" if the strike continued.

Cash increase for institutions

The amount of cash flowing into financial institutions apart from banks rose from £5,100m to £6,300m in the second quarter of 1981. Deposits with building societies, which rose £300m to £2,100m and a £600m increase in bank deposits and other liquid assets, accounted for most of the overall improvement.

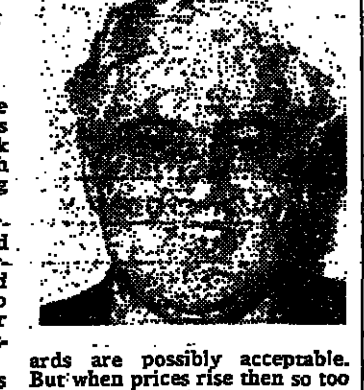
Institutional investment in both foreign and United Kingdom shares increased as did investment in loans and mortgages.

Financial Editor, page 17

☐ French retail sales fell by 3.8 per cent in August after having increased by 4 per cent in July and 3 per cent in June.

BUSINESS BRIEFING

'Raise hotel standards'



The tourist trade must raise its standards in line with its prices, Viscount Garnock (right), chairman of the British Tourist Authority marketing committee, said yesterday.

He told the National Conference on Local Government and Tourism in Durham: "Otherwise, the country's great and successful tourist trade will go the same way as some of our traditional manufacturing industries. And that way is down."

Lord Garnock said Britain's once cheap tourist services were no longer cheap but higher prices had not always been matched by higher standards of service, welcome and cleanliness. He added: "When a place is cheap to visit, lower standards are possibly acceptable. But when prices rise then so too must standards."

But 85 per cent of foreign tourists were not with organized groups so they were seeking cheaper hotels, guest houses and self-catering accommodation.

12,000 opt for BA redundancy

Twelve thousand British Airways employees have offered to leave under the company's special severance scheme, although only 9,000 job cuts were originally planned. Now, at least 10,000 jobs could be cut from the total of 52,000 in the next year.

☐ Firth Brown Tools, of Sheffield, is to make 109 people redundant, 15 per cent of its workforce.

☐ Fires in Britain cost about £26.2m in September continuing the downward trend noted in all but two months of the last year. The British Insurance Association records 12 fires which cost an estimated £250,000 each.

Steel makers face fires

The EEC Commission is on the point of fining some European steel producers for exceeding the production quotas introduced in October last year under the terms of the Davignon plan to combat the crisis in the industry.

It is thought that one of the first to suffer will be Kloeckner-Werke of West Germany.

Demand rising

Britain's public and private sector steelmakers are to increase their purchases of high quality ferrous scrap, a new indication of a small but significant rise in the industry's prospects.

Gas supply resumes

Supplies of gas to British industry were being resumed yesterday after the ending of a strike by Norwegian production workers which halted a third of Britain's natural gas supplies.

Production from the Frigg field which straddles the median line between Britain and Norwegian sectors of the North Sea was halted on Tuesday when 300 workers employed by the French Elf Aquitaine Norge company, which operates the field, began a strike in support of a pay claim.

But another pay strike by 500 workers employed by Phillips Petroleum on the Ekofisk field which supplies Britain with oil and Germany with gas is continuing.

Guinness Peat chiefs meet

Directors of the troubled Guinness Peat group are due at a board meeting today ahead of the annual meeting on November 5. The directors' meeting takes place against a backcloth of increasing acrimony between supporters of Lord Kissin, the group's president, and Mr Edmund Dell the chairman. There are rumours that a third force on the board, not necessarily supporters of Lord Kissin, are preparing to demand the resignation of Mr Dell who joined Guinness Peat in 1979.

TODAY

Ford pay talks. Car and commercial vehicle production figures (final).

Company reports: Hepworth (J), Lircead (finals); Arbuthnot Sterling Fund and UBM (interims).

US leads in energy

The United States led the world in energy production during 1980, followed by the Soviet Union and Saudi Arabia, the American Energy Department said.

American energy production totalled 64.8 quadrillion (10^{15}) British thermal units, compared with 54.5 quadrillion units for the Soviet Union, according to a report by the department.

☐ Mexico's state oil concern, *Pemex, has discovered new oil* deposits of 34,000m barrels near its present offshore field at Campeche in the Gulf of Mexico, *The Excelsior* newspaper said yesterday.

Bank trims prime rate

Continental Illinois started a new downward movement in United States lending rates yesterday by cutting its prime rate from 18 to 17½ per cent. Other banks also announced cuts in their broker loan rates.

The Continental Illinois move came on a day that saw fresh signs that the United States economy was now in a minor recession. The Commerce Department's index of leading indicators fell 2.7 per cent in September after its 0.5 per cent drop in August. The dollar closed 1.7 pfennigs down at DM2.2710. It also lost ground to the pound, which closed 65 points higher at $1.8320 after briefly approaching $1.84.

Chrysler loss

Chrysler lost $149.3m in the third quarter of 1981, pushing US carmakers' losses for the quarter to $969m.

Ford has just reported a loss of $335m in the third quarter.

IN BRIEF

Election low for French credit rate

□ France's credit rating continues slightly lower than before the Socialist election victories four months ago, despite the good response shown to recent Eurobond issues.

Swiss investors showed marked interest in the $100m issue last week by Caisse Francaise Des Maties Premies whereas four months ago bankers said the French treasury asked French borrowers to restrict issues in the Swiss market because of some resistance to French names there after the election.

The interest shown in the recent French issues stems from special features of the bonds rather than indicating any change of attitude towards France's credit rating.

Yen is tipped

□ The yen could become the world's hardest currency in 1982, rising to about 200 to the United States dollar, Mr Rainer Gut, speaker of the executive board of Credit Suisse said.

S. African 'growth'

□ South Africa's gross domestic product will grow by 2.2 per cent in real terms in 1982 following a 4.1 per cent rise this year, according to the Stellenbosch Bureau for economic research and Volkskas Merchant Bank in a joint publication.

Australian strike

□ Australian waterfront workers voted for short protest stoppages because of a breakdown of wage negotiations and agreed on an indefinite strike from November 9 if their demands are not met.

Loss for Qantas

□ Qantas, Australia's airline, and its wholly-oned subsidiaries suffered a loss of $A17.37m (£10,9m) in the financial year ended March 31. The airline said the loss was mainly due to a three-week strike by cabin and ground staff

Consumer prices up

□ September consumer prices in the EEC, excluding Greece, rose by 0.9 per cent from August and 12.4 per cent from September 1980.

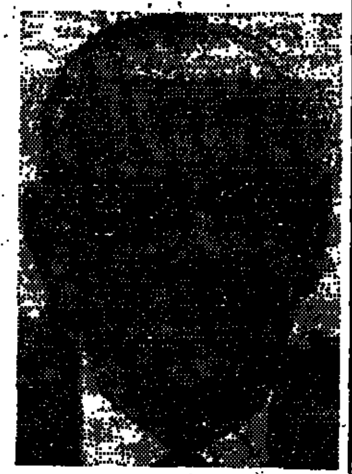
Car output dips

□ French car production, exports and new registrations during the first nine months of this year were down from a year ago.

US and Italy set up joint chemical plant

From John Earle, Rome, Oct 29

Rome, Oct 29 — Dr Armand Hammer's occidental petroleum and ENI the Italian state corporation have set up Enoxy a $1,050m (£561m) joint company, to operate 60 chemical plants in Italy and four coal mines in the eastern United States.



Dr Armand Hammer

The new venture, owned in equal shares by each partner, will have Signor Lorenzo Necci of ENI as chairman and Mr Zoltan Merszei of occidental as president, and will start operations on January 1.

The chemical plants, formerly grouped under Societa Italian Resine and Anic in Sardinia, Sicily and Ravenna, have been producing heavy losses for the ENI parent. The coal mines, in West Virginia and Kentucky, have 237 million tonnes of reserves and are due to increase annual production from 6.6 million tonnes in 1981 to more than 10 million tonnes by 1985.

Dr Hammer, aged 83, said after signing the agreement with ENI that the acquisition of the chemical plants would speed Occidental's objective of building a chemical industry in Europe. As for ENI, it should obtain through Enoxy enough coal to be self-sufficient in this fuel.

He said he felt excited about this "new adventure", which combined private-initiative with a state corporation in a capitalistic partnership, such as Occidental already enjoyed in the Soviet Union and Romania, and was in the process of negotiating with Hungary and Poland.

The partners plan to invest about $500m (£267m) in Enoxy, which will control two subsidiaries, Enoxy Chimica with headquarters at Porto Torres in Sardinia and Enoxy Coal, with headquarters in Delaware. In addition Enoxy Chemicals Europe, based in Zurich, will handle coordination, development and marketing in chemicals.

Enoxy, according to a brochure issued by the new company, aims to become one of the world leaders in the coal and chemical fields. The two parents will each be entitled to 50 per cent of the coal mined.

The three aims of the new company are: to win between 8 and 10 per cent of European business in ethylene, propylene, vinyl chloride and butadiene, and in main plastics (low density and linear, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride and polystryrene); to capture between 15 and 20 per cent of the latex and synthetic rubber markets; after increasing capacity and utilization of plants in Italy, to acquire production capacity in other European countries and a marketing base aiming at turnover in Europe of between $6,000m and $8,000m.

Era of cut-price travel could be over

By Michael Baily, Transport Correspondent

For the past five years the travelling public has been enjoying the benefits of unprecedented price-cutting by operators of all forms of transport who have been reducing fares by as much as two-thirds on some routes.

But, as members of the International Air Transport Association (Iata) meeting this week in Cannes have indicated, the tide seems to be turning.

This does not necessarily mean a return to high fares and the cartels that made them possible. That would be retrogressive and undesirable. But it could mean new cooperative arrangements through whih low fares continue to be offered, but not in a form that is harmful to the interests of the operators.

This will be a difficult and complex task, imolying forms of collaboration which will not protect only the interests of the supplier, as in the past, buy which will also take account of the interests of rival suppliers to enable them to remain in competition; and of consumers.

If such cooperation is not evolved, the alternative is the inevitable reuturn to high prices, regulations and protectionism along a path littered with mergers and bankruptcies.

The barricades have been pulled down in every transport area decade, mostly by governments to whom free competition is a universal good, and protections a dirty word.

After a warning from the Monopolies Commission in the early 1970s, the cross Channel ferry lines in 1979 dissolved the pooling arrangement whereby prices were fixed and revenues shared, and embarked on a price war of unprecedented nature and scale. At the height of the battle, a car and two passengers could cross the Channel and back for £20.

On land routes, Mrs Thatcher's Government in 1980 demolished the 1930 rule under which a coach or railway operator could object to a new competitor for no better reason than that it would take his traffic away, and have his objection sustained. So a flood of cut price coach operators started to compete with each other and British Rail at fares cut by as much as two-thirds, which British Rail has been forced to follow.

But it was the airlines, the youngest and most dynamic of the transport industries, which led the way into this new deal for passengers, with American domestic de-regulations in the mid-1970s and Laker's Atlantic Skytrain. And it is they who could lead the way out of it.

After this week's obsessive deliberations in Cannes they know that the price cutting of recent years was a healthy corrective to the overprotective times before, when established carriers put on fast peacefully behind regulatory barriers in the comfortable knowledge at "upstarts" like Laker could not share the gravy.

But they also know, and have dwelt painfully and furiously on it for four days, the cost of that advance to themselves. They lost more than $1,000m in 1980 and it would be more this year. The Atlantic route has not ben profitsable since the early 1970s, and some big names, of which Pan Am and Laker are the two most often mentioned, could go to the wall because not just they, but their bankers, are under threat.

Air transport has been a lucrative investment for banks for 20 years, happy in the knowledge that if a client hit trouble fleets could be sold to meet the debt. That is no longer so. With as much as 50 per cent surplus capacity on world air routes, second hand aircraft prices have slumped so far that they no longer provide adequte sucurity.

It is hardly surprising that the banks are nervous, as airlines pile debt, borrowing new money to pay old interest while costs rise and revenues remain stagnant.

Some would welcome a substantial return to the previous situation. Developing countries, too poor for the latest aircraft and lacking the commercial skill to thrive on hand-me-downs from the rich, tend to favour protection too.

Laker is no longer alone in seeing the virtues of cheap fares which fill planes and keep costs down. Traffic growth is the key to prosperity, and it depends on low fares. But those are possible only if planes are reasonably full, and that requires a much better match between capacity and demand.

In the short term, while the disparity is so great, there must be a reduction in capacity, either by the crude mechanism of bankruptcy or by the "mothballing" of surplus aircraft until demand picks up.

Laying up an aircraft saves as much as 40 per cent of its cost, even without getting rid of staff, and if traffic can be held by the rest of the fleet that is pure gain.

Iroically American domestic airlines expect a more profitable year as a result of the traffic controllers' strike with resultant government-imposed restrictions on the number of flight.

In the longer term, some mechanism more sophisticated than market force must be allowed to introduce a measure of correlation between prices and cost and between capacity and demand, in an industry whose product cannot, as with cars and transistors, be stored and sold the following week.

It must happen for the cross-Channel route, where ferry operators are pondering how to achieve those aims without resurrecting the now illegal "pool".

It must happen on road and rail where the initial challenge of the private enterprise Brirish Coachways has already faded and where British Rail is trimming the surplus capacity which allowed its trains to run threequarters empty before. Above all, it must happen in the air.

It will very difficult to achieve. It remains to be seen if the commercial producer, who is devoted to the profitable success of his own company, can develop with his peers an awareness of the wider and longer-term community of interest, and modify his behaviour accordingly. It sounds like a task for saints rather than businessmen.

Yet there had been pain and anger among airline executives in Cannes this week. That shared depth of feeling, unusual surely at a business conference and certainly in Iata, is without doubt the greatest achievement of the conference.

It could lead Iata from the rhetoric to the action they all demand; and its members to a degree of enlightened self-interest not seen in the transport or any other world.

It seems unlikely, but since air transport must survive somehow because the world could not do without it, the alternative is probably a return to the barricades.

Sweden cuts tax to bolster economy

Stockholm, Oct 29, Sweden's shaky minority coalition yesterday unveild an important tax reform package in an attempt to overhaul the country's troubled economy.

Mr Thorbjoern Faelldin, the Prime Minister, said that the package would ease the income tax burden on more than half of Sweden's six milliion taxpayers and said it was the country's biggest ever tax reform.

It would cost the Government about 10,000 million kronor (£540m) and would take about three years to implement from 1983.

Economic analysts said the proposal reflected growing realisation that the Swedish economy was being harmed by the lack of incentive for Swedes to earn more because of high taxation.

Of the total package, 1,400m kronor (£132m) will be financed by reduced tax allowances and the rest by increased payroll taxes or a new industry tax.

The reform, forged by the centre-liberal coalition with the opposition Social Democrats will cut the top tax rate to 50 per cent from the present levels of up to 85 per cent.

Also included in the package is a lowering of the deductions from taxable income for people with mortgages.

The reform, which needs parliamentary approval, is based on a complex, two-tiered tax system which is index-linked and includes a progressive reduction in higher income taxes affecting most Swedish taxpayers.

Taxation is regarded by most of the country's economists as the most important issue facing Sweden and has sparked a series of political disputes.

The tax accord of the Centrists, Liberals and Social Democrats angered the Conservatives, who withdrew from the Government in May and left in their wake a minority coalition under Mr Faelldin.

US warns Japan on closed markets

Washington might enforce protectionism unless Japan opens its markets to more imports, Mr Malcolm Baldridge, United States Commerce Secretary, has said.

Japanese International Trade and Industry Ministry sources quoted him as telling their minister, Mr Rokusuke Tamaka, "a protectionist trend will emerge, not only within the United States Congress, but also the United States Government if Japanese imports continue not to increase.

"Now is no longer the time for negotiations. Action is necessary."

Although the United States Administration has continually espoused the principles of free trade, there has been increasing alarm over Japan's booming trade surplus, expected to reach $5,000m (£8,333) in trade with the United States this year.

In response, Mr Tanaka said that high United States interest rates and the depreciation of the yen against the dollar had curbed imports into Japan. — Reuter.

Plan for road lasts 20 years

By Bill Johnstone

A £5m road scheme is likely to take 20 years from conception to contract-letting stage and is thought to be the longest time ever taken for a project to get under way.

The claim is made today in a report prepared for the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors by the Construction Industry Research and Information Association.

According to the report, the Government has withdrawn compulsory purchase orders for the road the A4042 Llantarnam by-pass near Newport, six years after they were approved.

The start of the project, after a second public inquiry, will not take place before the early 1990s, more than three years later than scheduled.

The report uses the by-pass to illustrate its conclusion that the effectiveness of the civil engineering industry, in both the public and private sectors, is being increasingly affected adversely by delays.

Plessey launches £5.5m showroom campaign

By Our Electronics Correspondent

Plessey is to open six United Kingdom office automation showrooms, costing £5.5m over the next 18 months. Science graduates are being recruited to give technical support at the showrooms, the first of which is in operation in Manchester and will be followed by others in London (2), Bristol, Birmingham and Edinburgh.

The showrooms will introduce the new Plessey designed electronic office and act as bases for local technical assistance.

The company has just announced the enhancements to own Private Digital Exchange (PDX) which acts as the controller for electronic offices.

There is no indication that the company's plans will mean more jobs although technicians and engineering graduates are being recruited.

Videogram licence plan

After a hostile reception from American film interests, the British Videogram Association is planning to draw up a licensing scheme with British and other non-American copyright owners for the showing of video films in pubs.

Mr Norman Abbott, general manager of the association, said yesterday: "This has become an explosive issue.

The association has issued a guide on videogram rights to inform producers and distributors of their position

Videogram Rights is available free to BVA members and at £1 a copy to non-members from the BVA, 10 Maddox Street, London W1R 9PN.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

ICI confirms its recovery

This time last year, after its first ever quarterly loss, ICI complained bitterly that the Government's economic strategy was squeezing the life out of British industry. Three months later the dividind had been cut for the first time in 40 years as the group could see little sign of any early recovery and it talked of having to reshape the business radically. Since then the trading picture has brightened considerably with the chemical sector, both in the UK and Europe, showing some signs of moving out of the recession before industry generally.

Confirming the underlying upturn yesterday were the third quarter figures from ICI with pretax profits in the seasonally quiet July-September period actually £3m higher than the second quarter at £86m when outside estimates of £80m would / more than satisfied the stockmarket. Before anyone gets too carried away, that is still not much more than half the quarterly results of a couple of years ago and even with a continuation of the trend in the final quarter the full year outturn looks like running out at £330m which is almost £300m below the record figure of the year before last, but better than last year's depressed £284m

The key to the strong third quarter has been currencies and a firmer demand picture. With sterling weakening sharply against the dollar and the Deutschmark, the two main trading currencies for chemicals, ICI estimates that this has boosted profits by around £26m. Meanwhile, the usual fall-off in demand over the summer has not materialized, presumably because destocking amongst consumers has to come to an end sometime.

Overall, the volume declined in the period has been only 2 per cent compared with the normal 5-6 per cent drop at this time of year within which the United Kingdom has roughly held its own and Europe is 3 per cent down against perhhaps 15 per cent usually at this time of the year. The market has not been strong enough to push through many price increases and selling prices are only 1 per cent higher across the product range. But thanks to currency changes export profitability is now back to 1979 levels following losses throughout 1980 and the opening quarter of 1981,as the group grimly held on to volume at the expense of margins — a policy that is now paying off handsomely.

Profits were helped by a £4m gain to £18m from Ninian mainly because of lower exploration costs and the absence of the redetermination of reserves which hit the second quarter. Plastics, organics and fibres are still heavily in the red and restoration of profits here depends as much on cutting out surplus world capacity as anything ICI itself can do after the group's surgery over the past year in these areas. With the June pay settlement hitting costs in the latest quarter, labour shedding will not start to have much effect until next year although raw material costs could start to edge up as lower sterling works through to naphtha prices. The shares closed only a 2p rise to 266p after a 10p early gain with some profit taking after the anticipated good results. But it looks as though there may be better news on the dividend front with scope now to double the interim which would produce a 12 per cent yield although full dividend restoration will have to wait to the following year.

Berec

Tilling comes riding in

Both Thomas Tilling and Hanson Trust have a good recoud on acquisitions. They are both highly successful and the battle for Berec which Tilling publicly joined yesterday looks as if it will probably all depend on price. After all the Tilling terms were pitched so that the 1-for-1 share offer woild put a value of 145p on each of Berec's shares and place a total value on the group of some £96m.

The differance between Hanson's cash offer of 105p is therefore not that great to rule out completely the possibility of a higher offer from Hanson.

There is no particular industrial logic to either bid in terms of marrying Berec with a similar animal within the existing groups. From Berec's point of view it is plainly getting a better deal from Tilling. With Hanson's offer it would have been putting in 20 per cent of the combined group's earnings in return for 17 per cent of the equity. From Tilling it will receive effectively 20 per cent of the equity in exchange for a 16 per cent contribution to earnings.

● *The extent of the huge if temporary switch by non-bank financial institutions away from UK to overseas securities is clearly illustrated by the latest CSO figures. Institutions spent £738m acquiring foreign securities in the second quarter of 1981 against £468m on UK shares. Back in the second quarter of 1979 ahead of the abolition of exchange controls in October that year, the institutions invested a mere £75m in foreign shares compared with £570m in domestic issues.*

However, there are signs that pension fund managers if not their insurance company colleagues, have come close to completing their one-off adjustment to the balance of their portfolios, Pension fund investment in overseas shares fell slightly for the second quarter in succession, although there was a small rise from the insurance funds.

Disenchantment with UK Government securities is the other main feature of investment trends. As hopes of lower interest rates drained away, funds' overall gilt investments fell from £2,300m to £1,540m between the first and second quarters this year.

Coats Patons

Losing out to imports

Coats Patons disappointed the market yesterday with interim figures which reveal an £18m fall in sales volume as imports continue to undermine British textiles. Turnover rose by 13 per cent to £390m, though there was an increase of £62m as a result of price changes and exchange transactions. Half-time pretax profits up from £26.7m to £28.1m were also below market expectations which were pitched at more like £33m, although sagging Latin American currencies meant an exchange loss of £2m. The worldwide pattern of trading profits was diverse. Profit levels were maintained in North America and Australia and improved in Latin America, but performance in Europe and the United Kingdom lagged behind.

European sales held up rather better last year but now seems to be succumbing to competition from the developing world. At home, extensive cutbacks last year have not rectified the fundamental problems, and further pruning will be necessary. But there are one or two bright spots; with some improvement in the hand knitting operation and Jaeger Holdings has also returned respectable figures. Overall, however, the immediate prospects for the United Kingdom operation are dull. Customers are still reluctant to restock after the wholesale destocking of the past year, with no sign of much upturn in demand. The fall in sales has also pushed up stock levels contributing to a rise in group borrowings from 31.9 to 35 per cent of shareholder's funds.

The interim dividend is being maintained at 2p gross a share and is usefully covered on a current cost basis, where the prospective yield of almost 9 per cent at 62½p, down 4p, is not really attractive enough to make the shares a buy.

Peter Hill

A chill wind in Eastbourne

Next week's threatened strike by BL car workers, which could precipitate the break-up of parts of the state-owned car giant, provides a suitably depressing backdrop to the fifth national conference of the Confederation of British Industry.

As they pack their bags for thirty six hours of policy making debate at Eastbourne early next week, business leaders will be carefully musing over the wisdom of BL sticking so firmly to its offer of 3.8 per cent increases on basic rates,

Sir Michael Edwardes — who last year received rapturous applause for his straight forward no-nonsense speech — undoubtedly carries the vast bulk of the membership with him in his determination to stand firm on much moderated wage settlements is seen by employers as crucial to the short-term, not to mention to the long-term survival of British industry and the restoration of its competitiveness.

Settlements in the last pay round were made at much lower levels than in earlier years and the employers' organization takes some credit for helping to shape the attitudes of workforces up and down the country.

The CBI is pressing for even greater moderation this time round and in that context the BL settlement is a key feature since it will set the tenor for large sections of manufacturing industry.



Mr John Tavare, CBI North-west region chairman: claims that confederation's establishment was trying to quieten down adverse criticism of the Government.

Employers, the natural allies of a Conservative Government, have over the past two and a half years maintained their support for the broad thrust of the Government's economic policies and CBI president, Sir Raymond Pennock still believes that they command the support of the majority of CBI members. On the need to reduce the level of inflation there is unity.

But the views on the best way to achieve that central objective are becoming increasingly varied. Officially the CBI believes that the Government has been far too lax in tackling the issue of public sector spending and has suggested one possible programme of action by taking the secateurs to jobs in such areas as local government and the health service.

At the highest level within the organization there is continuing regular contact between its office bearers and ministers during which, with diplomacy and politeness, the worries and anxieties of industry are explained.

But at the local level diplomacy is a scarce commodity and it is from here that more outspoken criticisms can be expected next week.

An indication of the frustration and anger, which for most of the year lies dormant beneath the smooth calm of briefings at the organization's Centre Point, London headquarters, surfaced earlier this week.

In a particularly outspoken interview, Mr John Tavare, the CBI's regional chairman for the North-west, claimed that much of the confederation's establishment was trying to depress and quieten down adverse criticism of the Government.

He described the Government as "the most disastrous of our generation". Strong stuff. The Government's ideas were sound, he continued, but their application had been pathetic.

"Their simplistic view via monetarism has led to this enormous burden on the manufacturing sector", he declared Clearly Mr Tavare will be a man for the platform to keep a weather eye on.

Yesterday's depressing assessment from the CBI of the prospects for the United Kingdom economy and for industry over the next few months is hardly calculated to lighten the gloom. The predictions of further destocking, capacity reductions and more unemployment. The interest rate increases of the past few weeks-adding an estimated £1,000m to industry's costs in a full year - are also likely to bring the vocal industrial "wets" to the fore.

There has been some relief for industry over the past year — the ceiling on business rates, minor concessions on reducing energy prices and modification of sick pay proposals. But these are small beer set alongside the shopping list which the CBI painstakingly prepared in its document *Agenda for Recovery*, which calls for some modest reflation. For that, so far, there has been little but tea and sympathy from the Government.

Higher capital spending by government departments and local authorities is being urged coupled with encouragement for potentially profitable investment projects in the state industry sector. Exchange rate stability and a holding of interest rates can be expected to be the subject of intense debate next week.

Top of the shopping list for immediate action is the national insurance surcharge which is regarded by industrialists as a tax on jobs and which siphons off an estimated £3.500m a year. A cut of two points would, say the CBI, give a much needed boost to profitability, lift exports and create thousands of jobs.

Nods, winks and other coded messages have been given in the past few weeks to indicate that NIS cuts are at least among the options being considered. Mr Patrick Jenkin, the new Industry Secretary, anxious to make his mark as industry's voice in the Cabinet, is said to be using his Treasury knowledge to argue strongly in favour of NIS reductions.

If there is any appearance of back-sliding as this, there may well be a goodly number of CBI delegates next week who will be urging that the membership take the advice of Sir Terence Beckett, their director general, in his controversial end-of-conference speech last year.

Not that anyone needs reminding of that fierce attack on the Conservative Party and the Government's economic policy. Those in industry, he said, had to "take the gloves off and have a bare knuckle fight" because effective and prosperous industry was vital. One year on and badly bruised, industrialists *might* just do that.

David Stuart of Oxford University's Department of Molecular Biophysics uses an Evan Sutherland graphics terminal to build a molecular model of phosphorylase B, important enzyme in the metabolism of sugar.

Computer designed drugs

Technology

In the New Jersey laboratories of Merck, Sharp & Dohme, scientists are testing a new drug that could help diabetics by controlling the level of sugars in their blood.

The fact that it was designed by a computer distinguishes this still unnamed compound from the thousands of other promising chemicals being evaluated in the world's pharmaceutical laboratories.

The Merck chemists started out with the neutral hormone somatostatin, one of whose indirect effects is to depress blood-sugar levels. Using specially developed computer graphics, they compared the conformations of various biologically active derivatives of somatostatin and discovered that only four of the 14 amino-acid groups on the molecule were responsible for the pharmacological properties that interested them.

They then synthesized a much simpler compound with just those four groups, which turned out to be more powerful than the original natural hormone. It has a stronger effect on test animals and lasts longer in their bodies.

Whether or not Merck's somatostatin analogue passes successfully through the years of rigorous testing that must precede the launch of a new drug onto the market, it certainly foreshadows a dramatic change in the way pharmaceutical companies design their products.

Within the past two or three years, all the other drug companies in Britain and the United States have begun to invest in computer graphics. Their researchers seem delighted to be able to manipulate molecules on the screen, rather than have to build unwieldly wire or ball-and-stick models:

Of course molecular graphics will do far more for the chemist than save him the embarrassment of his wire frame falling to pieces as he twiddles round a crucial group of atoms. A computer can represent the shape of a molecule on its screen far more accurately than any physical model, and for biological activity small differences in shape can be critically important.

As the chemist alters the shape of his molecule on the screen, the computer calculates not only the changes in the distances between atoms but also the energy stored in the different conformations — another factor that may be critical for biological activity.

More important still is the computer's ability to compare the shapes of different molecules. By superimposing the images of two of more chemicals that produce similar effects on the body, the scientist may be able to pick out the arrangements of atoms that are responsible for the pharmacological activity. Then he could design a new simpler compound with the same arrangement, which might do the job better.

Molecular graphics become even more useful when the computer shows not only potential drugs but also the site where they are to act in the body. Medicinal chemists already know a great deal about the way certain drugs "fit" into biological receptors, which include DNA and enzymes.

Say, for example, that the researcher wants to find a drug to block the action of a particular enzyme. With a sufficiently powerful computer terminal he could create a molecular model of the enzyme and then use his screen to design the compound that will fit best into its active site and bind most strongly to it.

Computer graphics equipment suitable for molecular modelling is now becoming available commercially. The most sophisticated hardware on the market comes from the American firm of Evans and Sutherland; it enables chemists to twiddle and twirl the atoms of large molecules faster than anyone else's machine — at a cost of £200,000.

However Dr Keith Prout's research group at the Department of Chemical Crystallography, Oxford University, has shown that molecular graphics need not be nearly so expensive.

On a terminal bought for just £8,000 from a British firm, Sigma of Horsham, Sussex, Mr Keith Davies, a research student, is successfully modeling histamine agonists and antagonists (in cooperation with the pharmaceutical company Smith, Kline & French).

At that sort of price, Dr Prout points out, there is no reason why pharmaceutical companies should not be able to provide graphics terminals for all their research groups. And, with the present wave of enthusiasm, it may not be long before they have done so.

"The field is moving very very quickly", says Dr Tom McKillop, who is in charge of chemical research at ICI Pharmaceuticals. "We have only been in the game for two years and we are extremely encouraged by what we have seen. This is a tremendous aid to medicinal chemists thinking about how molecules fit into an enzyme or receptor site." Like its competitors, ICI is preparing to make a much larger investment in computer graphics.

Clive Cookson

Business Diary: New exposures from Lichfield

Patrick, 5th Earl of Lichfield, said: "Hello, you'll never guess what a six-stone woman showed me at a party last night."

Then he ripped the E-K London telephone directory in half. "The secret's in the spine", he said, surveying his handiwork. I knew it was going to be one of those days.

Lichfield, for the uninitiated, is the all-purpose multi-media aristo. Oh yes, and he can take good pictures too which I presume is why he became official photographer for the Royal Wedding. His book of photographs of beautiful women is number two in the best-seller lists, and now, like all good creative people, he is looking elsewhere for extra business.

Next month, we can expect to see launched with much noise and colour what Lichfield claims is Britain's first book and video package. Somewhat immodestly entitled *Lichfield on photography*, it consists of three separate one-hour video cassettes, each costing £24.95, and a book published by Collins at £9.95.

If you can take splendid pictures already, you might care to buy the thing just for the location. Lichfield's country house, Shugborough, is featured and in one sequence he can be seen taking pictures of that most intelligent actress Joanna Lumley.

Casual as the fellow's attitude might appear, it is clear that Lichfield, and the company behind the package, Original Image, are not newcomers to the video field. As anyone who has dabbled in this area knows, it is a medium which will undoubtedly make small fortunes for those who exploit it correctly and ruin the hapless optimists who go into it without the necessary planning.

Lichfield has wisely been chatting to Michael Barratt, the former Nationwide presenter, who is now heavily involved in educational home video, to make sure that the two do not clash on future titles. Original Image will produce, though he did let slip that they will include such subjects as tourism, wine, sport and the motor industry.

Glaamour unlimited, eh? Not really. Last weekend Lichfield found himself with fellow snapper David Bailey in Paris, besieged by autograph-seeking British schoolgirls. "When we'd signed the lot, one of them turned to David and said: 'I really liked your last album.'"

Joanna Lumley: pictured.



Lord Lichfield: picturing.

Spanish tummy

Despite the scandal of the adulterated "olive" oil, which killed more than 170 and still leaves 50,000 "at risk", Spain has just made a determined bid to share in the gastronomic leadership of Europe.

The Spanish Academy of Gastronomy, hitherto an organization of wealthy aristocrats and socialites, has been revitalized under the leadership of Rafael Anson, one of Spain's bright young civil servants, who is right-hand man to Jose Luis Alvarez, the country's minister of tourism...

With ministry support, the academy gathered a strong band of Europe's leading gastronomes and gourmets in Madrid this week for a conference on the relationship between tourism and gastronomy.

While constitutions held out, the participants were treated to a series of gargantuan meals prepared by leading restaurants from each of Spain's regions in turn.

The Spaniards conplained, justifiably perhaps, that their regional cuisine had hitherto been under-appreciated.

The Spanish claim that the French Michelin guide, which only awards a handful of stars in Spain compared to a liberal galaxy in France, was wholly misleading. With the sponsorship of the Banco Exterior, the Academy has produced its own gastronomic guide to Spain, which is markedly more generous in its awards.

At the end of the conference, the Spanish announced an ambitious programme of future action. Their schemes include publication of a European gastronomic dictionary, an all-Europe gastronomic guide (with a fair number of stars for Spain), and further conferences to be attended by Europe's leading chefs.

Whether the package holidaymaker on the Costa del Sol, Blanca and the like will ever notice the difference remains to be seen.

Fat fires

The marge-bashing campaign by the Butter Information Council has slipped up. The first of a series of advertisements inserted in newspapers including *The Times* this month showed a picture of a packet of the highly successful Krona brand margarine and contrasted its many highly-processed ingredients with the cream and salt used in butter.

The latest advertisement in the series appeared yesterday. It summarized its predecessors and reproduced them all in miniature with what a line of minute print at the bottom of the page called "a slight amendment".

The picture of the slab of Krona had been replaced with a stippled box marked "a leading margarine".

"Our letter has obviously reached them," says Roland Wilson of Van Den Bergh and Jurgens, the Unilever subsidiary which makes most of the margarine sold in Britain.

"They were infringing the trademark", continued Wilson. "They can use the name, of course, but not the package without our permission. They never sought our permission". Alistair MacDougall of the butter council called it "a technical problem of copyright".

The council is run by creamery companies in most of the countries which sell butter in Britain. They are worried that the marge men's claim that the animal fat intake is associated with the incidence of heart disease has helped push down sales of butter.

Walking into my local Underground station the other day, I was somewhat taken aback to find a bright-eyed youth demanding pennies for the guy, by the side of a very life-like dummy sitting in a pram. Closer examination of the "guy" revealed him to be a bemused child of about four. "Well, 'e is me brother", said the elder youth defensively.

David Hewson

Stock markets

ICI's good figures fail to lift torpor

Better than expected third quarter figures from ICI yesterday failed to shake the market from its apathy as it continued to await the outcome of applications for Cable & Wireless.

The general view of market people appears to be that the issue may be more than four times oversubscribed enabling it to start life on Friday week at a healthy premium over the issue price of 168p.

ICI's pretax profits of £86m against a £10m loss last time saw the price rebound from 264p to 274p before closing 2p dearer at 266p. After a close look at the figures analysts concluded that the underlying trading pattern gave no indication of a pickup with much of the improvement coming from currency movements.

This, combined with the breakdown of BL talks at Acas and the overnight weakness of Wall Street, served to provide a conflicting background for investors.

As a result they adopted a policy of caution and retreated to the sidelines. The *FT* Index closed only 1.0 up at 467.7, after being 2.5 up at mid-day.

Prominent among the latter was Thomas Tilling's £96m counter-bid for Berec, which on the news immediately rose 11p to match the latest terms at 127p.

Hanson Trust, which made the original offer of 105p a share, and was within a day of the first closing date, improved 18p to 279p, but Tilling reacted by falling 11p to 133p.

Gilts continued to maintain their recent good form supported by the strength of the United States bond market and the latest rally in the value of the pound, which has seen pressure on short-term interest rates recede.

In longs turnover was described as better with gains of up to £¼ at the close, after £⅜, while at the shorter end the lead was restricted to one of £⅛.

Leading industrials were generally firmer on the figures from ICI, although buying orders failed to match the rises. Glaxo, awaiting its annual report and accounts, advanced 2p to 406p, along with Unilever, up 11p at 581p.

Reed International, reporting next week, slipped 2p to 226p with falls also seen in Tate & Lyle, 2p to 160p, GKN, 1p to 144p and Lucas Industries, 9p to 177p. The latter still worried by the BL dispute. Blue Circle Industries also lost ground, falling 4p to 440p after announcing the loss of 1,100 jobs.

Shares of Asprey, the jewellers, formerly quoted under rule 163(2), made its debut on the USM market at £7, before closing £1 higher at £8, after £8½. Another market debut on the USM was North Sea Assets, which closed unchanged at 156p.

Shares of Pyramid were suspended at 50p following an approach from an unnamed bidder. Also suspended was Homfray at 7p before it was announced that a receiver had been appointed. J. W. Wassall also joined in the fun, announcing a bid worth £400,000 from private Benson Shoes, which lifted the price of Wassall 5p to 29p.

George Oliver dipped 10p to 100p after confirmation of its victory over Ward White, down 1p at 50p, to gain control of Hiltons Footwear, 1p cheaper at 155p. Vosper slipped 5p to 110p after increasing its stake in Yarrow to 24.18 per cent.

In stores, Bambers rose 1p to 64p on first-half figures with J. Hepworth, reporting today, rising 4p to 92p in hopes of a bid from British Land which earlier in the week increased its stake. J. Sainsbury, reporting next week, leapt 15p to 440p.

Equity turnover on October 28 was £83.566m (9,302 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were: Thomas Tilling, ICI, Hanson Trust, Wm Press, Glaxo, Hopkinsons and Boustead.

Traded options: Total contracts fell to 453, with ICI accounting for 127 calls.

Traditional options saw calls in Lonrho on 5½p, Royal Bank of Scotland on 16p, and Tozer Kemsley on 7p.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Bambers Stores (I)	18.09(13.8)	1.48(1.12)	3.75(2.53)	0.8(0.65)	22/12	—(1.55)
Brit Assets (F)	—(—)	7.41(6.59)	4.44(4.18)	1.05(0.95)	5/1	4.05(3.8)
Ben Bailey (F)	3.77(5.31)	0.032(0.48)	1.65(6.49)	0.56(1)	—	1.0(1.44)
B.S.G. Int (I)	123.5(156.7)	0.51(0.44*)	—(—)	0.1(—)	31/12	—(—)
Border Brews (I)	8.19(7.44)	0.5(0.47)	5.89(5.5)	1.4(1.3)	6/1	—(4.9)
Burgess Prods (F)	22.8(24.8)	0.83(1.24)	16.8(18.5)	3(3)	—	3.5(4.0)
Coats Patons (I)	389.9(345.5)	28.1(26.6)	4.5(4.8)	1.4(1.4)	31/12	—(4.0)
Coates Bros (I)	54.1(53.2)	3.05(4.3)	3.73(5.81)	0.8(0.8)	4/1	—(3.0)
P. Hill Inv (I)	—(—)	6.1§(5.5§)	3.79(3.34)	2(1.8)	18/12	—(6.1)
Hunting Assoc (I)	81.3(76.02)	2.2(1.75)	8.36(5.57)	2.3(2.5)	30/11	—(5.0)
Hopkinsons (I)	26.8(18.9)	1.66(0.09*)	—(—)	1.5(1.5)	11/12	—(5.65)
Headlam, Sims (I)	2.62(2.44)	0.22(0.21)	3.65(3.29)	1.4(1.1)	25/11	—(2.37)
I.C.I. (3rd qrt)	1.651(1.304)	86(10*)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Jenners, Princes St (I)	4.33(3.97)	0.04(0.03*)	—(—)	4(3)	1/12	—(—)
Lumuva (Cin) Tea (9 mth)	—(—)	0.13(1.12)	12.5(9.41)	6(6)	11/12	—(56.0)
Jacoa (9 mths)	14.4(14.33)	0.87(0.58)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Modern Eng (I)	3.62(4.57)	0.22*(0.13)	7.6*(1.8)	1(1)	21/12	—(3.0)
Perkin-Elmer (F)	22.8(20.33)	3.21(3.16)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Ports & Sun News (I)	12.5(10.2)	1.31(1.29)	8.2(7.8)	1(1)	18/12	—(3.25)
Wm Press (I)	129(122)	2.13(3.2)	2.38(1.51†)	1.32(0.6†)	29/12	—(1.38†)
S. Simpson (F)	21.1(22.3)	0.15*(1.04)	—(16.29)	2(2.95)	4/1	3(4.26)
J. Smart (F)	14.3(13.9)	1.51(1.38)	8.25(6.82)	2.6(2.3)	11/12	3.6(3.16)
Weeks Assocs (I)	5.72(5.92)	0.03(0.11*)	0.31(1.11*)	—(—)	—	—(0.1)
Yorklyde (I)	2.29(2.01)	0.58‡(0.5‡)	—(—)	4.5(4.5)	11/12	—(15.0)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. * = Loss ; † = On shares of 5p each ; latest figures are on 10p shares ; ‡ = Group trading profit ; § = Gross revenue.

Property boost for Bambers Stores

By Margareta Pagano

Bambers Stores lifted pre-tax profits by 32 per cent in the six months to August, despite the continuing pressure on consumer spending.

But much of the improvement to £1.48m in the period, against £1.12m last time, came from profits from property sales. At the trading level the ladies and children's wear manufacturer and retailer managed only a £200,000 rise to £907,000.

Sales, however, advanced by £4.2m to £18m, reflecting contributions from new shops opened in the period and menswear which was introduced into existing shops.

Shareholders get a higher half-time dividend of 1.14p gross, compared with 0.92p and the shares gained 1p to 64p.

Mr Sidney Marks, chairman, says the results were achieved against extremely depressed trading which has not changed in recent months. But he believes the group should make satisfactory profits for the full year. Last year, Bambers made £4.3m pretax, with £1.5m coming from property sales.

In the half-year, Bambers opened eight branches through the country, bringing its chain to over 200 outlets. Some five branches were sold—accounting for the £574,000 earned from property sales—but the group plans to open 10 more in this six months. Selling more properties is on the cards in towns where larger units are required.

After tax the group made £1.3m, compared with £910,000, where earnings per share are 3.75p, compared with 2.53p.

Wm Press provision of £3·5m knocks shares

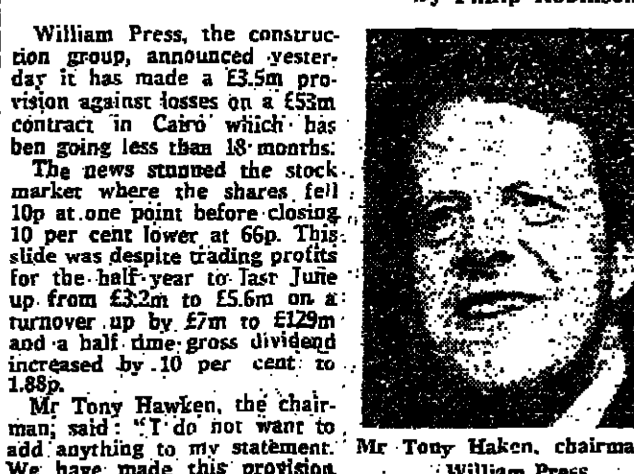
By Philip Robinson

William Press, the construction group, announced yesterday it has made a £3.5m provision against losses on a £53m contract in Cairo which has ben going less than 18 months.

The news stunned the stock market where the shares fell 10p at one point before closing 10 per cent lower at 66p. This slide was despite trading profits for the half-year to last June up from £3.2m to £5.6m on a turnover up by £7m to £129m and a half-time gross dividend increased by 10 per cent to 1.88p.

Mr Tony Hawken, the chairman, said: "I do not want to add anything to my statement. We have made this provision because the result of our natural gas contract in Cairo has been affected by changes in the scope of work and the emergence of other adverse conditions during the early part of the contract.

"If I said any more it could prejudice our relations with



Mr Tony Haken, chairman of William Press.

our client. The provision was made fairly recently; but I can't say whether it was before or after the assassination of President Sadat."

Press's client is Petrogas, a subsidiary of the Egypt General Petroleum Company, a government agency. The contract was to lay natural gas pipelines in some Cairo suburbs and convert the household appliances.

The provision on this contract brings the total amount set aside for liabilities in recent years to £5.5m. About £2m was made in 1979 against taxation claims. That case has now been dismissed and Mr Hawken says the provision is significantly in excess of requirements and he hopes that by the end of the year that money not required will be written back.

On trading, he says that the group's increased operating profit has come from all sectors, both overseas and in the United Kingdom. Mr Hawken, in his statement to shareholders, added that despite the continued recession, William Press is maintaining its share of the market and expects to announce several important contracts soon.

Grange Trust attacks pension fund bid

By Our Financial Staff

The directors of Grange Trust yesterday hit out at the way in which the Courtaulds' Pensions Common Investment Fund launched a near-£14m bid for the group without its board's approval.

Mr Charles McLintock, Grange chairman, said they were surprised that definite terms had been proposed without their approval since the two parties had been close to an agreement.

Tentative talks, he said, said, between Grange's advisers, Morgan Grenfell, and Warburgs for Courtaulds, had taken place a few days ago with a view to an agreement to be recommended to shareholders.

Then, on Wednesday, Courtaulds announced its brokers had picked up 237,860 shares in the market at 146p and made its bid. This, added to its existing 29.9 per cent stake, brought it to 32.4 per cent. Yesterday Laing & Cruickshank, the brokers, said another 258,940 shares were bought at 146p. With irrevocable undertakings for a further 10.7 per cent, Courtaulds commands 45 per cent of the equity. Grange's share price closed up 2p at 148p last night, well above the 128p middle market price recorded recently.

Courtaulds says the two parties had failed to reach terms and that the Grange board had asked for a premium.

Today the Grange board are meeting and detailed advice will be given to shareholders. Other main shareholders are the Prudential Assurance Co with 10.5 per cent, the London and Manchester Assurance with 6.7 per cent and several other institutions with less than 5 per cent.

Directors also intend to make regular announcements of the net asset value as a guide. Net assets per share stand around 146p. Grange holds investments in Unilever and Shell.

HJ Baldwin audit report withheld

By Drew Johnston

Confusion over the composition of the board of Nottingham-based HJ Baldwin, a clay and concrete manufacturer, has led to auditors Ernst and Whinney withholding their audit report.

In an announcement to the Stock Exchange, the company said its accounts for the year to April 30 have been completed and audited by Ernst and Whinney. It continues: "Despite adverse trading conditions, a profit has been disclosed. However, since the virtual completion of the audit, the authority and composition of the board has been challenged, resulting in the auditors withholding their report which the company understands will be unqualified".

The company's auditor, Mr Michael Jones of Ernst and Whinney, said yesterday that his firm had declined to provide an auditor's report because "there is doubt as to who are the directors of the company at this time".

Mr Jones confirmed that doubts over the directors' status related to the two senior directors of the company who would normally sign the accounts on behalf of the company.

A Baldwin director, Mr C. D. Mee, said the company was "blissfully happy" with the annual results. "But we're disappointed the accounts have not been signed".

The non-executive company chairman, Mr Roger Hursthouse, a partner in Nottingham chartered accountants Pannel Kerr Foster, declined to make further comment.

Coates' profits fall 29 pc

By Our Financial Staff

Depressed trading in the first three months of the year contributed to a 29 per cent profits downturn at Coates Brothers, a printing industry supplier and ink manufacturer. In the six months to June 30, pretax profits fell from £4.3m to £3.05m, while turnover rose marginally from £53.2m to £54.2m.

A fall in sales of almost 12 per cent in the United Kingdom was balanced by a 21 per cent improvement overseas and in both the United Kingdom and overseas turnover showed an increase over the second half of 1980.

But Sir Richard Meyjes, the chairman, said that United Kingdom trading had been very depressed in the first quarter, although an improvement in sales and profitability during the second quarter had been maintained.

The interim dividend has been maintained at 1.25p gross and the shares were unchanged at 57p after the news.

London Trust-Merrill Lynch deal

London Trust sold more than a million shares in Arbuthnot Latham to Merrill Lynch yesterday for 18p a share less than the agreed takeover price from Dow Scandia.

The Arbuthnot stake ranked third in its major United Kingdom listed equity holdings and was valued in the annual accounts to last March at £2.6m. London Trust sold 1,037,500 Arbuthnot shares at 302p, giving them £3.1m cash. The 13 per cent stake is committed to accepting the Dow bid which works out at 320p a share. The 18p a share turn is picked up by Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner and Smith Inc, the United States parent company.

A spokesman for them in New York said yesterday: "This was purely an arbitrage operation for us. If we buy over 5 per cent of any company we have to declare it."

Mr Richard Templeman for London Trust said: "I do not want to add any more than is stated. I do not want to go into the reasons behind the sale. As far as we are concerned this was an investment decision."

Dow Scandia Banking Corporation, ultimately controlled by Dow Chemical, made its £24m bid early last month. At the time of its announcement, it already had irrevocable acceptances from holders of more than half the equity.

Latham had been a takeover favourite for some time. Its price hit a 355p peak in June when it was rumoured fellow merchant bank, Henry Ansbacher was bidding.

S Simpson loss

S. Simpson, the tailors, slumped to a pretax loss of £159,000 in the year to July 31, compared with a pretax profit of £1.04m in the preceding year. Turnover slipped from £22.35m to £21.15m. The total gross ordinary payment is being cut from 6.08p to 4.28p a share.

BSG recovers

BSG International, the industrial holding company, has achieved its predicted return to profits. In the first half of 1981, it made a pretax profit of £514,000, compared with a pretax loss of £440,000 last time. Turnover fell from £156.7m to £123.5m. A dividend of 0.14p gross is being paid to maintain trustee status. For 1980, ordinary shareholders received nothing.

Amalgamated Metal

In a letter released on behalf of the four directors of Amalgamated Metal who are not also executives of Preussag (which is making an offer for AMC), they and AMC's advisers say they consider the price which is available through the sale in the market to the Malaysian National Equity Corp fair and reasonable for a minority shareholding.

They recommend shareholders to take advantage of this opportunity by 3.30 pm on November 6

Merger cleared

The proposed merger between Esselte AB and Letraset is not to be referred to the Monopolies Commission.

United Spring buys US gear group

United Spring and Steel Group has agreed to purchase Earle Gear and Machine of Philadelphia, for $1.9m (about £1.06m) of which $500,000 will be in cash. The balance will be provided by a loan repayable in equal instalments over seven years.

Established in 1903, Earle makes the operating machinery for vertical lifts and swing and bascule bridges. It is the leading manufacturer of this type of equipment in the United States.

Earle's skills in the cutting of large diameter gears and the design and manufacture of speed reduction boxes has enabled it to expand into much wider markets allowing the company to use its assets much more effectively.

United Spring, a midlands-based spring maker and steel stockholder, believes the United States government will continue to support the expansion of oil and gas exploration and the modernization of the transport system.

International

CNA jumps

In the half-year to August 31, pretax profits of CNA Investments of South Africa climbed from 1980's R1.6m to R3.17m (about £1.8m) on turnover up from R38.19m to R49.92m. The interim payment is being boosted from 7.5 to 12.5 cents a share. CNA is controlled by the Argus Printing and Publishing empire.

North West Mining

The directors of North West Mining are now unanimously recommending Haoma Gold Mines' seven-for-10 share offer. In the opinion of the Bank of America (Australia) the offer is "fair and reasonable".

Océ-van der Grinten

Océ-van der Grinten, the Dutch manufacturer of photocopy machines, which owns Ozalid of the United Kingdom, reports third-quarter net earnings per share of 3.29 fl, down 34 per cent from the 5.02 fl of a year earlier.

There is no interim payment, compared with 4 fl last year.

Group net earnings also were down by 34 per cent to 6m fl (about £1.3m) from 9.1m fl in 1980.

Group turnover was up by 17 per cent to 400.2m fl.

USM launch for new channel

Uncertain reception for TVS

Investing in television shares has long been considered an exercise for the brave or foolhardy. So the recent signals for excellent advertising revenue and the financial concessions from the Independent Broadcasting Authority on subscriptions for the Fourth Channel, have at last brightened sector ratings and stepped up profit forecasts.

Whether this will be enough to entice the more cautious investor remains as hazy, as prospects over the next year for the independent television contractors, particularly faced by the uncertainty of the Fourth Channel.

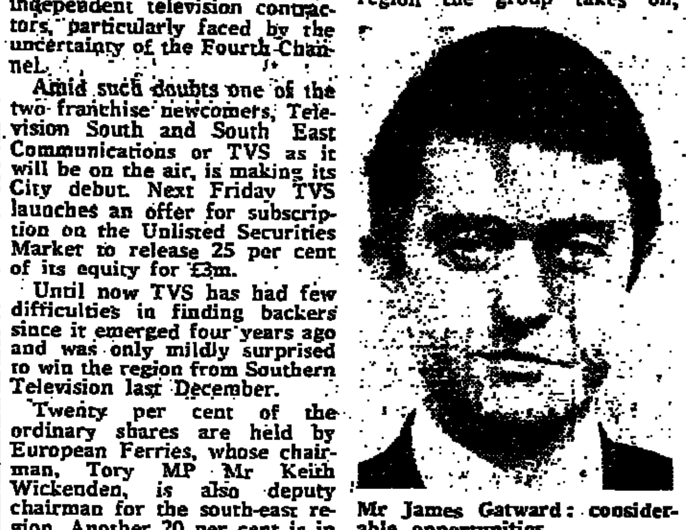
Amid such doubts one of the two franchise newcomers, Television South and South East Communications or TVS as it will be on the air, is making its City debut. Next Friday TVS launches an offer for subscription on the Unlisted Securities Market to release 25 per cent of its equity for £3m.

Until now TVS has had few difficulties in finding backers since it emerged four years ago and was only mildly surprised to win the region from Southern Television last December.

Twenty per cent of the ordinary shares are held by European Ferries, whose chairman, Tory MP Mr Keith Wickenden, is also deputy chairman for the south-east region. Another 20 per cent is in the hands of the London Trust. The Friends Provident Life holds 4 per cent and British Car Auction Group has 3 per cent. TVS say their merchant bankers, Henry Ansbacher, have received some 3,000 regional enquiries for the offer.

TVS is untested but is led by a highly professional team with long television experience. Future profits are difficult to judge by Southern's track record—estimated at £7m last year—because TVS will have the additional weight of the Fourth Channel costs as well as start-up finance for its studios. On this basis analysts are cautiously going for about £2m next year.

□ The fact that it is solely a television company will be an advantage since so many contractors have been dragged down by their peripheral activities. Benefits will also come from the new enlarged dual region the group takes on,



Mr James Gatward: considerable opportunities.

which will transmit across one of the country's most lucrative regions. They have potentially six million viewers—two million more than Southern serves—spreading from Reading and Southampton to Margate and Gillingham.

After protracted negotiations TVS bought Southern's Southampton and Dover studios and will take on its 700 staff. It is also converting a cinema in the Medway towns into a television theatre, and building a £9m complex in Maidstone specifically for local needs.

Mr James Gatward, a television director for 21 years with several successful BBC and ITV series such as *Minder* and *West End Tales* to his credit, and now TVS managing director, has few doubts about the opportunities.

Programme making for the network—and particularly overseas sales—will be a priority along with its commitment to local coverage, he says. One of the biggest challenges will be to persuade viewers on the outskirts of London to switch aerials to get the new station. The region's traditionally high BBC rating is viewed not with alarm but as an opportunity.

A £3m science series, *Towards 2000*, and *The Spice of Life*, a history of the spice trade, are already planned. But its flagship will be *Coast to Coast*, a nightly news magazine to be screened from Maidstone and Southampton with individual area bulletins. Sports, business, music and industrial coverage are all areas TVS intends to strengthen.

Initial excitement after last December's glittering prize has been tempered by the period of real work getting the staff ready for January 1. So its City screeening will be the first test and reaction depends closely on how it presents a profit forecast and at what price the shares are pitched. A p/e ratio of around 8 is considered sensible and the shares are not expected to make much of a premium after the launch.

But after the auction one City analyst suggests TVS should settle down to reward the dubious investor.

Margareta Pagano

Business appointments

Tyre Manufacturers' new president

Mr V. Waters of the Michelin Tyre Company, has been elected president of the Tyre Manufacturers' Conference and chairman of the Tyre executive committee of the BRMA.

Lord O'Brien of Lothbury is now vice-chairman of Banque Belge and a director of Belgian and General Investments in succession to Mr Charles E. Trott, who has retired.

Mr G. F. Pimlott, a partner in Lovell, White and King, solicitors, will be seconded to the City Panel as secretary with effect from November 2.

Mr Arthur D. Moore has become a director of John Swire and Sons.

Mr Michael J. Mallett, chairman and chief executive of Neill Tool Group, who is already chairman of Neill Tools, will assume the additional post of managing director of Neill Tools, following the resignation of Mr A. A. Taberner. Mr G. W. Ward, an executive director of James Neill Holdings (the parent company of Neill Tool Group), will become deputy chairman of Neill Tools.

Mr A. A. Taberner is to become managing director of both Record Ridgway and Record Ridgway Tools.

Mr Lawford Richardson, chairman of Farley and Lewers, has been made deputy chairman of Ready Mixed Concrete and Mr Michael Farley, managing director of Farley and Lewers, has become a director of Ready Mixed Concrete.

Mr Ian Goodman, company secretary, has gone on to the board of Heelamat Holdings.

Mr J. W. Lodge is now managing director of Rotheroe & Mitchell.

Mr Robert G. Laidlaw has joined the board of Coats Patons.

Mr A. R. G. McGibbon has become a non-executive director of Bronx Engineering Holdings.

Mr Peter Thackham has been made production director of Therm-A-Stor.

Lloyds Bank appoints receiver for Homfray

By Philip Robinson

Lloyds Bank yesterday appointed a receiver and manager to the loss making West Yorkshire carpet maker Homfray, which owes it £4.9m.

The receivers, Mr Michael Jordon of Cork Gully and Mr Anthony Wood of Coopers & Lybrand, arrive this morning. The 316-strong workforce, which has been halved since last year, will be informed by letter. They are currently on holiday and due back on Monday.

It is estimated that Homfray's total debts are about £8m. Around £3.5m is owed to trade creditors who have been putting Homfray under pressure for some time.

The Receivers have been appointed to Homfray Carpets Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary with two divisions, the Axminster plant in Willington, County Durham, and the tufted print works at Batley, Yorkshire. But as a result of cross-guarantee loans it will mean the collapse of the parent company, Homfray & Co Ltd.

Its shares were suspended on the stock exchange yesterday at 7p giving them a capitalization of just over £1m.

The group's Australian operations are unaffected by the financial problems in the United Kingdom.

Wall Street

New York, Oct 29.—Further indications that the United States economy is sinking into a recession caused stocks to close lower.

The Dow Jones industrial average ended the day down by about 4.66 points at 832.95. Declines led advances by about 880 to 570 and volume narrowed to some 40 million shares from 48.1 million yesterday.

Analysts attributed the decline in part to the 2.7 per cent drop in the September index of leading economic indicators, the largest monthly drop since April 1980.

They said investors were also disappointed by the fall in IBM, a bellwether stock, and the largest institutional portfolio holding.

IBM, which lost 1½ points yesterday to close at its lowest in over six years, was $1 down at one point today and finished down by a ½ at 49 in active trading.

Prices rallied at midday after Continental Illinois cut its prime rate to 17½ per cent from 18 per cent, but quickly resumed slide.

	Oct 29	Oct 28
Allied Chem	45¼	44⅝
Allied Stores	27½	27⅝
Allis Chalmers	15⅞	15½
Alcoa	24¼	23⅝
Amax Inc	42⅞	42⅝
Amerada Hess	22⅝	22⅝
Am Airlines	13⅛	12⅞
Am Brands	38	38½
Am Broadcast	30⅝	30⅝
Am Can	33⅝	32½
Am Cyanamid	26½	26⅝
Am Elec Power	16¼	16⅜
Am Home	35⅝	35⅞
Am Motors	2⅝	2⅝
Am Nat Res	37½	39
Am Standard	28⅝	28½
Am Telephone	57½	58⅛
AMF Inc	26½	26⅞
Armco Steel	24⅞	25¼
Asarco	26⅝	26⅞
Ashland Oil	30	30½
Atlntic Richfield	43⅞	45⅛
Avco	19⅜	19⅝
Avon Products	32⅞	33⅞
Bankers Tst NY	32	32
Bank of America	21½	21½
Bank of NY	38⅛	39⅛
Beatrice Foods	20⅛	20⅛
Bendix	54⅝	54⅞
Bethlehem Steel	20⅝	21
Boeing	26⅝	26⅝
Boise Cascade	31⅞	31⅞
Borden	27⅝	27⅞
Borg Warner	47⅛	48⅛
Bristol Myers	54¼	54⅞
BP	22	21⅞
Burlington Ind	26¼	26⅛
Burlington Nthn	53⅞	52⅞
Burroughs	29⅝	28⅝
Campbell Soup	26⅞	26⅝
Canadian Pacific	32	31½
Caterpillar	50	51⅞
Celanese	53⅞	53½
Central Soya	10⅝	10⅝
Chase Manhat	54⅞	54⅞
Chem Bank NY	55	55
Chrysler	4	4
Citicorp	23⅞	24⅛
Cities Service	44	44½
Clark Equip	28⅛	27⅞
Coca Cola	36⅛	36
Colgate	15⅞	15⅛
CBS	54	53⅝
Columbia Gas	28⅝	29
Combustion Eng	35¼	37⅞
Comwlth Edison	20	19⅞
Cons Edison	32	32⅛
Cons Foods	30¼	29½
Cons Power	16⅛	16
Continental Grp	35⅞	35¼
Control Data	74⅛	73⅛
Corning Glass	56	56
CPC Intnl	33⅝	33⅛
Crane	33⅝	33⅛
Crocker Int	31	31½
Crown Zeller	25⅛	26
Dart & Kraft	48	48⅛
Deere	32⅞	32⅝
Delta Air	52⅛	54⅝
Detroit Edison	11¼	11⅜
Disney	51⅝	51¼
Dow Chemical	24⅝	24½
Dresser Ind	33⅞	34⅛
Duke Power	20⅝	20⅝
Du Pont	37⅝	38½
Eastern Air	6¼	6¼
Eastman Kodak	64¼	64½
Eaton Corp	30⅝	30⅝
El Paso Nat Gas	25	24¼
Equitable Life	8½	8⅝
Esmark	52	51⅞
Evans P. D.	20⅛	20⅝
Exxon Corp	30⅞	30⅝
Fed Dept Stores	37	37⅛
Firestone	9⅝	9⅝
Fst Chicago	19⅝	19⅞
Fst Intrst Bncp	35⅝	35⅞
Fst Nat Boston	42½	42⅞
Fst Penn Corp	3⅝	3
Ford	15⅜	16
GAF Corp	13⅝	13½
Gen Dynamics	25⅛	24⅞
Gen Electric	53⅛	53½
Gen Foods	30⅝	30⅝
Gen Mills	37	39½
Gen Motors	35⅝	35⅛
Gen Pub Util NY	5⅛	5⅝
Gen Tel Elec	32⅛	32⅛
Gen Tire	24½	24⅞
Genesco	7¼	7⅛
Georgia Pacific	18½	18
Getty Oil	61¼	62⅛
Gillette	29	29
Goodrich	19½	19⅞
Goodyear	16½	17⅜
Gould Inc	26⅜	26⅝
Grace	44¼	45⅝
Gt Atlic & Pacific	3⅝	3⅛
Greyhound	15¼	15⅜
Grumman Corp	28	28⅛
Gulf Oil	35⅞	35½
Gulf & West	16⅝	16½
Heinz H. J.	27¼	27⅞
Hercules	20⅛	20⅝
Honeywell	80⅝	81
IC Inds	32⅝	32½
Ingersoll	58⅞	57⅞
Inland Steel	23	22½
IBM	49	49½
Int Harvester	8	8¼
INCO	12½	12⅞
Int Paper	37⅝	37⅞
Int Tel Tel	26⅝	26⅞
Irving Bank	54⅛	54⅝
Jewel Co	36½	36⅝
Jim Walter	18⅝	16⅛
Johns-Manville	14⅞	14⅝
Johnson & John	35⅞	36½
Kaiser Alumin	16	15⅞
Kerr McGee	71¼	71⅝
Kimberly Clark	57½	57
K Mart	16½	16⅛
Kroger	21⅜	21½
L.T.V. Corp	16⅝	16⅜
Litton	57⅛	57
Lockheed	40½	40⅛
Lucky Stores	12⅞	12⅝
Manuf Hanover	34½	34½
Mapco	29⅝	29⅝
Marathon Oil	63⅛	63½
Marine Midland	20⅛	20⅝
Martin Marietta	35⅞	35⅞
McDonnell	30⅛	30⅞
Mead	23⅛	23⅛
Merck	78¼	81¼
Minnesota Mng	48⅝	49⅛
Mobil Oil	26¼	26½
Monsanto	63	63⅛
Morgan J. P.	56⅛	56½
Motorola	61⅛	68⅛
NCR Corp	43⅝	43⅞
NL Industries	41½	42
Nabisco	29	29⅛
Nat Distillers	23	23
Nat Med Ent	20⅝	20⅛
Nat Steel	23½	23½
Norfolk West	49⅞	49⅛
NW Bancorp	23⅞	23⅞
Norton Simon	15⅞	15⅝
Occidental Pet	21	26⅛
Ogden	28⅛	28⅛
Olin Corp	22⅞	22⅞
Owens-Illinois	29½	29⅝
Pacific Gas Elec	21⅜	21¼
Pan Am	2⅝	2⅝
Penney J. C.	28⅛	28
Pennzoil	43⅞	42⅝
Pepsico	37⅞	37⅛
Pfizer	45⅞	46⅞
Phelps Dodge	32⅞	32⅞
Philip Morris	51¼	51½
Phillips Petrol	40⅛	40½
Polaroid	20⅛	20⅞
PPG Ind	37⅝	38⅛
Procter Gamble	76⅛	77⅞
Pub Ser El & Gas	17¼	17½
Raytheon	39⅛	39⅛
RCA Corp	16⅞	17⅛
Republic Steel	24⅛	24½
Reynolds Ind	47	47½
Reynolds Metal	25⅛	25⅛
Rockwell Int	30½	30⅞
Royal Dutch	32⅝	33
Safeways	29⅞	29⅞
St Regis Paper	29⅞	30⅞
Santa Fe Ind	22⅛	22
SCM	23½	23⅞
Schlumberger	53⅞	54⅛
Scott Paper	15⅞	15½
Seagram	53⅞	54
Sears Roebuck	16⅛	16⅛
Shell Oil	42	41⅞
Shell Trans	25	25½
Signal Co	20⅛	21⅞
Singer	14½	14½
Sony	17⅛	17⅛
Sth Cal Edison	27⅛	27⅛
Southern Pacific	38	38
Southern Rly	91	91
Sperry Corp	32	32⅛
Std Oil California	41⅜	41⅞
Std Oil Indiana	44¼	45⅛
Std Oil Ohio	41½	42⅛
Sterling Drug	25⅝	25⅛
Stevens J. P.	14⅛	14⅛
Sunbeam Corp	25⅝	27⅛
Sun Comp	37⅝	37⅝
Teledyne	148⅝	148⅛
Tenneco	32⅞	32½
Texaco	31⅛	31⅜
Texas East Corp	48¼	48½
Texas Inst	80⅝	81⅞
Texas Utilities	20½	20⅛
Textron	25⅝	25⅛
TWA	16⅛	16½
Travelers Corp	40½	40½
TRW Inc	54⅝	54½
UAL Inc	17⅛	17⅞
Union Carbide	47⅞	47⅞
Union Oil Calif	36⅛	37⅛
Un Pacific Corp	45⅞	46⅛
Uniroyal	8½	8⅝
United Brands	10	10⅝
US Industries	9⅛	8⅞
US Steel	27½	27⅞
Utd Technol	45⅛	46⅛
Wachovia	27	26⅞
Warner Lambert	19½	19⅞
Wells Fargo	25⅛	25½
Westnghse Elec	24⅛	24⅞
Weyerhauser	29⅞	30
Whirlpool	23½	23⅞
Woolworth	17⅞	18
Xerox Corp	39⅞	38½
Zenith	12½	12⅞

Canadian Prices

	Oct 29	Oct 28
Abitibi	19½	20¼
Alcan Alumin	24	24⅜
Algoma Steel	43⅛	43½
Bell Telephone	17⅛	17⅞
Cominco	45	44⅞
Cons Bathurst	17	18⅛
Gulf Oil	18⅝	19⅛
Hawker/Sid Can	10	10
Hudson Bay Min	22⅝	22½
Hudson Bay Oil	42	42
Imasco	36⅛	36⅛
Imperial Oil	25⅝	26
Int Pipe	13⅞	13⅞
Mass.-Fergsn	2½	2½
Royal Trust	14⅝	14¼
Seagram	64⅞	65⅛
Steel Co	30⅝	31
Thomson N 'A'	20½	20½
Walker Hiram	21⅞	21⅞
WCT	11⅞	11½

e Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Commodities

COPPER [illegible]

TIN [illegible]

LEAD [illegible]

ZINC [illegible]

PLATINUM [illegible]

SILVER [illegible]

ALUMINIUM [illegible]

NICKEL [illegible]

RUBBER [illegible]

RUBBER PHYSICALS [illegible]

COFFEE—ROBUSTAS [illegible]

COCOA [illegible]

SUGAR [illegible]

SOYABEAN [illegible]

WOOL—NZ Crossbreds [illegible]

GRAIN [illegible]

MAIZE [illegible]

BARLEY [illegible]

London Grain Futures Market [illegible]

Home-Grown Cereals Authority [illegible]

MEAT COMMISSION [illegible]

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE [illegible]

POTATOES [illegible]

BASE LENDING RATES

ABN Bank	15½%
Barclays	15½%
BCCI	16%
Consolidated Crdts	16%
C. Hoare & Co	*15½%
Lloyds Bank	15½%
Midland Bank	15½%
Nat Westminster	15½%
TSB	15%
Williams and Glyn's	15½%

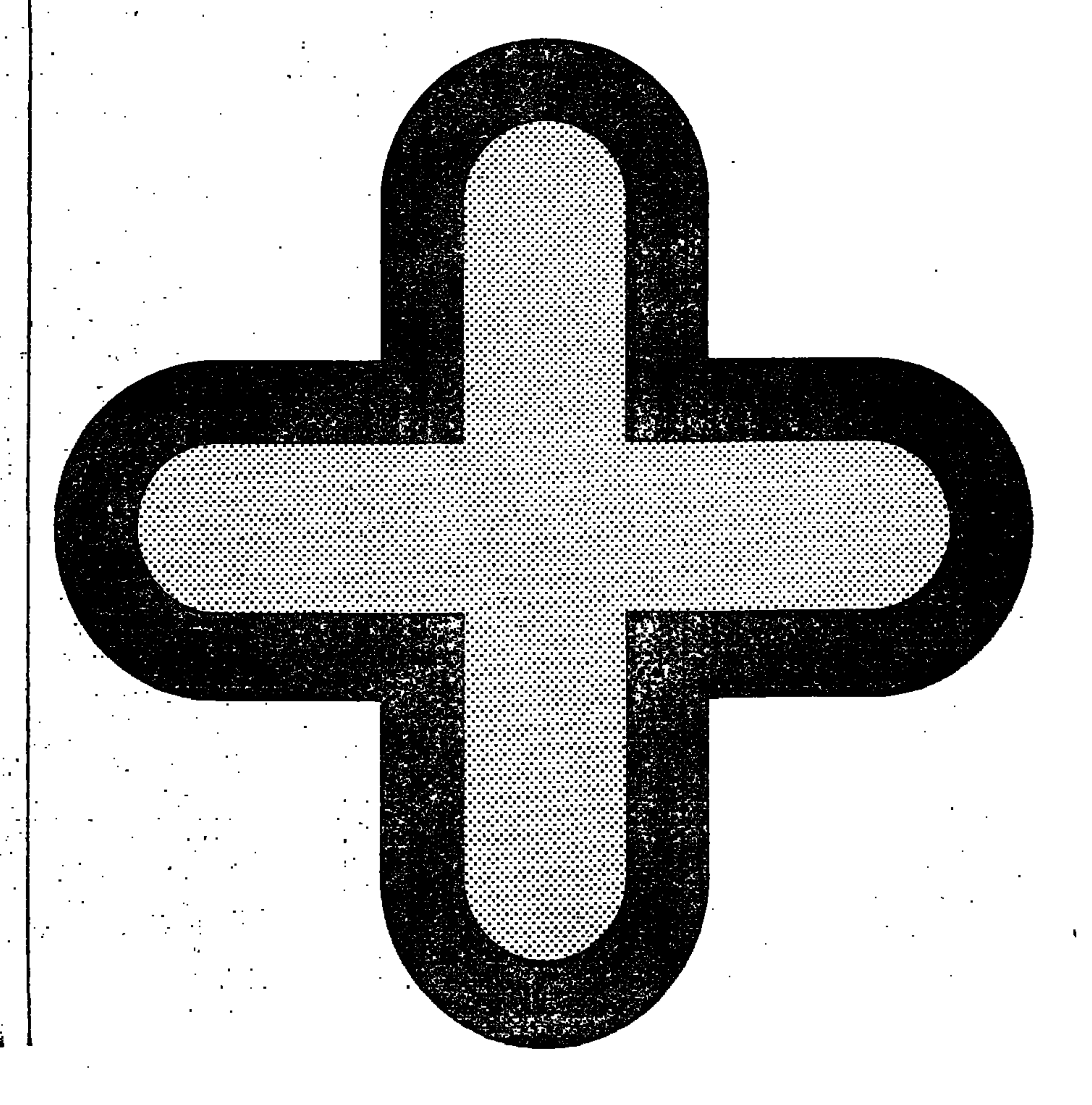
* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under [illegible], up to £50,000 [illegible], over £50,000 [illegible].

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co Limited

27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

1980-81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
114	100	ABI Hldgs 10% CULS	109	−1	10.0	9.2	—	—
76	39	Airsprung Group	67	—	4.7	7.0	10.6	14.7
52	21	Armitage & Rhodes	43	—	4.3	10.0	3.6	8.1
200	92½	Bardon Hill	193	—	9.7	5.0	9.4	11.4
104	58	Deborah Services	97	—	5.5	5.7	4.8	9.1
126	58	Frank Horsell	116	—	6.4	5.5	10.5	25.2
110	39	Frederick Parker	39	—	1.7	2.9	25.7	—
110	49	George Blair	49	—	—	—	—	—
102	93	IPC	96	—	7.3	7.6	6.9	10.4
113	59	Jackson Group	97	—	7.0	7.2	3.1	6.9
130	103	James Burrough	108	−2	8.7	8.1	7.9	9.9
334	244	Robert Jenkins	288	+3	31.3	10.9	4.0	10.2
59	50	Scruttons "A"	54	—	5.3	9.8	8.3	7.7
224	187	Torday Limited	187	—	15.1	8.1	7.2	12.4
23	8	Twinlock Ord	14	—	—	—	—	—
90	68	Twinlock 15% ULS	78	−2	15.0	19.2	—	—
56	33	Unilock Holdings	34	+1	3.0	8.8	6.1	10.3
103	81	Walter Alexander	84	+1	6.4	7.6	5.5	9.5
263	181	W. S. Yeates	226	+1	13.1	5.8	4.3	8.7



Stock Exchange Prices

Gilts make the running

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 26, Dealings End, Nov 6. § Contango Day, Nov 9. Settlement Day, Nov 16

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

1980/81 High	Low	Stock			Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
SHORTS								
88¾	88	Treas	8½%	1980-82	98⅞	..	8.649	16.264
96⅝	81⅛	Treas	3%	1982	96½	+⅛	3.108	15.114
103¼	90½	Treas	14%	1982	99⅜	..	14.088	15.645
96½	85⅝	Treas	8¼%	1982	95¼	..	8.673	16.009
96⅞	85¼	Exch	9¼%	1982	94⅝	..	9.775	15.873
95⅞	84⅛	Exch	8¾%	1983	93⅞	..	9.321	14.494
92	76½	Exch	3%	1983	89⅜	+¼	3.359	11.954
99⅞	85⅝	Treas.	12%	1983	96	+⅛	12.501	15.338
94⅛	84⅛	Treas	9¼%	1983	91½	+¼	10.109	15.025
102⅛	94¼	Exch	13½%	1983	96½	•+¼	13.990	15.580
94⅞	84⅞	Exch	10%	1983	90	+¼	11.110	15.713
88	76⅝	Fund	5½%	1982-84	84	+⅜	6.547	14.134
97⅞	86⅞	Exch	11¼%	1984	91	+⅜	12.380	16.021
104⅞	94½	Exch	14%	1984	96⅜	•+⅜	14.523	15.820
82¼	68¼	Exch	3%	1984	77⅞	+½	3.853	13.185
99⅝	88	Treas	12%	1984	91¾	+¼	13.079	15.627
109¼	95⅞	Treas	15%	1985	96⅞	+⅜	15.484	16.212
98⅞	88⅝	Exch Cv	12%	1985	89⅞	+⅝	13.420	16.166
76	68⅞	Treas	3%	1985	71⅞	•+⅜	4.171	13.146
96⅞	85⅝	Treas	11½%	1985	86⅞	+⅝	13.302	16.472
103¼	87⅞	Exch	12¼%	1985	88⅞	•+⅞	13.772	16.085
97⅛	84⅞	Exch	11¼%	1986	85⅞	+⅝	13.693	16.438
69⅞	65⅝	Treas	3%	1986	66⅞	•+½	4.488	12.830
97⅞	84⅝	Treas	12%	1986	85½	+¼	14.037	16.614
MEDIUMS								
89⅞	78⅝	Treas	8½%	1984-86	79½	+⅜	10.694	14.684
105⅜	90⅝	Exch	13¼%	1987	94⅛	+⅜	14.638	15.955
81⅞	70¼	Fund	6½%	1985-87	72⅞	•+⅜	9.004	13.904
99⅜	81½	Treas	12%	1987	82⅞	•+⅜	14.451	16.573
83	71⅞	Treas	7¼%	1985-88	74¼	+⅜	10.731	14.678
65⅞	54⅞	Trans	3%	1978-88	58½	+¼	5.123	12.282
98	79½	Treas	11½%	1989	81	+½	14.580	16.565
68⅛	57⅛	Treas	5%	1986-89	60¼	+¼	8.253	13.133
104⅞	88½	Treas	13%	1990	88⅞	+⅜	15.121	16.110
95⅞	81½	Exch	12½%	1990	83⅜	+⅜	15.368	16.585
82	68½	Treas	8¼%	1987-90	72½	+⅜	11.881	14.981
96¼	79½	Treas	11¾%	1991	81	+⅜	15.178	16.599
68	57	Fund	5¾%	1987-91	57⅞	+⅜	10.000	14.002

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
53	25	Mackay H.	37	..	5.2	14.0	13.5
127	84	McKechnie Bros	94	..	10.4	11.1	7.4
100	56	Macpherson D.	59	..	6.0	10.2	22.3
174	85¼	Magnet & S'thns	126	..	7.1	5.6	9.2
217	97	Man Agcy Music	120	..	12.5b	10.4	4.2
255	103	Man Ship Canal	103	−2	..e	..	..
36	21	Mang Bronze	23	..	3.1	13.5	..
154	67	Marchwiel	106	..	8.6	8.1	..
142	76	Marks & Spencer	109	• −1	5.8	5.3	14.9
51	33½	Marley Ltd	35	..	3.2	9.2	8.0
28	14½	Marling Ind	23½	..	1.3	5.7	16.4
42	22	Marshall T Lox	37	..	4.0	10.7	3.3
39	21	Do A	33	..	4.0	12.0	2.9
262	176	Martin-News	210	..	13.9	6.6	4.9

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
35½	29¼	Stakis (Reo)	42½	−½	2.1	4.9	22
544	290	Standard Tel	412	−5	15.0	3.6	13.5
87	45	Stanley A. G.	46	..	3.6	7.8	7.4
225	115	Steel Bros	216	..	11.4	5.3	8.8
222	154	Steetley Co	162	..	15.0	9.3	7.8
25½	13½	Steinberg	22½	..	..	..	..
120	84	Stonehill	101	..	12.1	12.0	34.7
56	10	Stone Platt	10	..	0.1e	1.4	..
35	11	Streeters	22	..	..	..	7.5
80	48	Strong & Fisher	70	..	9.7	13.9	..
110	42	Sunlight Serv	87	..	3.6	4.2	7.1
52	25	Sutcliffe S'man	45	..	..e	..	..
188	67½	Swire Pacific 'A'	111	−2	..	..	..
201	140	Syltone	156	..	12.9	8.2	17.3

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) October 29	Market rates (close) October 29	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.8140-8400	$1.8310-8330	0.17-0.07c prem	0.15-0.05c prem
Montreal	$2.1910-2210	$2.2080-2100	0.50-0.60c disc	1.30-1.50c disc
Amsterdam	4.57-64fl	4.57¾-58¾fl	1¼-¼c prem	4-3½c prem
Brussels	69.50-70.30f	69.60-70f	10-20c disc	53-63c disc
Copenhagen	13.37-71k	13.38½-40½k	230-140ore prem	385-255ore prem
Dublin	1.1740-1835p	1.1750-65p	15-25p disc	40-60 disc
Frankfurt	4.15-21m	4.15½-16½m	1⅞-1⅛pf prem	5⅛-4⅛pf prem
Lisbon	119.00-120.75e	119.20-50e	170-360c disc	110-625c disc
Madrid	177.75-179.50p	178.20-40p	par-20c disc	25-60c disc
Milan	2208-35lr	2215½-17½lr	8-11lr disc	31½-35½lr disc
Oslo	10.90-11.03k	10.95-97	250-145ore prem	685-550ore prem
Paris	10.41-65f	10.42-43f	¼-1¼c disc	3-4c disc
Stockholm	10.22-32k	10.26-27k	290-250ore prem	890-830ore prem
Tokyo	425-35y	429-30y	3.35-3.00y prem	9.65-9.35y prem
Vienna	29.10-45sch	29.10-15sch	13-9gro prem	33-25gro prem
Zurich	3.39-46f	3.40-41f	1⅝-1¼c prem	4⅝-4⅛c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was up 0.2 at 88.5.

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 15½%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 15¼ Low 15

Week Fixed: 15¼-15⅛

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	15⅛	2 months	15⅛
3 months	15¼	3 months	15¼

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	15⅞-15⅞	3 months	16½
3 months	15¾-15⅞	4 months	15⅞
4 months	15⅞-15⅝	6 months	15⅞
6 months	15¼-15⅛		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	16½-16¼	7 months	15¾-15½
2 months	16½-16⅛	8 months	15¾-15½
3 months	16½-16⅛	9 months	16½-16¼
4 months	16⅝-16⅛	10 months	16½-16¼
5 months	16¾-16⅞	11 months	16½-16¼
6 months	15¾-15½	12 months	16⅛-15⅞

Secondary Mkt. SCD Rates (%)

1 month	16⅞-16⅛	6 months	16½-16⅝
3 months	16½-16⅝	12 months	16⅛-16

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	16-15⅞	3 months	16⅛
7 days	16-15⅞	6 months	16⅛
1 month	16⅛	1 year	15⅞

Interbank Market (%)
Overnight: Open 15⅞-15½ Close 15⅞

1 week	16-15⅞	6 months	16⅞-16⅞
1 month	16⅞-16⅞	9 months	16½-16⅛
3 months	16⅞-16⅞	12 months	16⅛-16⅛

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 17 6 months 17

Finance House Base Rate 16½%

Other Markets

Australia	1.6080-1.6230
Bahrein	0.6895-0.6925
Finland	8.1675-8.2075
Greece	104.95-106.95
Hongkong	10.7275-10.7875
Iran	Not available
Kuwait	0.5170-0.5200
Malaysia	4.1980-4.2380
Mexico	45.55-47.05
New Zealand	2.23-2.25
Saudi Arabia	6.2535-6.2895
Singapore	3.8250-3.8550
South Africa	1.7700-1.7850

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.5570-1.5600
† Canada	1.2056-1.2059
Netherlands	2.5000-2.5040
Belgium	37.97-38.02
Denmark	7.27-7.30
West Germany	2.2700-2.2720
Portugal	65.10-65.35
Spain	97.25-97.35
Italy	1210-1211
Norway	5.9750-5.9850
France	5.6850-5.6900
Sweden	5.5850-5.5950
Japan	234.15-234.35
Austria	15.90-15.93
Switzerland	1.8535-1.8565

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8294-0.8295

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 14¼-15¼; seven days, 14⅞-14⅞; one month, 14⅞-15⅛; three months, 15⅞-16⅛; six months, 16⅛-16⅜.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $422.25 (an ounce); pm, $424.50 close, $424.
Krugerrand (per coin): $435.5-437.5 (237.75-238.75).
Sovereigns (new): $103-104 (£56.25-56.75).

MISCELLANEOUS

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
48	25	Calcutta Elec	35	..	9.1	26.1	..
34½	28½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£29	..	500	17.2	..
28	17	Gr Nthn Tele	£26	..	150	5.4	10.8
353	150	Imp Cont Gas	176	−2	11.4	6.4	11.3
185	93	Milford Docks	125	..	0.7	0.6	..
189	88	Nesco Inv	130	..	10.0	7.7	..
35	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£29	..	500	17.2	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

Closing Price

Brooke Bond Liebig 8¾% Db 87-92 [illegible]
East of Scotland Onshore 25p Ord (64) [illegible]
Exchequer 15% 1997 (£95½) [illegible]
F and C Enterprise Trust 10p Ord [illegible]
Fleet Street Letter 5p Ord (52) [illegible]
Habitat Group 10p Ord (110) [illegible]
Hanson Trust 9½% Cnv Ln 2001 (£100) [illegible]
Jeavons Engineering 25p Ord (62) [illegible]
London Private Health 25p Ord (28) [illegible]
Portsmouth Wtr 10% Pf 1986 (†) [illegible]
Precious Metals Trust 25p Ord (£1) [illegible]

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	Closing Price
BP (275 partly paid)	Dec 18	[illegible]
Foseco Minsep 25p Ord (182†)	Nov 27	[illegible]
Websters Group (20†)		[illegible]

Issue price in parentheses. • Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £50 paid. b £...paid. ... fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. j £30 paid. [illegible]

Football

The anniversary cup has barely a leg, let alone two, to stand on

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

The League Cup, born in 1960 out of a need to give succour to the needy, has little to celebrate on attaining its majority. The only key to the door that it can now lay claim to is the key to a side door to Europe. Like Peter Pan it can never come of age because it favours life on two legs while its more glamorous big sister, the FA Cup, gets by much more acceptably on one.

It is an incontrovertible fact of cup-tie life that minnows do not live so long when they are asked to stretch their charmed lives over two legs.

The League Cup was introduced to brighten the horizons of third and fourth division clubs. Two years ago the League clubs voted in favour of the 32 second-round ties being decided on home and away matches. That is absurd enough in an already over-crowded season. And not only does it severely reduce the chances of giant-killers, it can also lead to defensive displays that are as appealing as a stale dough-nut.

Exeter City described their pairing with the holders, Liverpool, as the one that they wanted. But only a paltry 23,000 people watched them suffer for three hours during which they conceded 11 goals, the heaviest aggregate defeat on record. Four other ties on Wednesday night were seen by fewer than 10,000, including a crowd of only 2,345 at Port Vale.

Yesterday's third-round draw did little to raise the pulse. Of the nine survivors from the bottom two divisions only one is certain to go through—either Colchester, the leaders of the third, or Tranmere Rovers. The Tranmere turnstiles are unlikely to be in need of oiling for that contest to be held in the week beginning November 9.

Of the three giant-killers, only Barnsley have been given home advantage. Having beaten Swansea City after extra-time on Tuesday, they have the chance to put out another first division side in Brighton, especially as they have lost only once at Oakwell this season.

Chelsea, who also needed extra-time to dismiss Southampton, must visit Wigan, a fourth division side who have won their last six home matches. Lincoln, conquerors of Notts County, are unlikely to make any further progress at Watford, the home of their former manager, Graham Taylor.

Liverpool are involved in one of the two matches between first division representatives, of which there are 13 remnants, and are unlikely to be troubled by their north-eastern visitors, Middlesbrough. West Ham United should find revenge against West Bromwich Albion, who beat them in the two-legged final in 1966.

West Bromwich were one of 18 clubs to advance by the odd goal on aggregate but if the outcome of the last round was one of equality the theme of the next should be inequality. Leicester City perhaps may upset Aston Villa in the only tie between neighbours. At least acrimony, apparent so often in local derbies, may not be so prevalent in a competition that has already been marred by 12 dismissals.

The two knock-out specialists, Tottenham Hotspur, holders of the FA Cup who held Manchester United at bay for three hours, and Ipswich Town, holders of the Uefa Cup, are at home to Wrexham and Bradford City, the fourth division leaders, respectively. Not surprisingly, both have been quoted as the new favourites.

Oxford United face the stiff task of taking on Everton at Goodison Park and Bristol City must travel to Shepherds Bush. With only three goals in their six away games they have enough problems without the added difficulty of playing on the synthetic turf at Queen's Park Rangers.

The easiest tie of all has been given to Manchester City. They will be thankful for that. After conceding two late goals at Stoke City on Wednesday night and hitting a post in extra time, they went through when Stoke's substitute, Griffiths, missed the twentieth penalty. They are drawn against Northampton Town, currently ninety-first in the League.

The draw is:
Tottenham v Wrexham
Ipswich v Bradford
Tranmere v Colchester
Blackburn v Nottingham Forest
Barnsley v Brighton
QPR v Bristol City
Sunderland v Crystal Palace
Liverpool v Middlesbrough
Arsenal v Norwich
Oldham v Fulham
Watford v Lincoln
Leicester v Aston Villa
West Ham v West Bromwich
Everton v Oxford
Wigan v Chelsea
Manchester City v Northampton

Young's days at Highbury appear to be numbered

Willie Young's long-running dispute with the Arsenal manager Terry Neill came to a head yesterday, with Mr Neill telling the Scottish defender to stay away from the club's training ground, dropping him from the first team and publicly blaming him for being a disruptive force at Highbury.

"I have told Willie he will not be playing on Saturday. He is not on the transfer list, but I will listen to reasonable offers for him. His behaviour off the field has become less than acceptable to me, my staff and this club", said Mr Neill.

"He has been a disruptive influence on the players off the field. It goes back to the start of the season and although I have tried to reason with him, he has now gone too far and left me with no alternative.

"I have not told him he will never play for this club again but I don't see any possibility of a reconciliation." Mr Neill stresses that he has not complained about Young's contribution to Arsenal on the field this season. He brought him from Aberdeen for £100,000 in 1975 while manager of Tottenham Hotspur and later took him to Arsenal when he moved across to become manager at Highbury.

"As a player he has no greater champion than me", said Mr Neill, who in the past has been among those who felt Young's international ban by the Scottish FA following an incident on tour in 1975 was harsh. Because of the ban, Young's career did not proceed beyond his early Scottish under-23 caps.

Mr Neill claims that Young's troubles are not the tip of an iceberg. "I do not feel his attitude has spread to any other players and I am not expecting any further problems."

☐ The former England forward Stan Bowles joined his eighth League club this afternoon when he signed for third division Brentford for an undisclosed fee.

Bowles, aged 32, who won five England caps between 1974 and 1977, returns to west London where he played for Queens Park Rangers during the mid-1970s.

He leaves the second division's bottom club Orient after making eight first team appearances this season and scoring Orient's only goal in a drawn game against Charlton Athletic last Sunday.

Ipswich named 'team of the year' in Europe

Ipswich Town yesterday collected their second European prize in six months when they were presented with the "team of the year" trophy at the Golden Shoe awards, sponsored by Adidas, in Paris.

Bobby Robson's team won the Inter-Club Trophy on the basis of their Uefa Cup final victory and their domestic achievements, having finished second in the league and having reached the semi-final round of the FA Cup.

Mr Robson and the club captain, Mick Mills, were in Paris to collect the award, which comes to England for the fourth time in six years. Liverpool won it in 1976 and 1978 and Nottingham Forest took it two years ago.

The runners-up were the Dutch club, AZ67 Alkmaar, who were beaten by Ipswich in the Uefa Cup final and were held 2—2 at home by Liverpool last week in the second round of this season's European Cup. Cologne were third, and Benfica and Liverpool shared fourth place. Aston Villa were joint sixth and Celtic shared tenth position.

The Golden Boot, awarded to the top scorer last season in Europe, went to a Bulgarian, Georgi Slavkov, aged 23, who scored 31 goals in 30 league matches.

The runner-up was a players who should face England in three weeks' time, the Hungary captain, Tibor Nyilasi. Frank McGarvey (Celtic), in sixteenth place, was the highest placed British player. Peter Withe (Aston Villa) was twenty-fourth and Steve Archibald (Tottenham Hotspur) thirtieth.

☐ Ipswich made a profit of £116,451 last season, compared with a surplus of £56,490 from the previous year. The annual balance sheet revealed that four members of staff, earned between £40,000 and £45,000 during the 1980-81 season.

Directors asked to resign

Mr Archie Gooch, the Bristol City chairman, has called on several of his nine-man board to resign. "We have to create vacancies in the hope of attracting wealthy businessmen to save the club," he said.

In two years Bristol City have fallen from the first to the third division and last year lost £466,000. Mr Gooch said he appreciated his call would make his fellow directors angry, but it was the only way out of a financial crisis.

He revealed that City's debts stand at £700,000, including £120,000 owed in income tax and VAT. The club is at present losing £3,000 each week and his predictions are that it will continue to lose for the next two years.

Terry Boyle, Crystal Palace's Welsh international defender, and the Bristol City striker, Kevin Mabbutt, switched clubs today in an exchange transfer deal which included a cash adjustment of £100,000 paid to City. Both players are expected to make their first appearance for their new clubs tomorrow—Mabbutt at Luton Town against the second division leaders and Boyle at home to the third division pace-setters, Chesterfield.

Kevin Dillon, the Birmingham City midfield player, has been banned for three matches by an FA Disciplinary Committee after collecting 20 points. Kevin Broadhurst will receive an automatic two match suspension and a club fine after being sent off with Ian Wallace of Nottingham Forest at the City ground on Wednesday night.

Italian players decide to call off their strike

Italy's first division footballers have called off a planned strike after promises by the national federation to act on the players' complaints. he Italian footballers association had said on Monday that the top players would strike on November 22 in protest against the federation's proposals to control transfers and against the federation's debts to players in lower divisions totalling more than £130,000.

At a meeting on Wednesday night federation representatives agreed to honour the debts and to establish a joint committee with the footballers association and the professional league to examine transfers.

☐ Poland, who have made considerable progress under their new manager, Antoni Piechniczek, beat the world Cup holders, Argentina, 2—1 in Buenos Aires on Wednesday night. The Poles, who qualified for next year's World Cup finals in Spain by beating East Germany twice, trailed 1—0 at half-time after a goal by Pasarella three minutes before the interval. The well-organized poles equalized through Buncol in the 55th minute and scored the winner after 70 minutes through Boniek. Argentina were playing without their leading player, Maradona, who was dropped after missing training.

Players for sale

Newport County, of the third division are losing £1,000 a week and have put five players on the transfer list, including their £80,000 striker, Alan Waddle, the club's record signing from Swansea City last December. Also on the transfer list are Tynan, Lowndes, Aldridge and Goddard.

Wednesday's results

League Cup:
Second round, second leg:

Charlton A (0) 0 Norwich C (0) 1
7,580 [illegible]
Norwich won 2-0 on aggregate
Chelsea (1) 2 Southampton (0) 1
Walker, Fillery [illegible]
After extra time: score at 90 minutes: 1-1. [illegible]
Exeter (0) 0 Liverpool (3) 6
11,740 [illegible]
Liverpool won 11-0
Leicester C (1) 4 Preston (0) 0
[illegible]
Leicester won 4-1
Manchester U (0) 0 Tottenham (0) 1
55,890 Hazard
Tottenham won 2-0
Notts Fo (1) 2 Birmingham (0) 1
[illegible]
Nottingham Forest won 5-3
Oxford Utd (1) 1 Millwall (0) 0
[illegible]
Port Vale (0) 1 Tranmere R (0) 2
[illegible]
Tranmere won 4-1
Stoke C (0) 2 Man C (0) 0
[illegible]
After extra time: score at 90 minutes: 2-0. Man C won on penalties 9-8.
West Brom (1) 3 Shrewsbury (0) 1
Owen, Brown [illegible]
West Bromwich won 5-1
Fourth division
Peterboro' (2) 3 Hereford (1) 1
Collins, Kellock [illegible]

Scottish League Cup
Semi-final round, second leg
Aberdeen (0) 0 Dundee Utd (2) 3
Sturrock 2
21,000 Milne
Dundee United won 3-1
Rangers (0) 2 St Mirren (1) 1
Bett (pen) Scanlon (pen)
McDonald 20,000
Rangers won 4-3 on aggregate

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES: Argentina 1, Poland 2; Brazil 3, Bulgaria 0.
BELGIAN LEAGUE: Ghent 3, Beringen 0.
YUGOSLAV LEAGUE: Vardar Skopje 1, Velez Mostar 0.
FA TROPHY: First qualifying round: Oswestry 2, Prescot Cables 2. Replays: Worksop 3, Tamworth 1.
FA YOUTH CUP: First round: Loughton 4, Gorleston 1; Windsor and Eton 4, Reading 0.
ESSEX SENIOR CUP: Second round: Southend United 0, Chelmsford City 1 (after extra time).
OTHER MATCH: Cambridge University 0, Arsenal XI 1.
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Reading 0, Chelsea 1; Hereford 1, Birmingham City 0.
EUROPEAN UNDER-21 CHAMPIONSHIP: Poland 4, Norway 0.

Rugby Union
COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: East Midlands 33, Staffordshire 0; Warwickshire 9, Notts, Lincs and Derby 12.

MIDLAND DIVISION GROUP A

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Nts Lcs & D	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N Midlands	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warwickshire	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GROUP B

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
East Midlands	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leicestershire	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Staffordshire	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CLUB MATCHES: Clifton 6, Bath 38; Coventry 34, Loughborough Students 0; Falmouth 6, Redruth 26; Bristol v St Luke's College cancelled.
UAU CHAMPIONSHIP: Challenge round: South East: Surrey 12, Kent 0.
OTHER MATCHES: London Univ 0, Public School Wanderers 18; Royal Engineers 3, Royal Signals 14.
HOCKEY: London League: Maidenhead 1, Oxford University 3. Representative match: Cambridge University 2, Cambridgeshire 1. UAU Championship: Challenge round: South East: Sussex 6, LSE 3. South West: Bath 0, Southampton 4; Exeter 2, Bristol 0. Other match: Loughborough 1, Reading 0.



Hill : grey bits.





Carpenter : just a slick.



Moore : least hairy.



Davies : saucy sideboards.



Clough : straight out of bed.

Coaches should brush up on the psychology of hair : a player can feel naked without his shampoo and set

Why England need a new perm to get ahead

I have become obsessed by hair in sport. Hair, there and everywhere. But most of all right here, where I am sitting, watching the great and the good on television, giving us the benefit not just of their wit and wisdom but their latest hair styles.

It started when Gillian Gilks revealed last week why for so many years she kept her hair long and flowing. It was to turn our attention away from the bump in her nose. Something most people had never even noticed.

I switched on last Saturday and found myself mesmerized by Dickie Davies's hair. What on earth is *he* attempting to hide? I tried him with the sound off, searching for clues, and he seemed to be talking even more loudly. It would be interesting to see him really worked up about something worthy of his enthusiasm, such as tomorrow's *Sun*. He has a salesman's moustache, saucy sideboards and that dinky bit of grey on top of his carefully brushed head is ever so jaunty. I would buy a used Page Three girl from him any time.

Brian Moore is about the least hairy of the commentators. I am always concentrating on his make-up, which often looks as if it has been put on with a trowel. Perhaps this is deliberate; to take our minds off his hair.

Jim Rosenthal has had a lot of bother recently and he still hasn't settled down with himself, or his hair. Same with his smile. He will persist in giving us a full frontal at all the wrong moments.

On the other channel, Harry Carpenter also gets his smiles in the wrong places but, whereas Rosenthal lets out an engagingly nervous grin, when the studio hand tells Harry "hey up, it's smiling time", there is something a bit menacing about him. He speaks quickly, but with pointless pauses, and as he comes to the end of his spiel, dramatic pause, quick purse of lips, he lets out a rather wintry, warning flash of teeth. It works in Harry's case. He has been told that the way to be authoritative is to dramatize his diction. Nobody ever worries about his slick of hair.

Then on came Brian Clough, stand by your beds, no more of this fashion nonsense, lads. He has obviously never been to a barber in his life, far less a hair artiste, and wears his hair exactly as it was when he fell out of bed this morning. Is he deliberately being *not* affected? I think it is real. He wants us to take him as he is, honest and direct, with no hairs and graces.

Allan Clarke *does* go to the barber, an old-fashioned one in Leeds, but he intends to stick to his schoolboy crop for ever. It makes him look, at first glance, about 12 years old but if you study that physog carefully, looking deep into those cold blue eyes, there is an old, old man underneath.

Ron Atkinson must spend half his life in his local salon, that is when he is not at the jewellers. Perhaps he and John Bond go together and get trade rates. All those flashing rings are to take your eyes off the back-combing, to deflect you from those mysterious bits that grow *sideways* across his head. John Bond has cocky, very flash hair but Ron, beneath the glitter, is a bit worried. But then, so are they as managers.

I used to feel so protective towards Bobby Charlton in his playing days. In the studio, he now has his lines and strands in order, but soaring down the middle to let go a cracking shot his hair got completely out of sync. You could catch him afterwards, the moment of natural delight half-ruined by an awful realisation, then a furtive push across his windswept pate.

We don't care Bobby, I used to *shout*. We love you as you are. The golden rule for all those thinning on top is simple —keep it short.

Jimmy Hill has spent a lot of time and money on his beard this season and we must all admire his bravery in letting us at last see the grey bits. Well played, Jim. And he now keeps it much shorter these days. Very sensible. Though why does it glisten? Is he watering it to make it grow or is it the heat from the lights or is it caused by that spurious passion he manages to work himself into when giving us a diatribe on the state of the nation and why the rules should be changed or refs shot at dawn.

I think this season he's also got something *inside* his beard. It seems to pull his head down when he talks. Is there someone behind, pulling the strings?

John Lyall was on but I cannot remember much about his hair. His little smiles were nice, though, and his habit of closing his eyes when saying something important is very endearing, though he might receive a custard pie one day, from some joker. He gets it all from Ron Greenwood, of course, both his managerial methods and his avuncular mannerisms.

I think my favourite hair in football is Frank Worthington's. He is a great stylist, on and off the ball, and over the years he's had as many styles as clubs, usually managing to stay ahead of the herd, although I'm not sure if many other footballers will be rushing to put in the grey streaks. Are they real, Frank? And do you paint on the occasional three-day growth, when a big match is coming up and you want to look suitably macho?

You might think it shouldn't matter, all this tonsorial teasing, but it certainly does to players. I remember when I spent a year at Tottenham doing a book some of them were near to tears when the away dressing room had no hair dryer. And if there was no shampoo. Well, sick as parrots, even before the game.

Hair is a vital part of the human display, part of our posture, giving signals about the inner man. Coaches can be very upset by what they consider the *wrong* hair, but they themselves get the signs wrong, being always behind the times. It needs Desmond Morris to put them straight.

In the meantime, I do hope Kevin Keegan gives up his dated perm. Poor old England will never have a chance in the modern world until he does.

Hunter Davies

Atkinson : back-combed.

Keegan : dated perm.



Bond : very flash.



Worthington : macho look.



Clarke : schoolboy crop.

Cricket

Chappell and colleagues have points to prove

Brisbane, Oct 29.—Greg Chappell, the Queensland captain, has two points to make in the four-day match against Pakistan beginning in Brisbane tomorrow. He is desperate to improve on his first class batting average of 11 runs an innings so far this season and he is keen to bolster his state's Sheffield Shield confidence after a narrow escape against New South Wales.

The main objective of Javed Miandad, the Pakistan captain, is for his team to perform well regardless of the result.

Chappell denied that he was going into the match under increasing pressure to lift his performances and clinch the Australian captaincy in the coming Test series.

"Frankly, it would be nice to get runs," he said. "But everyone has a run of outs in this game. I've had them before and I suppose I'll have them again. I don't feel under extra pressure and I don't see why my being unavailable to go to Pakistan next year has any bearing on the situation."

At the nets today Chappell batted as confidently as ever with no hint of the fight he faces to prove his leadership qualities. "Whether I get the captaincy or not isn't all that important," he said.

While most eyes were on the Queensland captain's masterly display Martin Kent, the Test batsman, declared himself fit for the match after being under a cloud because of a recurring back injury.

Kent, who knows that an aggravation to the problem would rule him out of the Australian team, had a long talk with Chappell and other Queensland officials before announcing he would play. "My back will be all right batting but it could be a bit dicey fielding," he said. I really won't know if I've made the right decision until Tuesday when this match is over."

Kent is another batsman who knows that he needs runs to consolidate his position as a Test player after forcing his way into the side towards the end of the England tour.

Jeff Thomson, the fast bowler, is also out to change his luck, "especially against Pakistan". He broke a bone in his foot playing against Pakistan in his first Test in 1972 to finish with no wickets for more than a hundred runs.

Four years later he broke a collarbone after colliding with a fieldsman, Allan Turner, as both rushed in for a catch. "It must be my turn now", Thomson said.

Miandad was eager for his side to play entertaining cricket on tour. "We have a good mixture of experience with players like Majid, Zaheer, Imran and Sarfraz and our younger brigade has lots of talent", he said.

The Pakistan captain expected the pitch here to be faster than that for the opening match in Perth, where bowlers on both sides could not break through. He suggested that the Australian Cricket Board of Control had favoured Australia by selecting the Adelaide Oval and not the Waca in Perth or the Gabba in Brisbane for matches against West Indies.

"It is not my job to come here and criticize but why is it that Australia will play the West Indies at Adelaide, where the wickets are always against fast bowling, but not at Perth or Brisbane, where the wickets are much quicker?" Miandad asked.

Australia are to play three Tests against Pakistan—at Perth, Brisbane and Melbourne—and three against West Indies—at Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide. West Indies, who arrive early next month, have six fast bowlers headed by Holding, Roberts, Croft and Garner, who make up the most impressive attack in the world.

The Australians severely criticized the pitches they encountered in Pakistan last year, going down 3—0 in the three-Test series.

PAKISTAN: Mudassar Nazar, Rizwan-uz-Zaman, Zaheer Abbas, Javed Miandad (captain), Majid Kahn, Wasim Raja, Wasim Bari, Iqbal Qasim, Sarfraz Nawaz, Tahir Naqash, Sikander Bakht, 12th man: Salim Malik.—AP.

Bedser launches attack on double standards

Alec Bedser, the retiring chairman of England's selectors, yesterday attacked double standards in international cricket. He said: "If the Indian government does not want us to go there because of players with South African connections, then how can they permit their team to come here next summer and play against our county sides which include South Africans?

"I cannot understand it. If our tour is cancelled then surely the Indian government cannot allow their team to come here. If they do, the whole thing is illogical."

Mr Bedser, speaking at a Sports Writers' Association lunch in London, said: "I don't agree with politicians interfering with sport. I never have. I believe you should play everyone and get change going through sport. If we have a situation in the end where black and brown play each other and white play white, it will not be our doing.

No decision yet: No final decision has yet been taken by the Indian government on the England tour, the Press Trust of India news agency announced

New York needs more pitches to meet demand

New York, Oct 29.—Interest in cricket is growing rapidly in the Queens district o fNew York and the parks department are to lay out more pitches to cope with the demand. The area's only pitch, at Flushing Meadow-Corona Park, is overbooked, according to Matt McElroy, an assistant in the Queens branch of the parks department.

Mr McElroy said yesterday that the increasing interest in the game was a reflection of the growing number of Parkistanis, Indians and other south-west Asians in the area. Plans for one more pitch are already in hand. Mr McElroy said that the India Sports Society, based in Flushing, had approached the parks department in the summer with a desion for the pitch which will be laid in Kissena Corridor Park.

"We try to be responsive to the needs of park users," Mr McElroy said, adding that the parks department would pay for the new pitch which will probably cost more than $200,000. He also said that the department were considering layingout two more pitches in the borough.

Yachting

Crews intend caution for second leg

Cape Town, Oct 28.—The notorious "Roaring Forties", Icebergs and huge seas are a few of the hazards facing the 26 boats from 14 countries which leave here on Saturday for Auckland, New Zealand, on the second leg of the Round the World yacht race.

The Roaring Forties is the name given by seafarers to the region of the globe lying at 40 degrees south and characterized by gale-force winds. Ten years ago the idea of a yacht race passing through these waters would have been regarded as crazy.

In the first round the world race in 1973, three crew members died after being washed overboard by waves. The men were never found.

All the competitors this time are in agreement, however, that the general level of seamanship is now higher and the crews are better prepared to conquer the Roaring Forties. The first leg from Portsmouth to Cape Town was won on elapsed time by the Dutchman, Cornelis van Rietschoten aboard his sloop Flyer. The leader on handicap is a French boat, Kriter IX, skippered by Andre Viant.

Virant has made a few changes to his crew since arriving at the Cape, his son-in-law, Michel Vanck, taking over from his daughter, Sylvie, and Jean-Louis Fabry, well known for his successes in Royal Ocean Racing club's events, joining the boat. The French skipper said he intended to sail carefully—not to endanger the lives of his crew and to protect essential boat gear and equipment.

Alain Gabbay, of France, whose magnificent sloop Charles Heidsieck III is second on handicap, said the second leg would be "More enjoyable, as the boats would be at their fastest". Gabbay also emphasized, that he would not be taking any unnecessary risks and that, above all else, he would be keeping an eye on his main rivals. "Nothing is decided yet. Anything can happen," he said.

One of the most disappointed men on the first leg was the 51-year-old Frenchman Eric Tabarly, twice a winner of the single-handed transAtlantic and until recently the holder of the fastest Atlantic crossing under sail. Currently lying 20th on handicap, Tabarly said that the first leg was "A lottery from start to finish, due to poor weather conditions".

He is now fully recovered from a shoulder injury and is hopeful he can close the gap on the leaders, but it is probable that the overall winner on handicap will come from the leading six after the first leg. They are, Kriter IX, Charles Heidsieck III, Flyer, Berge Viking (Peter Lunde, Norway), Alaska Eagle (Neil Bergt, United States) and Outward Bound (Digby Taylor, New Zealand). Another New Zealand boat, Ceramco New Zealand (Peter Blake) is the favourite to win the second stage after being dismasted on the first leg.—Agence France-Presse.

Serrano defends title

Tokyo, Oct 29.—The World Boxing Association super-featherweight champion, Samuel Serrano, of Puerto Rico, will defend his title against the No 1 contender, Hikaru Tomonari, of Japan, in San Juan on Deember 5, Tomonari's manager said today.—Reuter.

Badminton

Training weekend for Scots to sort out problems

By Ian Mackenzie

The poor form in the first two months of the season of many Scotland's leading players, including some experienced internationals, has caused the selectors to take the unprecendented step of delaying for three weeks their choice of the side for a homas Cup tie.

Having been given a bye in the first round, Scotland are scheduled to meet the Netherlands in Haarlem on December 1 and 2 (asuming the expected Dutch victory over Austria).

The team of three singles nominations plus two doubles pairings was to have been announced after the Championships of the Highlands, held in Perth on October 18. After the 0—7 debacle against England a few days earlier, and other convincing (or perhaps it should be unconvincing) Scottish defeats in the Perth event, the selectors decided to wait.

Now it has been announced that the side will be chosen only after training, practice and trials at the Scottish Badminton Union's headquarters in Glasgow over the weekend of November 7 and 8. One of the problems is that, as in some other sports, individually the Scots can produce first class badminton when the mood is there, but too often there are more failures than successes in the team.

Another is the mercurial form of the leading doubles pair, Billy Gilliland and Dan Travers who are capable of beating the best in the world or losing to unranked outsiders.

The mental approach of the national champion, Charlie Gallagher, during this training weekend will do much to help the non-playing captain, Frank Shannon, and his committee to make up their minds. Gallagher was dropped for the match against England after an alleged lack of effort during a training weekend in September. He says he will take the next one much more seriously and it is certainly hard to envisage the number one singles man being omitted aagin.

Whatever the final selection which is likely to be made public on November 10, a respectable result in the Thomas Cup match is essential if Scotland's claim that they are improving at international level is to be taken seriously. Another thrashing of the type handed out by England will dent national pride and worse, credibility.

Table tennis

Hilton is brought back by England in Belgium

By a Special Correspondent

The European champion, John Hilton, who was surprisingly omitted from the squad for England's European "superleague" match against France earlier in the month, has been recalled by the selectors to represent England in the Belgian Open championships from Saturday until Monday.

He rejoins Desmond Douglas, Paul Day and Doug Johnson for the team event in which England, seeded third, should meet the favourites Hungary in the semi-finals.

Hilton's recall at 34 shows that England have no intention of yet discarding him although he had a hard time in the second half of last season and lost both his singles in the opening match against Germany this season. But it does not necessarily follow that he will win his place back for the next "superleague" match against Yugoslavia at Southend on November 11.

Day, winner of the Humberside Three-Star tournament at the weekend, is the man in form, and the selectors are pursuing a policy of financial economies with the make-up of the rest of the squard. Hilton, whose travel costs from his new home in Germany are expensive, is determined to win his "superleague" place back. "Anybody who knows me knows there is only one way I react and that is to fight", he said.

The Belgian Open should provide an interesting test of whether living in Saarbrucken is providing Hilton with the top-class practice and rest necesary to make him once again an international force.

The women's team is: Jill Hammersley, Linda Jarvis, and Karen Witt, and also Jill Grundy, a 17-year-old newcomer from Preston who recently reached the semi-finals of the European Youth chmapionships.

Today's fixtures

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated.
FOURTH DIVISION: Colchester United v Wigan Athletic; Stockport County v Mansfield Town.
IRISH LEAGUE: Glentoran v Larne.
RUGBY UNION: Cross Keys v Pontypridd (7.0).
BADMINTON: Worcestershire Championships (Redditch and Bernt Green); ESBA under 14 Championships (at Banbury); East Sussex Tournament (at Hastings).
SNOOKER: World Team Cup (Reading).
SQUASH RACKETS: Mercia Open (Stourbridge); Team Championships Finals (Lamb SC, London).
SWIMMING: ESSA Championships (at Nottingham).

On loan to Lincoln

Lincoln City have signed Wayne Turner, aged 19, a defender from Luton Town, on a month's loan with a view to making the move permanent.

Move turned down

Lee Smelt, the Nottingham Forest goalkeeper, who completes a month's loan to Halifax Town by playing at Crewe tomorrow, has turned down a £10,000 move to the Yorkshire fourth division club. Smelt had earlier spent a month on loan to Peterborough

Boys' clubs festival

The National Association of Boys' Clubs is to hold an international football festival next year. More than 80 clubs, including entries from the Netherlands, France, Sweden, Luxembourg and the United States, have already entered the tournament at Nottingham University from April 9 to 12.

Motor rallying

Finn reinstated as leader after check-up

Yamoussoukro, Oct 29.—The Finnish driver, Timo Salonen, driving a Datsun, was reinstated as leader of the Ivory Coast Rally before the start of the testing third leg over 1,646 kms here today.

Salonen was originally announced as leader at the end of the second stage on Wednesday, but was then demoted to second place behind Per Eklund of Finland (Toyota) after all the stage time-control ppaers had been checked. A further late check, however, revealed that one of the timers had broken down and the rally organizers restored Salonen to the lead.

In today's third stage 16 out of the original entry of 51 teams started. The three Datsuns of Salonen, Shekar Mahta (Kenya) and M. Mitri (Ivory Coast) and Eklund begun the stage with a considerable lead.

Rugby League

Campaign to clean up scrums is continued

By Keith Macklin

Justice was once again tempered with mercy towards scrum offenders when the disciplinary committee met in Leeds yesterday. Several hookers appeared before the committee and Steve Nash, the Salford international scrum half, put in an appearance after sendings off for misbehaviour in and around scrum.

The campaign to clean up the scrums maintains its momentum, and the committee decreed that sendings off were sufficient in ost cases. Among hookers dealt with in this way were Liptrot (St Helens) Webb (Warrington), and Whitehouse (Halifax). Nash, who was sent off for persistent improper feeding of the scrum, was also let off lightly.

The full list of decisions was: A. Timson (Castleford), C. Seldon (St Helens), W. Francis (Salford) and D. Fennell (Wakefield Trinity) suspended for one match; P. Butler (Featherstone Rovers), three matches D. Walsh (Wigan) P. Coventry (Featherstone Rovers) P. Stoddart (Whitehaven), R. O'Mahoney (Oldham) and D. Wood (Dewsbury, two matches each; T. Midgley (York) N. Whitehouse (Halifax), S. Nash (Featherstone Rovers) K. Green (Leigh) G. Liptrot (St Helens) and S. Webb (Warrington) and S. Quinn (Featherstone Rovers), sending off sufficient.

Two senior officials of the Rugby League have died. They are Sumner Baxendale, the former Wigan and Huyton representative on the Council and two years ago the chairman of the Rugby League; and Jack Woodward, chairman of Widnes.

Rugby Union

Australians cheered by return of Hipwell

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

The senior Australian scrum half, John Hipwell, the only player from overseas to have made three major rugby tours of these islands, makes his first appearance on the present expedition when the Wallabies meet Wales B in Cardiff tomorrow.

Paul McLean, who was chosen at stand-off half in both the previous Saturday games, is now selected at full back, so Hipwell, whose leg remains a little sore, will partner Mark Ella at half-back.

After losing 12-9 against Bridgend on Wednesday the Australians are in urgent need of a resounding win, not only for the sake of their own morale and confidence but to fire the imagination and support of their hosts. Saturday's side looks to have been picked with just such an idea in view.

It is ill luck for Roger Gould, who has had two impressive games at full back, but McLean is the leading goal-kicker in the party. The presence of Ella all but completes the back division which played against France when Australia won the first international, 24-14, in Sydney last summer.

Compared with that side, the one new man among the backs tomorrow will be Peter Grigg, a hefty wing capped once for his country against New Zealand last year when he replaced the injured Rick Martin. Grigg played well enough at Oxford last week to take over from Martin again, but on this occasion in his own right. He may well be the sounder footballer of the two.

There will be one change in the pack from that which was involved in a 6—6 draw, against the North last Saturday, Stan Pilecki replacing Declan Curran at tight head prop. The Australian selectors can no longer afford the luxury of giving all or at least most of their players one game a week, so it may be assumed that a good quota of tomorrow's forwards will be playing next Wednesday as well, at Pontypool.


John Hipwell : injured leg still sore.

The Wallabies were not happy with all the interpretations of the Irish international referee, David Burnett, at Bridgend and may now be regretting that they ventilated their unease in public. However, after long talks with another international official, Ken Rowlands, of Wales, it appears that the tourists have decided to concentrate on their rugby and to take things as they come.

Their coach, Bob Templeton, reports that his team had a fruitful, "no holds barred" team discussion after Wednesday's game at the Brewery Field. That defeat would not have happened if the goals had been kicked; accordingly the leading goalkickers have been left in no doubt that at training they are to take this aspect of their game very seriously indeed.

The No 8, Greg Cornelson, who has yet to play his first game of the tour because of hamstring trouble, is still taking things relatively quietly. One of the centres, Mitchell Cox, now nurses an injured finger as a result of training yesterday.

The Cardiff centre, Pat Daniels, has pulled out of the Welsh B team with a hamstring injury. His place goes to Robert James, of Bridgend, who had a strong and promising game against the Australians.

AUSTRALIA (v Wales B): P McLean; P Grigg, M O'Connor, M Hawker, B Moon; M Ella, J Hipwell; A D'Arcy, C Carberry, S Pilecki, S Williams, C Roche, D Hall, T Shaw (captain), M Loane.

Carleton returns to the treatment room

John Carleton, Orrell's England and Lancashire winger, is wondering when he will get back into top-class action again. He broke his collar bone in a club practice match last August, began training a few weeks ago and was ready for his first game of the season last Saturday.

His outing lasted only 13 minutes against St Helen's before he fell heavily on his left shoulder. Although x-ray examinations showed the bone had not broken again, there is severe bruising and torn tissues which need physiotherapy.

Leicester have made four changes to the side beaten by Swansea last week for their visit to Saracens on Saturday. Barry Evans, a wing who has won under-16 and under-19 schools international honours will make his debut in place of Kevin Williams, required by the Welsh 'B' side against the Australians. John Deacon returns to prop after illness and Nigel Gillingham replaces the injured lock Nick Joyce. The other change sees Dave Forfar replace Duncan Black in the back row.

David Trick, the former Bath flying wing who opted out of senior rugby to take up a highly paid job with a sports firm in New York, has told friends that the move has not worked and that he hopes to return to England soon. Trick went on England's tour to Argentina last May.

Brian Patrick, the Gosforth full-back, has withdrawn from the Northumberland side for the county championship match against Lancashire at Fylde tomorrow.

Patrick, who toured Argentina with England and was top points scorer, missed the North division match against Australia last week with a hamstring injury. He was due to make a final decision last night on his fitness but the injury has reacted to a training run earlier this week.

The Bristol rugby captain, Alan Morley, who needs nine more tries to beat the club record of 351, will have to pass a late fitness test if he is to play at Nottingham.

The New Zealand rugby captain, Graham Mourie, who has a thigh injury, will return to the All Blacks side against a French selection in Clermont Ferrand tomorrow. Mourie trained with the team yesterday at Molsheim.

NEW ZEALAND v French Selection, at Clermont Ferrand, tomorrow: A Hewson; S Wilson, B Fraser, J Salmon, L Cameron; D Rollerson, A Donald; W Neville, H Reid, R Ketels, M Shaw, A Haden, J Ross, G Mourie, G Old.

Badminton

Ireland close to breaking domination of English

By Richard Eaton

England's under-23 team took a winning 4—2 lead over Ireland in the best of seven encounters in an international sponsored by Yonex at the Perdiswell Sports Centre, Worcester, last night. It was an outcome that has repeated itself more than 60 times since 1902. But since England began putting out their under-23 side in recent years things have been closer. Last night a first win was not beyond Ireland.

To do that they needed both their number ones, Bill Thompson and Diane Underwood, to win their singles, whereas both lost narrowly, Thompson by 15-8, 2-15, 9-15 to the former English junior champion, Steve Wassell and Mrs Underwood to an old rival, Diane Simpson, by 2-11, 10-12.

Mrs Underwood, in particular, may have disappointed herself. She had to travel just 25 miles down the motorway from her home in Birmingham, whereas her opponent had come from Pontefract, Yorkshire. She had also beaten Miss Simpson before but this time let slip a lead of 10—6 in the second game that might have enabled her to turn the match around.

SCORES (England names first): S Wassell (Hampshire) beat W Thompson 8—15, 15—2, 15—9; Miss D Simpson (Yorkshire) beat Mrs D Underwood 11—2, 12—10; S Butler (Warwickshire) lost to J Taylor 12—15, 11—15; M Elliott (Surrey) and D Burden (Yorkshire) lost to Thompson and P Ferguson 8—15, 7—15; Miss G Clark (Kent) and Miss J Pringle (Lancashire) beat Mrs M Dinan and Miss W Orr 15—5, 15—3; C Dobson (Worcestershire) and N Tier (Hampshire) beat B McKee and Taylor 15—0, 15—4.

Hockey

Miss Dodd takes place of an ill Miss Holden

By Joyce Whitehead

Owing to illness Barbara Holden (Northamptonshire) has had to withdraw from the England team for matches this weekend against West Germany. Her place is taken by Katie Dodd (Berkshire). Miss Dodd is no newcomer to the team: she played last season.

West Germany and England meet twice in Hamburg—tomorrow afternoon and on Sunday. Jane Swinnerton (Staffordshire) scored three times when they met in Amsterdam in June. West Germany won 4—3.

ENGLAND SQUAD: H Bray (Suffolk), L Carr (Lancashire), J Cook (Suffolk), V Dixon (Cambridgeshire), K Dodd (Berkshire), M Eckersall (Lancashire), K Gordon (Leicestershire), P Gibbon (Berkshire), J Juristhka (Kent), K Lobb (Leicestershire), V Robinson (Lancashire Central League), S Slocombe (Somerset), M Souyave (Lancashire, captain), J Swinnerton (Staffordshire), H Woodward (Leicestershire).

Golf

Women prepared to risk a new venture in Australia

By John Hennessy
Golf Correspondent

Barry Edwards, executive director of the Women's Professional Golf Association, sets out today for Australia on an odyssey he regards as "perhaps even more exciting than the creation of WPGA two years ago".

He is hoping to set up a tour lasting six weeks, culminating in an Australian Women's Open at the beginning of April. It would, he said yesterday, be "a tremendous leap forward".

It was Edwards who "sold" the WPGA to a variety of sponsors in the first place; now he is looking for others to undermine this Australian venture. Indeed, he is looking for only one other, because he believes it will be possible to find one who will carry the whole burden at a cost of about £150,000.

The provisional programme provides for five tournaments, each with prize money of £10,000, carrying exemption to the open, worth £20,000. Television of the open is crucial to this grand design, just as Jan Stephenson, an Australian on the American circuit, is crucial to television.

Miss Stephenson has made huge strides in the United States and has this year leapt from 34th place in the order of merit, to fifth. Her exploits have been avidly reported in Australia and no attempt lost to exploit her stunning good looks. "She is", Edwards says, "a heroine at home and an Australian Open without her would be something of an empty shell".

Were the idea of an Australian open to be shelved, for whatever reason, Edwards's contingency plan, rather less grand, would be for six individual tournaments, an alternative he would accept with some misgiving. British players taking part in the series would have to risk perhaps £2,000 of their own money, though they would each, of course, hope to hit a jackpot in Australia.

The leading players, with the exception of Beverley Lewis, have, however, all signified their willingness to take the plunge and the group might be augmented to a couple of dozen if any financial support were forthcoming. Mrs Lewis, runner-up in the matchplay championship, may have domestic ties.

It had been thought that Edwards's journey would probably yield fruit in 1983, rather than 1982, but he seemed reasonably confident yesterday that he would be able to make his plan for next March, borrowing a few days from February on one side of the calendar and a few days from April on the other.

For the players, it would be a splendid opportunity to get competitive experience during our winter. For the less distinguished players, in particular, it is a testing, sunny alternative to a windswept driving rain or garden net.

Torrance shares the lead

Sydney, Oct 29.—Bill Rogers, the British Open golf champion took a share of the lead, and his Australian rival, David Graham, faced possible elimination in an eventful opening round of the New South Wales Open championship, at the Lakes Course, today.

After the first 18 holes, Rogers joined the former champion, Jack Newton, who, with Denny Hepler, a young American, and Sam Torrance of Scotland as tournament pacemakers were all on 69, four under par. But eight strokes adrift, was the Australian favourite and US Open winner Graham, whose game fell apart at the 14th, a par-five hole with a water-carry, where he took nine strokes.

Torrance, edged out by Ireland's Eamon Darcy in a sudden death play-off in the Westlakes classic in Adelaide last weekend, maintained his splendid form with five birdies and one hole over par.

The consistent Scotsman, who won last year's Australian PGA championship at Royal Melbourne, particularly remembers his birdie at today's ninth hole: a par three hole: "The putt was halfway back to Scotland," he said.

Graham Marsh, of Western Australia was also among the other leading scores with par 73, but Darcy had a disastrous 80.

For the record

Football

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Queen's Park Rangers 3, Leicester City 1.

FA YOUTH CUP: First round: Oxford City 0, Fulham 3.

Golf

KANI: Japanese Open: 67: T Aoki; 68: T Nakajima; 69: A Yabe; 70: Y Iwashita, M Amano, K Mori, N Ozaki, S Kanai, H Yasuda. British score: 73: N Faldo.

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Toronto Maple Leafs 5, Pittsburgh Penguins 5; Edmonton Oilers 5, New York Rangers 3; Buffalo Sabres 6, St Louis Blues 2; Minnesota North Stars 6, Calgary Flames 1; Chicago Black Hawks 7, Winnipeg Jets 6; Quebec Nordiques 3, Colorado Rockies 1; Vancouver Canucks 3, Washington Capitals 0.

Motor rallying

YAMASSOUKRO: Ivory Coast rally: After two stages: 1, T Salonen (Finland), Datsun, 4hr 48min; 2, P Eklund (Sweden), Toyota, 5:06; 3, S Mehta (Kenya), Datsun, 5:53; 4, M Mitri (Ivory Coast), Datsun, 5:59; 5, A Ambrosino (Ivory Coast), Peugeot, 6:08; 6, G Frequelin (France), Peugeot, 7:37.

Squash rackets

TORONTO: Women's world team championship: England beat West Germany, 3—0; Australia beat Nigeria, 3—0; New Zealand beat Kenya, 3—0; Ireland beat The Netherlands, 3—0; Wales beat United States, 3—0; Zimbabwe beat Sweden, 2—1.

LORD'S: Bath Club Cup, first division: MCC lost to Naval and Military 2—1 (MCC names first): P J Cattrall lost to R Warner, 3—9, 8—10, 9—5, 9—3, 1—9; C H Ohlson lost to R A Dolman 2—9, 4—9, 3—9; R G S Weir w.o. D Brazier.

Rugby Union

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Clifton 17, Oakham 9; Colston's 0, Bishop's Stortford 6; Durham 14, Epsom 12; Marlborough 0, Bedford Modern 14; Uppingham 37, Trent 0.

Tennis

FILDERSTADT: Women's event: Miss J Durie (GB) beat Miss B Potter (US), 4—6, 7—6, 7—5; Miss A Smith (US) beat Miss H Elstorichner (WG), 6—0, 6—2; S Hanika (WG) beat C Vanier (France), 6—1, 6—4; M Navratilova (US) beat K Horvath (US), 6—1, 7—5.

PARIS: S Smith (US) beat J Feaver (GB), 7—6, 7—5; R Gottfried (US) beat D Seigler (US), 6—2, 4—6, 6—3; P Portes (France) beat L Courteau (France), 6—1, 6—1; J Potter (France) beat J Kriek (SA), 7—6, 6—3.

COLOGNE: Second round: S Mayer (US) beat M Doyle (US), 6—3, 7—6; E Edwards (US) beat J Soares (Brazil), 6—3, 7—6.

Tenpin bowling

NEW YORK: World amateur championship: Leading men after eight games: 1, K Lindholm (Finland), 1,665 pins; 2, W Kunz (WG), 1,640; 3, K C Seto (Hongkong), 1,615; 4, E Garofalo (Puerto Rico), 1,611; 5, M Manno (Philippines), 1,601; 6, A Rodriguez (Mexico), 1,584.

Racing

Telephone Man may be cut off by French

From Desmond Stoneham
French Racing Correspondent
Paris, Oct 29

There are three group races left in the French programme and tomorrow features the seven furlong Critérium de Maisons-Laffitte.

Ten two-year-olds will line up for the £20,000 event and Paul Kelleway will be represented by Telephone Man, who will be ridden by Maurice Philipperon. This much-travelled colt must have a chance, but I feel he may be touched off by Rollins. Zino could be another danger.

Rollins and Zino both have form with France's top two-year-old Green Forest. In the Grand Critérium Rollins was beaten two and a half lengths and four by Green Forest and Norwick. Zino was beaten only a length and a half by Green Forest in the Prix de la Salamandre

Zino must give 5lb to Rollins tomorrow and the colt's connexions believe he does not act on soft ground. The ground at Maisons-Laffitte will be heavy but Zino possibly has the class to overcome this difficulty.

Telephone Man finished ahead of the Middle Park Stakes winner, Cajun, in the Seaton Delaval Stakes at Newcastle, but well behind Norwick in the Royal Lodge Stakes at Ascot.

CRITERIUM DE MAISONS-LAFFITTE (Group III: 2-y-o: £18,519: 7f)
112 Zino, 8-12 .... Paquet
04 Ramo d'Oro, 8-7 .... Kessas
400 Telephone Man, 8-7 Philipperon
124 Majestic Guard, 8-7 .... A Gibert
1 Oral Agreement, 8-7 .... Doleuze
103 Wise Bird, 8-7 .... Guignard
123 Rollins, 8-7 ...... Saint-Martin
231 Honeyland, 8-7 .... Head
000 Saxham, 8-7 .... Lequeux
1 Kastiliya, 8-4 .... Samani
7-4 Zino, 5-2 Rollins, 6 Honeyland, 8 Kastiliya.

Earnshaw achieves a double first in the Dickinson master class

By Michael Seely

Silver Buck became the first Cheltenham Gold Cup candidate to show his wellbeing when cantering home from Brother Will in the Terry Biddlecombe Challenge Chase at Wincanton yesterday. With odds of 6-1 laid on Michael Dickinson's nine-year-old, Silver Buck won with untroubled ease.

With Tommy Carmody now back in his native Ireland, Robert Earnshaw, one of the Harewood trainer's stable jockeys rode the winner. Not only was this the first time that Earnshaw had ridden Silver Buck in public, but also the jockey's first winner of the season.

With his characteristic foresight and care, Dickinson took Earnshaw on a walk around the track beforehand. "I am so glad Robert has won on the horse," the trainer said. "If he had got beaten the jockey would have been the first to have been blamed."

Silver Buck will now follow the same path that he has trodden in the past two seasons. "I'll try and find a small race for the horse somewhere then we'll go for the Edward Hanmer Memorial Chase at Haydock Park, followed by another small race prior to another tilt at the King George VI Steeplechase. Not only will Silver Buck be attempting to win the Haydock race for the third successive year, he will also be out to give the Dickinsons their fourth consecutive triumph in the big test at Kempton, Silver Buck having won it in 1979 and 80 and Gay Spartan in 1978.

William Hill offer 10-1 against Silver Buck for the Gold Cup. They make last year's winner, Little Owl, their favourite at 7-2 followed by his stable companion, Night Nurse at 8-1. Little Owl has yet to be seen in public this season, but Night Nurse made a satisfactory reappearance behind Fairy King at Newbury last Saturday. Ante-post betting on the Gold Cup is the surest road to ruin for punters and in any case Silver Buck has already shown that he does not stay three and a quarter miles except perhaps on firm going, conditions which seldom prevail at Cheltenham in March.

Silver Buck : on course for a third King George.

The Dickinson stable is just starting to move into top gear. The yard had four winners at the first Wetherby meeting of the season and they look all set to repeat the feat today. Their runners are The Cliftonian in the first division of the Thorp Arch Novices Hurdle; Tommy Joe, who has Fortina's Palace to beat in the Supermaster Handicap, Fearless Imp in the Clifford Novices Steeplechase and My Buck in the Boston Spa Amateur Riders Handicap. Fearless Imp was a useful hurdler last season. He is reported to have taken well to jumping fences and appears the best bet of the day.

There is also jumping at Kempton and on the Flat there is the opening day of Newmarket's last meeting of the year. Fulke Walwyn can land a double at Kempton with Washington Heights in the Pirbright Handicap Steeplechase and Corrib Prince in the Bourne Leisure Novices Steeplechase.

Corrib Prince was by no means disgraced when finishing a close third to Pay Related and Pirate Son at Cheltenham and has a simpler task here. Also at Kempton, Brown Chamberlin should win the October Novices Steeplechase for Fred Winter. Brown Chamberlin won a couple of novice hurdles last winter and was also successful by 15 lengths in an amateur riders' flat race at Newbury in October. Winter's novices are invariably well schooled at Lambourn and Brown Chamberlin should oblige at the first time of asking.

Finding winners on the Flat is becoming more and more of a lottery as the season draws to a close. Newmarket features the Potter Trophy Nursery, a handicap for two-year-olds. This looks as difficult to solve as are all races of this type, but Kash-In, who ran a fine race under a 10 lb penalty when fourth to Four Marks at Warwick after winning comfortably at Haydock, looks sure to give backers a run for their money.

Newmarket programme

1.15 HADDENHAM HANDICAP (£2,582 : 1¼m)

1	410023	Al Kuwait, G Harwood, 5-10-0	G Starkey	2
2	100302	Weaver's Pin, W Bentley, 4-9-11	J Reid	8
4	010000	Tedham Moss, W Elsey, 4-9-2	M Wigham	5
7	114100	On Her Own, G Harwood, 3-8-9	L Piggott	6
8	042/0-03	Night Watch, I Balding, 7-8-8	J Matthias	7
9	032421	Tree Mallow, M Smyly, 3-8-4	P Waldron	3
10	200100	Tea-Pot (D), M Blanshard, 5-8-1	D McKay	1
11	000000	Red Toff, C Austin, 4-8-0	B Rouse	4
13	30/0001	Calisolon, Pat Mitchell, 7-7-7	S Salmon	9

11-4 Tea-Pot, 3-1 On Her Own, 5-1 Weavers Pin, 11-2 Tree Mallow, 8-1 Al Kuwait, 10-1 Calisolon, 14-1 Night Watch, 20-1 others.

1.45 NOVEMBER CLAIMING HANDICAP (£2,088 : 6f)

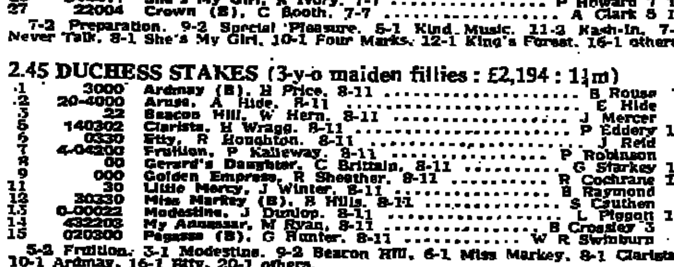


3	000000	Another Rumbo, G Hunter, 3-9-2	S Cauthen	26
4	401000	Little Atom (D), D Leslie, 4-9-2	D Dineley	13
5	000100	Lord Wimpy, R Hannon, 3-9-2	J Matthias	4
7	223000	Magneto (D), D Garraton, 4-8-8	B Jago	7
8	403044	Byroc Boy, D Jermy, 4-8-8	I Johnson	6
9	020000	Lady Sister (D, B), I Walker, 4-8-8	P Colquhoun	14
11	000000	Man of Song (D, B), R Hollinshead, 5-8-8	S Perks	15
14	003030	Super Smile, N Callaghan, 3-8-7	P Eddery	17
15	100000	That's Magic, J Etherington, 3-8-6	—	30
16	020022	Perdiccas, C Austin, 3-8-6	P Bradwell 5	20
19	200042	Touch My Heart, D Gandolfo, 3-8-4	J Reid	1

2.15 POTTER TROPHY HANDICAP (2-y-o : £5f)



2.45 DUCHESS STAKES (3-y-o maiden fillies : £2,194 : 1¼m)



3.15 SOHAM HOUSE STAKES (2-y-o : £1,812 : 1m)

6	01	All Risks (D), P Cole, 8-9	M Malham 5	2
7		B. Jaski, M Jarvis, 8-9	P Young	5
8	0	Blakey Bank, J Hindley, 8-9	N Crowther	11
9	00	Brighton Road, R Armstrong, 8-9	R Curant	17
10		Cocchetti, R Price, 8-9	B Rouse	12
11	0	Charlie's Prospect, G P-Gordon, 8-9	G Duffield	18
13	203	Corked, B Hobbs, 8-9	G Baxter	21
14	00	Dudley Wood (B), J Hindley, 8-9	A Kimberley	15
15	320022	Escapism, G Harwood, 8-9	G Starkey	14
16	0060	Feringgi, R Armstrong, 8-9	M Banner	8
17		First Mint, M Stoute, 8-9	P Perkins	2

3.45 RED LODGE STAKES (Div I : 2-y-o maidens : £2,977 : 6f)

4.15 RED LODGE STAKES (Div II : 2-y-o maidens : £2,960 : 6f)

36	0	Slick Willie, N Jarvis, 9-0	B Raymond	5
38	00000	Sweet Solicitor, W Wightman, 9-0	I Johnson	17
39		Telepathy, R Williams, 9-0	E Johnson	10
42	000	Triskelion (B), S Woodman, 9-0	R Wernham	15
43		Wild Foot, M Albina, 9-0	Paul Eddery 5	13
46	0	Big Blonde, W Guest, 8-11	J Reid	16
48		Florencia, G P-Gordon, 8-11	G Duffield	8
51		Lonely Dawn, B Hills, 8-11	S Cauthen	6
54	002300	One Degree, F Durr, 8-11	—	3
57		Whichcombe, M Smyly, 8-11	J Matthias	2

15-8 Divine Truth, 9-2 Manor Farm Lad, 5-1 Lonely Dawn, 6-1 One Degree, 8-1 Slick Willie, 10-1 Saoud, 12-1 Pradera, 16-1 others.

* Doubtful runner

Newmarket selections

By Michael Seely
1.15 Al Kuwait. 1.45 Perdiccas. 2.15 Kash-In. 2.45 Beacon Hill. 3.15 Escapism. 3.45 Beldale Lustre. 4.15 Lonely Dawn.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
1.45 Bila Shaka. 2.15 Special Pleasure. 2.45 Fruition. 3.15 Corked. 3.45 Beldale Lustre. 4.15 Manor Farm Lad.

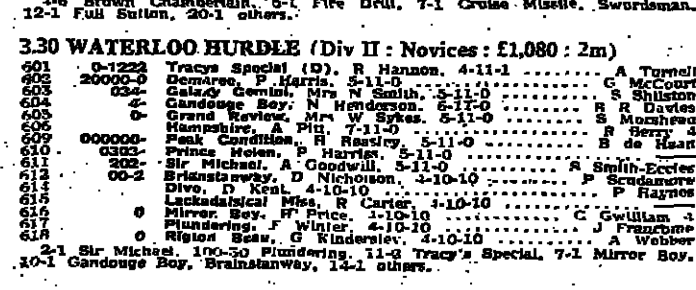
Kempton Park NH from Sandown

1.0 WATERLOO HURDLE (Div I : Novices : £1,136 : 2m)

1.30 PIRBRIGHT CHASE (Handicap : £2,243 : 2m)

2.0 BOURNE LEISURE CHASE (Novices : £2,407 : 3m)

2.30 HINCKLEY WOOD HURDLE (Handicap : £2,334 : 2m)



411	42214-	Acaselico Gold (D), A Pitt, 5-11-2	J Francome	
412	0314-13	Prince of Spain (D), P M Taylor, 6-11-1	S Keightley	4
415	0004-00	Mr Moonraker (CD), Miss S Morris, 4-11-0	M O'Halloran	
416	0f0-	Aughrusmore, G P-Gordon, 7-10-12	S Smith-Eccles	
418	10410-0	Bassnimoor (D), Mrs R Sly, 8-10-12	M Raslard	
420	04-2210-	Lucyfar, F Walwyn, 5-10-10	S Shilston	
423	10000-0	Princeton (D), F Winter, 4-10-1	B de Haan	
434	0f000p-	Clog Dance, J Clark, 9-10-0	A Webb	

3-1 Sharp Deal, 7-2 Prince of Spain, 5-1 Lucyfar, 7-1 Palace Dan, 10-1 Knighthood, Bassnimoor, 14-1 Princeton, 16-1 others.

3.0 OCTOBER CHASE (Novices : £1,555 : 2m)

501	00-1100	Swordsman (D), T Forster, 6-11-1	Mr T Thomson-Jones
503	1f221-	Brown Chamberlin, F Winter, 6-10-10	J Francome
803	p01-400	Cruise Missile, N Henderson, 5-10-10	B R Davies

3.30 WATERLOO HURDLE (Div II : Novices : £1,080 : 2m)

601	0-1222	Tracys Special (D), R Hannon, 4-11-1	A Turnell	
602	20000-0	Demaree, P Harris, 5-11-0	G McCourt	
603	034-	Galaxy Gemini, Mrs N Smith, 5-11-0	S Shilston	
604	4-	Gandouge Boy, N Henderson, 6-11-0	R R Davies	
605	0-	Grand Review, Mrs W Sykes, 5-11-0	S Morshead	
606		Hampshire, A Pitt, 7-11-0	R Berry	4
609	000000-	Peak Condition, R Reasley, 5-11-0	B de Haan	
610	0303-	Prince Helen, P Harris, 5-11-0	—	
611	202-	Sir Michael, A Goodwill, 5-11-0	R Smith-Eccles	
612	00-2	Brainstanway, D Nicholson, 4-10-10	P Scudamore	
614		Divo, D Kent, 4-10-10	P Haynes	
615		Lackadaisical Miss, R Carter, 4-10-10	—	
616	0	Mirror Boy, R Price, 4-10-10	C Gwilliam	4
617		Plundering, F Winter, 4-10-10	J Francome	
618	0	Rigton Beau, G Kindersley, 4-10-10	A Webber	

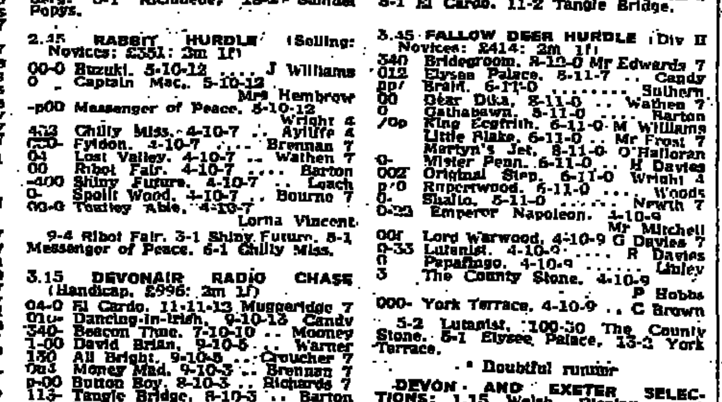
2-1 Sir Michael, 100-30 Plundering, 11-8 Tracy's Special, 7-1 Mirror Boy, 10-1 Gandouge Boy, Brainstanway, 14-1 others.

Kempton selections

By Michael Seely
1.0 Bright Dream. 1.30 Washington Heights. 2.0 Corrib Prince. 2.30 Prince of Spain. 3.0 Brown Chamberlin. 3.30 Sir Michael.

Devon NH

1.15 FALLOW DEER HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £422: 2m 1f)



1.45 BARNEY, WILKINS & HOWARD CHASE (Novices: £1,267: 2m 1f)

2.15 JOHN TILLING CHAMPION CHASE (Handicap: £1,736: 2m 1f)

11-4 General Election, 100-30 Glen Berg, 5-1 Richmede, 13-2 Samuel Popys.

2.45 RABBIT HURDLE (Selling: Novices: £351: 2m 1f)

00-0 Buzuki, 5-10-12 .... J Williams
0 Captain Mac, 5-10-12 .... Mrs Hembrow
-p00 Messenger of Peace, 5-10-12

3-1 Beacon Time, 4-1 Princely Mark, 5-1 El Cardo, 11-2 Tangle Bridge.

3.45 FALLOW DEER HURDLE (Div II Novices: £414: 2m 1f)

340 Bridegroom, 8-12-0 Mr Edwards 7
012 Elysee Palace, 8-11-7 .. Candy
pp/ Braid, 6-11-0 .... Sulhern
00 Dear Dika, 8-11-0 .. Wathen 7
0 Gathabawn, 5-11-0 .... Barton

Southwell

Wetherby NH programme

Wincanton results

☐ Horses at the third session of the Newmarket autumn sales yesterday were nearly all being sold. One of the choicest lots on offer was the Windsor winner, Strapless, who was bought by a Lincolnshire breeder, Jim Mitchell, for 21,000 guineas. This Bustino filly was submitted from Peter Walwyn's Seven Barrows stables and is the second foal of Dame Foolish, who won twice and was second in the Cheveley Park Stakes.

During the day 175 lots were sold for 576,360 guineas, an average of 3,293 guineas. Last year 121 horses changed hands for 413,200 guineas, an average of 3,415 guineas.

☐ Brian Smart, injured when Bowshop fell at Huntingdon last Saturday, will be out of action for at least six weeks. His wife, Debbie, said last night: "Brian has broken his left leg and his foot in four places, and has slightly fractured his skull. He is in a nursing home at Oxford and is having his ankle pinned tomorrow".

STATE OF GOING (official): Newmarket, good; Kempton, good to soft; Devon, heavy (chase), soft (hurdles). Tomorrow: Worcester, good to soft.

BLINKERED FOR FIRST TIME: Newmarket: 1.45 Lady Sister, Hurtwood Lass. 2.15 Crown. 2.45 Archery. Miss Markey. Pegasse. 3.15 Dudley Wood. 4.15 Prevail. 4.15 Red Ford, Triskelion.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS: All engagements (dead): Peaceful River, Well Refined, Follow Me Home, O'Cass.

Athletics

IAAF to double drug testing laboratories

By Paul Harrison

The network of drug-testing laboratories accredited by the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF), at present comprising seven laboratories, is expected to be doubled in the next two years as the Federation step up efforts to control doping in the sport.

The existing seven laboratories — in Canada, Britain, East Germany, West Germany, the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia and Switzerland — will probably be joined by four more within the next three months, in Sweden, Finland, Australia and in Italy. The United States is a glaring omission from the list, but a laboratory in Los Angeles is working towards accreditation. Laboratories recognized by the IAAF are also recognized by the International Olympic Committee and the IAAF's medical commission has the job of approving the laboratories.

The biggest impediment to the quick growth of a world-wide network appears to be the question of cost—the laboratory in Italy cost about $500,000. However, Dr Primo Nebiolo, the 58-year-old president of the IAAF, who took over from Adriaan Paulen in September, believes the laboratories are capable of dealing with all drug abuse, containing as they do new and better instruments.

He said yesterday that it was the intention to spread the network throughout the world. "I believe that in two years we will have 15 laboratories in the world and I am satisfied that we can control the problem of drug-taking in athletics. This shows we are working for control in a very serious manner indeed."

Dr Nebiolo, who was the president of the Italian Athletics Federation in 1969, 1972, 1976 and 1980, said that the IAAF council and a delegation from the IOC would meet in Rome on December 14, after a meeting of the IAAF council, to discuss the question of eligibility.

Four of the world's leading athletes have been invited to the meeting to give the views of the participants in the sport. They are Sara Simeoni, of Italy, the high jumper; Edwin Moses, of the United States, the 400 metres hurdler; Sebastian Coe, the British middle distance runner, and Udo Beyer, the East German shot-putter.

Dr Nebiolo said: "We consider this meeting very useful for the solution of this important problem. It is vital to get to grips with the problem". He added that the IAAF were trying to devise a bigger programme, with new competitions, and that more details could be available after the Rome meeting of the council.

Frederick Holder, the honorary treasurer of the IAAF, said that the final distribution of funds from the Olympic Games made a total of just over $1m for the IAAF plus about $100,000 from the financially successful World Cup in Rome.

Baseball

Apologies offered for humiliated Yankees

From Ross Waby
New York, Oct 29

The Los Angeles Dodgers are the new world champions of baseball today, having beaten the New York Yankees four games to two in an extraordinary series which ended an extraordinary season.

The final game, played in an autumnal chill in New York, was a 9—2 humiliation of the proud Yankees. The result moved the club owner, George Steinbrenner, to apologize for his team's performance.

"I want to sincerely apologize to the people of New York and to fans of the New York Yankees everywhere for the performance of the Yankee team in the world series", he said. "I also want to assure you that we will be at work immediately to prepare for 1982."

The preparations will start with the banishment of those players who embarrassed their owner. New York expected the Yankees to win. So did the players, and especially did Mr Steinbrenner.

That they lost was stunning enough, although the Dodgers are a worthy side. But the manner of the defeat, the collapse after an auspicious start to the series, left the baseball world groping for explanations.

Steinbrenner, a wealthy shipbuilder, spent millions of dollars building his team, paying the players an average of $250,000 a year, and some of them more than $1m. For that amount of money he expects and demands success. What he received instead was impotence, mistakes, and ineptitude that led inexorably to defeat.

His most expensive player, David Winfield, an outfielder in whom he has invested some $20m in a long term contract, hit safely once only in 22 turns at bat. A Test cricketer would have to score a dozen consecutive ducks to equal that lack of productivity. Steinbrenner's most famous player, Reginald Jackson, another outfielder, failed five times at bat in the final game, which was probably also his last in the famous Yankee pinstripes.

The Bronx Bombers were defused and their opponents, once known as "Dem Bums", flew back to California today in jubilation.

The Yankees have won eight of the 11 World Series played against the Dodgers. A continent now divides the two teams. The Yankees are the arrogant, strutting brawlers one might expect to meet on New York's mean streets; whereas the Dodgers are milder men, more in keeping with relaxed Los Angeles.

The Dodgers complained about the Yankee Stadium spectators, whose violence seemed barely restrained during the first two games, which the Yankees won. A bottle, hurled fro mthe grandstand, just missed a Dodger outfileder. Back in the sun of Southern California, the Dodgers won three games in a row at Dodger Stadium in Chavez Ravine, where a spectator was shot dead in the car park.

The Dodgers' crushing win left even the spectators, referred to by visiting teams as the animals, without fight. "It has been a great era, but it's over," Steinbrenner said. "There will be changes made, changes that will be happening soon. Things will start popping aroun here tomorrow; you can bet on it. "This World Series was here for the taking for us. Instead we gave it away. "There is no way I'm going to accept this: The changes that will be made are self evident. I don't have to point them out. The answers were right out there on the field."

Thus ended a season which was really two seasons, for the players went on strike for 50 ays of the summer, the first such strike in the history of the sport. The owners decided to match the winners of the first part of the season with the winners of the second part. This produced four sectional winners, the Yankees, the Dogers, the Montreal Expos and the Milwaukee Brewers.

Tennis



Tim Gullikson: took just 55 minutes to beat the world No 2.

Borg given a thrashing

Tokyo, Oct 29.—Tim Gullikson, of the United States, thrashed Bjorn Borg 6—3, 6—1 in the second round of the international tournament sponsored by Seiko, here today. The Swede, ranked No 2 in the world behind John McEnroe, endured a humiliating 55 minutes on court as the 30-year-old from Dayton, Ohio, ranked No 50 on the computer, gave a blistering serve-volley display.

Borg, the winner of six French and five Wimbledon titles, said: "Nothing is wrong with me physically. I was trying but I could not get used to the court." The Swede, beaten by McEnroe in the Wimbledon and United States Open finals this year, said recently that he wanted to take a four-month break from the sport.

The unseeded Gullikson broke Borg's service in the fourth game of the first set and in the first, third and seventh games of the second set. Borg was forced to come into the net where he was regularly beaten by Gullikson and his serving was inconsistent throughout.

McEnroe, in contrast, coasted through in 58 minutes against Japan's Tsuyoshi Fukui 6—3, 6—2, but Jose-Luis Clerc, of Argentina, the No 3 seed, was on the receiving end of another surprise result. Clerc, No 3 in the computer rankings, went down 7—6, 5—7, 7—6 to American Vince Van Patten, who combines tennis with a career in acting.

In a duel which lasted two hours and 50 minutes, Van Patten, coming back to form after injuring a shoulder six weeks before the United States Open in September, survived a match point.

SECOND ROUND: Tim Gullikson (US) beat B Borg (Sweden), 6—3, 6—1; J McEnroe (US) beat Tsuyoshi Fukui (Japan), 6—3, 6—2; V Van Patten (US) beat J-L Clerc (Argentina), 7—6, 5—7, 7—6; V Gerulaitis (US) beat C Lewis (NZ), 6—2, 3—6, 6—3; W Fibak (Poland) beat P Dent (Australia), 6—4, 6—3; M Edmondson (Australia) beat B Manson (US), 6—7, 6—4, 6—4; H Gunthardt (Switzerland) beat P Rennert (US), 7—6, 6—3; W Scanlon (US) beat C Dunk (US), 6—2, 4—6, 6—1.—Reuter and Agence France-Presse.

☐ Britain's early-season tennis series, the Pernod Trophy circuit, will not be held next year. The sponsors announced yesterday that it had become too expensive and have dropped out after seven years, the Press Association reports.

At 13 an inspiring presence

By Lewine Mair

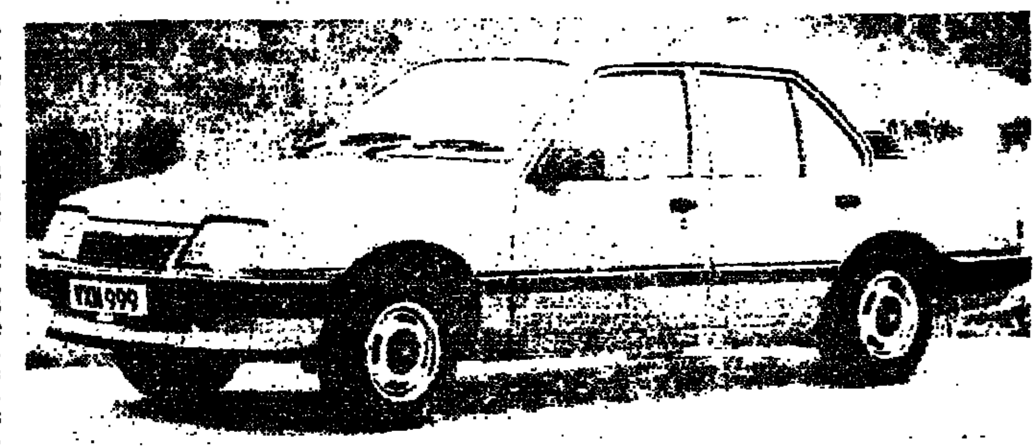
Caroline Bhaguandas, aged 13, reached the final of a 16 and under section of the Saab indoor invitation series two weeks ago and there are those who wonder why she has been asked to compete in the 14 and under event which starts this evening at Ilkley.

However, others are of the opinion that it would do Miss Bhaguandas, of Middlesex, no good to avoid the pressure of competing against those she is supposed to beat. Again the LTA are clearly conscious of the fact that Miss Bhaguandas's presence could help to inspire her contemporaries to keep them in touch.

The youngest player in action this weekend is Jeffrey Hunter, aged 11, from Surrey. Laurence Matthews, who will be 14 in March has perhaps the most impressive record among the boys.

Motoring by Peter Waymark

Vauxhall covers its bets on 'world car'



The new Vauxhall Cavalier — a fine all-rounder

Whatever the reasons for Vauxhall's modest performance, the quality of the product is not one of them. The model range has improved out of all recognition in the last five years and can now stand comparison with that of any other volume manufacturer.

Yet Vauxhall's market share is only 7½ per cent, about the same as BL is taking with one model, the Metro, and below what Ford is achieving with both the Cortina and Escort. Perhaps the dealer network needs strengthening; perhaps memories of older and less worthy Vauxhall models die hard.

Vauxhall must be particularly disappointed not to have made more impression against Ford in the fleet market where the Cavalier, good car as it was, came nowhere near challenging the supremacy of the Cortina. It must now be seen whether the new Cavalier, launched just over a month ago, can do any better.

Initial orders have been encouragingly high, running at twice the level of Vauxhall's present ability to produce. The car certainly deserves to suceed: it is a well designed vehicle that scores high marks in nearly all the important areas and is a match for anything in its class, not only the Cortina but the Morris Ital, Talbot Solara and Renault 18.

The new Cavalier, just one manifestation of a General Motors' "world car" that is being built in the United States, South Africa and the Far East, as well as Europe, has nothing in common with its predecessor. The most important change is under the bonnet, where the engine is mounted transversely and drives the front wheels; abandoning the conventional rear-wheel drive layout was a significant step for GM, although it only brings the Cavalier into line with most European rivals.

The main advantage is to release interior space in the car, so that while the new Cavaliers are three to five inches shorter than the old ones, they have more room inside. Front-wheel drive, by cutting out the propellor shaft and final drive unit, also saves weight and thus helps fuel consumption; and Vauxhall make a further claim for more stable handling, not that the previous Cavalier was lacking in that respect.

Other aids to fuel economy are low aerodynamic drag, thanks to the smooth bonnet line and chunky tail, low weight for the size of the vehicle and engines with a high power output in relation to their cubic capacity. There are two, a new 1600 overhead camshaft unit, developing 90 bhp, and the 1300 engine already used in the Astra, which gives 75 bhp. Vauxhall reckons that the performance of the 1600 is good enough to dispense with the two litre version offered in the previous Cavalier range.

Hoping for high sales to company fleets, which accounted for up to 70 per cent of the previous Cavalier's business, Vauxhall has covered its bets by offering both the traditional three-box saloon, which fleets tend to favour, and a five-door hatchback for customers who prefer the versatility of the tailgate and folding rear seat. With five levels of trim and equipment, the new Cavalier is being sold in 15 versions; and next year there could be a diesel.

My test is of the 1600 saloon, which in its GL version sells competitvly at £5,485. The first impression is one of robust construction and high quality finish, with something of the feel of a smaller Mercedes. The German comparison is not far out, since the Cavalier is derived from the Opel Asconda made by Vauxhall's sister company; the comparison can be extended to the character of the handling and ride.

The new 1600 engine proves to be a most impressive unit. Starting first time on the automatic choke, it is smooth and lively and under gentle driving, at least, very quiet. Pushed hard, it does become boomy. Acceleration through the gears (0 to 60 mph in 12 seconds) is better than on most rivals and so is the 105 mph top speed, though pulling power in top is a little disappointing below about 50 mph.

The gearbox, also new, is a delight to use, giving smooth and accurate changes, and the only criticisms are that higher gearing might have been used, or a fifth gear added. As it is, at 70 mph in top the engine is turning over at a busy 3,700 rpm and this, combined with an amount of wind noise that is surprising from such a smooth shape, means that motorway cruising is not as quiet as it might be.

As for fuel consumption, the 1600 Cavalier is a marked improvement on the previous model and on the official figures superior to all the main competitors. It is also, incidentally, more economical than the 1300 version, a demonstration, presumably, of power to weight ratio. My returns were nearly 30 mpg in town and 40 mpg on the open road.

Crisp, responsive handling makes the Cavalier very much a driver's car. The rack and pinion steering, if low geared for parking and other low speed manoeuvres, is light and accurate and the car corners with little body roll, holding the road splendidly even on rough or wet surfaces. The suspension is an all-independent system using a similar recipe to that of the Astra, another car noted for its handling.

The ride is definitely on the firm side, recalling many German cars, but the suspension generally absorbs bumps well and there is not much choppiness or wallow. Tyre noise from uneven surfaces can be intrusive and gives the impression that the ride is less good than it is.

The seats, too, are typically German, giving very firm-backed support. They are well shaped and have sufficient adjustment for most drivers to achieve the ideal position. There is plenty of room in the back of the car, even for six footers, and the boot is as big as anything in the class, although a high lip must first be negotiated.

The cockpit layout is neat and well arranged, with clear instruments and sensibly placed controls. A slight grumble is that for a tall driver, the rim of the steering wheel just cuts across the top of the instruments. The heating and ventilation system is one of the best I have encountered in a car of this size. It does everything well, from rapid demisting, providing an abundance of face level fresh air and exuding powerful and controllable heat.

Apart from good fuel consumption, the Cavalier should be relatively cheap to maintain. The time specified for a major service is only one hour 35 minutes, against the Cortina's two hours 40 minutes and the Ital's three hours; while the older Vauxhall Chevette, as a matter of interest, takes just over four hours. Multiply those times by labour charges of £10 an hour or more and the saving becomes very worthwhile.

Brighton Bound

Prince Michael of Kent will be among 300 drivers hoping for trouble-free motoring on Sunday when an international selection of veteran cars assembles in Hyde Park for the annual run from London to Brighton, organized by the Royal Automobile Club and sponsored by Renault (UK) Ltd.

Making his third appearance in the run, Prince Michael has chosen a two-seater De Dion Bouton of 1903 from the National Motor Museum to cover the 53-mile journey. Last year his 1900 Daimler suffered mechanical trouble and only just reached Brighton by the 4 pm deadline which must be met to qualify for a finisher's plaque.

Among other celebrities on the road will be the Belgian racing driver, Jacky Ickx, who will be driving an 1899 Wolseley, while the United States Ambassador to Britian, Mr John Louis, will, like his predecessor last year, make the journey in a 1904 Speedwell.

The oldest cars entered this year are 1894 Benz models, which are being brought over from West Germany. There are also entrants from Portugal, Finland, Australia, South Africa and the United States. The official definition of "veteran", by the way, is a car built before 1905.

The cars will assemble at the eastern end of the Serpentine Road in Hyde Park from about 7 am and the first arrivals are expected at Madeira Drive, Brighton, for the finish just before 11 am. The route is the A23 via Croydon, Redhill and Crawley and it offers several good vantage points for spectators. According to police estimates, up to two million people have turned out to watch the run.

The London to Brighton run is not, contrary to the impression which may have been given by the film, Genevieve, a race. Cars that arrive too quickly by breaking the speed limit, although many would not be capable of doing so, can be disqualified.

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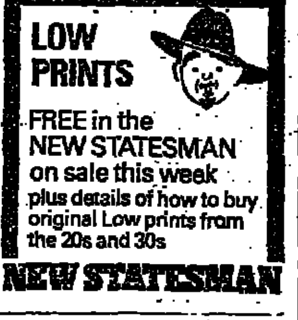
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It is proposed that services currently using Broad Street Station will be accommodated at a station to be built at Worship Street, some 400 yards north of the existing Broad Street terminus.

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BBC 1

9.00 For Schools, Colleges: Subjects include Swim (the back stroke) at 9.28; Exploring Science (energy), at 10.38; Talkabout (The Blind Men and the Elephant) at 11.22, and 16 Up (the human factor) at 12.00 (r); 12.30 News After Noon: with Richard Whitmore and Moira Stuart; 1.00 Pebble Mill at One: Today's edition includes Peter Seabrook's weekly gardening item; 1.45 The Flumps: for the very young; 2.02 For Schools, Colleges: Crime and Punishment; 2.35 A Good Job with Prospects (technicians in industry); Closedown at 3.00; 3.25 Gwlad Sioni Wynwns: a programme for Welsh viewers. The English translation is Little Britain — Johnny Onions's Country; 3.53 Regional news bulletin.

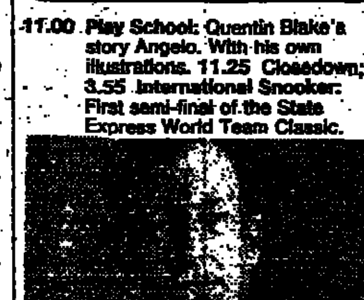
3.55 Play School: The same as BBC 2, 11.00 am.
4.20 Laurel and Hardy: cartoon; 4.25 Jackanory: Hannah Gordon reads the final part of Rumer Godden's book Mr McFadden's Hallowe'en.
4.40 The New Shmoo: cartoon; 4.50 Crackerjack: The special guests today are Nuts and Bolts; 5.35 Willo the Wisp: with some of Kenneth Williams's *many voices.*
5.40 News: with Richard Baker; 6.00 Regional news magazines; 6.22 Nationwide: includes Desmond Lynam and Sportswide at 6.45.
7.00 It's a Knockout: From the Bowl Arena, Washington, in Sunderland. This is the last heat before the grand final in Belgrade. The highlight is the Drunken Party Guest Game — said to be the best game of the present series.
8.15 Rose: Police comedy series. Tonight: an encounter with a tramp (Morgan Sheppard).
8.45 Points of View: Barry Took has fun with viewer's letters.

9.00 News: with John Simpson.
9.25 Starsky and Hutch: The two detectives suspect that a pretty girl who witnessed a murder isn't telling the whole truth when she says she didn't really get a good view of the gunman as he fired the shot.
10.15 On the Town: The entertainment scene in London, Presented by Joan Bakewell and Bob Wellings. Tonight's line-up includes Jonathan Miller and Kent Opera.
10.45 News headlines and weather.
10.50 Film: Such Good Friends (1971) Black comedy, generally disliked when first shown in Britain, about a mismanaged operation at a hospital and how it affects the patient and his wife. With Dyan Cannon, James Coco, Jennifer O'Neill. Directed by Otto Preminger. Ends at 12.35 am.

BBC 1 VARIATIONS:—BBC Cymru/Wales 12.57-1.00 pm. News. 1.45-2.00 Bys A Bawd. 2.35-2.55 I Ysgolion. 3.25-3.55 Closedown. 4.50-5.15 Screen Test. 5.15-5.40 Gari Gyllter. 6.00-6.22 Wales Today. 7.00-7.15 Heddiw. 7.15-7.45 India. 7.45-8.15 Grace Kennedy. 10.15-11.05 Week In Week Out. 11.05-11.06 News. 11.06-12.26 am Film: Undercover (John Clements). 12.26 Weather. Scotland 11.00-11.22 am For Schools. 12.55-1.00 pm News. 3.25-3.55 Closedown. 6.00-6.22 Reporting Scotland. 10.15-10.45 Sink or Swim. 10.45-10.50 News. 12.35 am Close. Northern Ireland 11.00-11.20 am Closedown. 12.57-1.00 pm News. 3.25-3.53 Closedown. 3.53-3.55 News. 6.00-6.22 Scene around Six. 10.15-10.45 Spotlight. 10.45-10.50 News. 12.35 am News. England 6.00-6.22 pm Regional Magazines. 10.15-10.45 East—Weekend. Midlands—Day Out. North—On Location. North East—Coast to Coast. North West—Home Ground. South—Leslie Thomas and the Magic Army. South West—According to Hoyle. West—Freedom City. 12.35 am Close.

BBC 2

11.00 Play School: Quentin Blake's story Angelo. With his own illustrations. 11.25 Closedown; 3.55 International Snooker: First semi-final of the State Express World Team Classic.


Sir Anthony Nutting: After Noon Plus (ITV, 2.00pm)

4.00 International Snooker (continued).
6.45 Something Else: Presented by eight young people from the Aberdeen area. Items on alcoholic parents, sexual conditioning, video games and how the lights of London lure the young.
7.30 News: with sub-titles for the hard of hearing.
7.35 International Snooker: More live coverage of the State Express World Team Classic from the Hexagon Theatre, Reading. The final is played on Sunday.
8.00 Gardeners' World: Geoffrey Smith visits Yew Tree Cottage, near Cannock in Staffordshire.
8.25 Newsweek: Battleground Europe. David Jessel reports on the arguments — and the fears — surrounding nuclear weapons in Europe.

9.00 International Snooker: Back to the Hexagon Theatre, Reading, to see more play in the first semi-final of the State Express World Team Classic. Also at 11.30.
9.30 Playhouse: Mrs Reinhardt. Drama by Edna O'Brien, adapted from her own stories. Starring Helen Mirren.
10.45 Newsnight: News and Comment.
11.30 International Snooker. Until 12.25 am.

E. P. Thompson: He appears in Battleground Europe (BBC 2, 8.25 pm)

ITV/LONDON

9.35 For Schools: Subjects include How We Used to Live (wartime evacuees) at 9.47; The Living Body (how the lungs work) at 10.09, and Football Crazy at 11.05 (all seen last week); 12.00 The Learning Tree: with Tony Brandon; 12.10 Once Upon a Time: The story of Goldilocks and the Three Bears; 12.30 100% Responsibility: First film in a five-part series in which Helene Hayman, former MP, and a member of the National Council for One Parent Families, looks at the changing pattern of family life in Britain today; 1.00 News; 1.20 Thames News; 1.30 Taff Acre: What Gareth finds in his wife's handbag; 2.00 After Noon Plus: Special edition which looks back on the 1956 Suez crisis; 2.45 Film: Girl in the Headlines (1964) Thriller about a murdered girl model. With Ian Hendry, Ronald Fraser, Natasha Parry, Margaret Johnston.

4.15 Bugs Bunny: cartoon; 4.20 Get It Together: Pop music show. With Sheena Easton, Gary Glitter and Clive Sarstedt — and Ollie Beak.
4.45 Spectrum: Fascinating scientific facts about things like falling apples, walking on the Moon and stunt bikes. With Paul Henley.
5.15 White Light: Four exceptional people in an otherwise stereotyped world: a pilot, a company director, a housekeeper and a nurse. Also, cabaret by Biddie and Eve and the band called Wow Wow.
5.45 News; 6.00 Thames news.
6.30 Thames sport. Prospects for the weekend.
7.00 The Amazing Spiderman: A daring raid on a skyscraper-top bank vault.
8.00 Bruce Forsyth's Play Your Cards Right: With the Heals of Great Yarwood, Lance and the Mcdonnells of Raynes Park in south-west London.
8.30 That's My Boy: Comedy series about a housekeeper employed by her son. With Molly Sugden, Christopher Blake and Jennifer Lonsdale.

9.00 Strangers: Police thriller. Last in the series. The only link between a number of men found shot (some are dead, others were shot in the legs) is that all were ex-soldiers and former mercenaries. Tonight's story involves a bank robbery, a secret Russian aircraft, and a gunfight with Sten guns and hand grenades.
10.00 News from ITN.
10.30 Soap: American-made comedy series. Jessica (Katherine Helmond comes home after her adventures with terrorist captors. There is both romance and violence waiting for her.
11.00 The London Programme: The London Bombings. Since the Balcombe Street siege, the Provos have altered the way they organise their "cells" and changes which, together with new bomb-making expertise learnt from the Palestinians, make it harder for the police to catch the IRA bombers.
11.35 Thriller: Murder on the Midnight Express. A young woman (Judy Geeson) is plunged into a world of spies and murder. Co-starring Charles Gray and Jim Smilie.
12.45 Close: With Lord Ted Willis.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing
6.10 Farming Today
6.30 Today
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament
9.00 News
9.5 Desert Island Discs: Castaway: film actor, Joseph Cotton
9.45 A Sideways Look At ... by Anthony Smith
10.00 News
10.02 International Assignment
10.30 Daily Service
10.45 Morning Story: "The Depths of Fear" by Adrian Vincent
11.00 News
11.05 The Countryside in October. Wynford Vaughan-Thomas introduces reports from locations around the British countryside
11.50 Natural Selection: Foam frogs
12.00 News
12.02 You and Yours
12.27 The Senior Partner (series) Andrew Cruickshank in "The Tree"
12.55 Weather
1.00 The World at One
1.40 The Archers
1.55 Shipping
2.00 News
2.02 Woman's Hour from Manchester
3.00 News
3.02 Play: "Face Value" by Roy Kendall
4.05 Poetry Please!
4.15 Rags to Riches. Anne Gregg follows two young fashion designers' bid for fame, from the pencil sketch to the Paris catwalk.
4.45 Story Time: "The Moonspinners" by Mary Stewart (5)
5.00 PM
5.55 Weather
6.00 News and Financial Report
6.30 Going Places in Tokyo. Richard Hudson-Evans visits the Tokyo Motor Show
7.00 News
7.05 The Archers
7.20 Pick of the Week †
8.10 Profile. A personal portrait
8.30 Any Questions?
9.15 Letter from America
9.30 Kaleidoscope
9.59 Weather
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.35 Week Ending †
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "How Steeple Sinderby Wanderers Won the FA Cup" by J. L. Carr (5)
11.15 The Financial World Tonight
11.30 Today in Parliament
11.45 Miles Kington with recordings from the BBC Sound Archives
12.00 News and Weather

VHF: 6.25 Weather 9.05 For schools. 10.30 Listen with Mother 11.00 For Schools 2.00PM For Schools 5.50 PM (continued) 11.00 Study on 4.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert. Haydn, Giuliani, Brahms: records.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) (mono). Handel, Mendelsson, Ireland, Britten: records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer. Arcangelo Corelli: records.†
9.45 Sacred and Secular Music. Recital by the BBC Singers: Mendelssohn, Rossini, Verdi, Cornelius, David Matthews, Rory Boyle, Rossini, Petrassi, Dallapiccola.†
11.30 Nicholas Walker. Piano recital: Scriabin, Chopin, Rachmaninov, Liszt.†
12.25 Midday Concert. Part 1: Tchaikovsky.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Midday Concert. Part 2: Shostakovich.†
2.05 Baroque Chamber Music. Recital. Couperin, J. S. Bach, C. P. E. Bach, Rameau, Telemann, J. S. Bach.†
3.35 Martinu. Concerto for string quartet and orchestra (1931)
4.00 Choral Evensong at Wells Cathedral.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
6.55 Play it Again preview.†
7.00 Lisa Della Casa. Charles Osborne with records of the Swiss soprano singing Handel, Mozart, Schubert, Strauss and Lehar.
7.30 Vermeer String Quartet. Recital direct from the Broadcasting Centre, Birmingham. Part 1: Mozart, Stravinsky.†
8.05 The Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft by George Gissing. Abridged reading in four parts (2): "Summer".
8.25 Concert. Part 2: Beethoven †
9.20 Mozart. Concert given earlier this evening in the Queen Elizabeth Hall, London. Part 1.†
9.55 Interval Reading.
10.05 Mozart, part 2
11.00 News.
11.05 *Brahms on record.*†

VHF ONLY: 11.20 Open University


Ronald Pickup: He reads The Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft (Radio 3, 8.05pm)

Gary Cooper: The Bing Crosby Show (Radio 2, 10.30pm)

Radio 2

5.00 Ray Moore † 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 John Dunn.† 2.00 Ed Stewart.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News. 6.00 David Symonds † 8.00 Take Your Partners † 8.45 Friday Night is Music Night † 10.00 Doddy's Different Show. 10.30 The Bing Crosby Show. 11.00 Brian Matthew. † from midnight. 1.00 Truckers' Hour.† 2.00-5.00 Two's Company.†

Radio 1

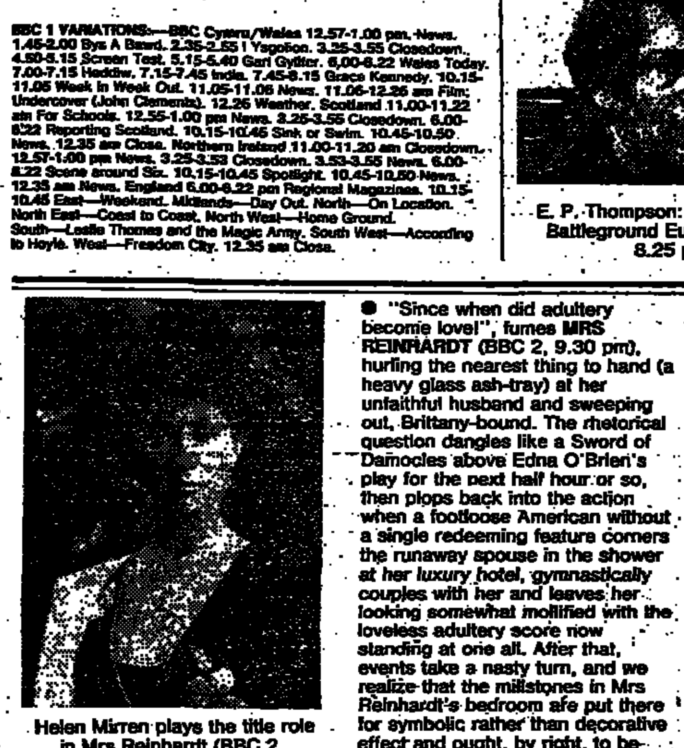
5.00 As Radio 2 7.00 Mike Read 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis 2.00 Paul Burnett. 3.30 Steve Wright 5.45 Roundtable 7.00 Andy Peebles 10.00 The Friday Rock Show.† 12.00 Close

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 648 kHz (463m) at the following times GMT: 6.00 Newsdesk 7.00 World News 7.09 Twenty-four hours News Summary 7.30 Guitar Workshop 7.45 Merchant Navy Programme 8.00 World News 8.09 Reflections 8.15 Divertimento 8.30 Frank Muir Goes Into 9.00 World News 9.09 Review of the British Press 9.15 The World Today 9.30 Financial News 9.40 Look Ahead 9.45 Music Now 10.15 Merchant Navy Programme 10.30 Business Matters 11.00 World News 11.09 News about Britain 11.15 In the Meantime 11.25 Ulster Newsletter 11.30 Meridian 12.00 Radio Newsreel 12.15 Jazz for the Asking 12.45 Sports Roundup 1.00 World News 1.09 Twenty-four Hours News Summary 1.30 The Monstrous Regiment of Women 2.15 Letterbox 2.30 John Peel 3.00 Radio Newsreel 3.15 Outlook 4.00 World News 4.09 Commentary 4.15 Science in Action 4.45 The World Today 5.00 World News 5.09 My Music 8.00 World News 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary 9.15 Music Now 9.45 Letter from London 9.55 Waveguide 10.00 World News 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 The Week in Wales 10.30 Financial News 10.40 Reflections 10.45 Sports Roundup 11.00 World News 11.09 Commentary 11.15 From the Weeklies 11.30 Thirty Minute Theatre 12.00 World News 12.09 News about Britain 12.15 Radio Newsreel 12.30 About Britain 12.45 Sarah and Company 1.15 Outlook 1.45 The French Miniature 2.00 World News 2.09 Review of the British Press 2.15 Network UK 2.30 People and Politics 3.00 World News 3.09 News about Britain 3.15 The World Today 3.30 Three Centuries of Italian Opera 4.00 Newsdesk 5.45 The World Today

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

CHOICE


Helen Mirren plays the title role in Mrs Reinhardt (BBC 2, 9.30pm)

● "Since when did adultery become love!", fumes MRS REINHARDT (BBC 2, 9.30 pm), hurling the nearest thing to hand (a heavy glass ash-tray) at her unfaithful husband and sweeping out, Brittany-bound. The rhetorical question dangles like a Sword of Damocles above Edna O'Brien's play for the next half hour or so, then plops back into the action when a footloose American without a single redeeming feature corners the runaway spouse in the shower at her luxury hotel, gymnastically couples with her and leaves her looking somewhat mollified with the loveless adultery score now standing at one all. After that, events take a nasty turn, and we realize that the millstones in Mrs Reinhardt's bedroom are put there for symbolic rather than decorative effect and ought, by right, to be hanging around her neck, Miss O'Brien's play is the knockabout drama equivalent of knockabout comedy. Violence apart, it's an elegantly staged, glowingly photographed piece which probably reads more convincingly in its original short-story form. Helen Mirren, in the title role, miraculously manages to retain a semblance of dignity in the face of a succession of degrading calamities. Brad Davis plays the ugly American as Miss O'Brien created him: uglily.

● POINTS OF VIEW (BBC 1, 8.45pm) celebrates 20 years of bouncing life next Friday with a half-hour edition involving presenters past and present. Barry Took, the current incumbent, is a jovial fellow who pulls a funny face when his wit gives out, which is rarely. There must be much sympathetic head-nodding throughout the land as he reads out viewers' grouses and plaudits.

● TWO'S COMPANY hides its light under a bushel, but it shouldn't. It's an expertly blended mixture of repeated plays, stories, music and comment. You might not know of its existence because it goes out (on Radio 2) between two and five o'clock in the morning. For a really authoritative verdict on it, consult any night-watchman, insomniac or long-distance driver. He'll know a good, sleep-defying mixed bag when he hears one.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO ★ BLACK AND WHITE: (r) REPEAT

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

ULSTER

As Thames except: 12.30 Fit for Living. 1.20-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.45 Film: The Oracle (Robert Beatty, Mervyn Johns). A reporter in Ireland gets racing tips from an oracle living at the bottom of a well. 4.13 Ulster News. *5.15 Survival. 6.00-7.00 Good Evening Ulster. 10.30 Witness. 10.35 Lou Grant. 11.30 Bedtime.

GRAMPIAN

As Thames except: starts 9.30-9.35 First Thing. 12.30-1.00 Fit for Living. 1.20-1.30 North News. 2.45-4.15 Film: Carnival (Sally Gray, Michael Wilding and Stanley Holloway). The story of a ballet dancer. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00-7.00 North Tonight. 10.30 Tenspeed and Brown Shoe. 11.30 Curling. 12.15 North Headlines & Weather. 12.20 Closedown.

GRANADA

As Thames except: 11.50-12.00 The Bubbles: 12.30-1.00 Fit to Live. 1.20-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.45-4.15 Film: The Wild Heart. A country girl is courted by the brutish local squire but she decides to marry a clergyman.. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.30-7.00 Kick Off. 10.30 A Week on Friday. 11.00 Soap. 11.30 Film: Take A Girl Like You (Hayley Mills, Sheila Hancock and Oliver Reed). 1.15 Closedown.

BORDER

As Thames except: 12.30-1.00 Fit For Living. 1.20-1.30 Border News. 2.45-4.15 Film: The Oracle (Robert Beatty, Virginia McKenna) On holiday on a small island off the Irish coast a young reporter discovers an Oracle, which amongst other things can predict racing winners. . .

CHANNEL

As Thames except: 12.00 Closedown. 12.30-1.00 Fit for Living. 1.20-1.30 Channel News, and Weather. 2.45-4.15 Film: Pearl of the South Pacific. 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.35-7.00 The Battles of Flowers. 11.05 Film: Revenge (Joan Collins, James Booth). Northern pub-owner kidnaps and tortures the man he thinks is responsible for his daughter's death. 12.40 News

WESTWARD

As Thames except: 12.27 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 12.30 Fit for Living. 1.20-1.30 Westward News Headlines. 2.45-4.15 Film: Pearl of the South Pacific (Dennis Morgan, Virginia Mayo). 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00-7.00 Westward Diary. 11.05 Film: Revenge (Joan Collins, James Booth) Northern pub owner kidnaps and tortures the man he thinks is responsible for his daughter's death. 12.40 Faith for Life. 12.45 West Country Weather.

ANGLIA

As Thames except: 12.30-1.00 Fit for Living. 1.20-1.30 Anglia News. 2.00 Houseparty. 2.25-4.15 Film: 'Moment of Danger'* (1960) (Trevor Howard, Dorothy Dandridge and Edmund Purdom.) A diamond thief double-crosses his partner and flees to Spain. 4.20-4.45 Storybook International: 'Sorrow'. 5.15 End of Part One (r). 6.00-7.00 About Anglia. 11.00 Members Only. 11.30 Film: 'The Mad Room (1969) (Stella Stevens and Shelley Winters.) A companion to a wealthy widow persuades her employer to take in her brother and sister who have recently been released from a mental hospital. 1.10 Window on the World, followed by Closedown.

TYNE TEES

As Thames except: starts 9.25 The Good Word. 9.30-9.35 North East News. 12.30-1.00 Fit for Living. 1.20-1.30 North East News and Lookaround 2.45-4.15 Film: Night of the Eagle (Janet Blair and Peter Wyngarde). A thriller about a young lecturer who is upset when he finds out that his wife has been dabbling in the supernatural. 5.15-5.45 Mickey, Donald and Friends. 6.00 North East News. 6.02 Sportstime. 6.30-7.00 Northern Life. 10.32 Film: A Killer in Every Corner. (Joanna Pettet and Patrick Magee.) Three psychology students become the unwitting subjects of experiments by a criminal psychologist 12.00 Paris by Night. 12.30 Poet's Corner. 12.35 Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As Thames except: 12.30-1.00 Fit for Living. 1.20-1.30 Calendar News. 2.45-4.15 Film: Vote for Huggett. 5.15-5.45 Here's Boomer. 6.00 Calendar. 6.30-7.00 Calendar Sport. 11.00 Film: Promise at Dawn (Melina Mercouri). An account of the boyhood of novelist Romain Gary and his colourful Russian-Jewish mother. 12.50 Closedown.

ATV

As Thames except: 12.30 Fit for Living: Introduced by Chris Kelly and Diana Wallis. New series. 1.20-1.30 ATV News. 2.45 The British Fashion Awards 1981. 3.45-4.15 The Stationary Ark. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00-7.00 ATV Today. 10.30 WKRP in Cincinnati. 11.00 ATV News. 11.05 Film: Death in Deep Water (Bradford Dillman) On the run from the mob a man falls for a ruthless and greedy woman who forces him to kill as a prelude to his own death. 12.40 Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As Thames except 12.30-1.00 Fit for Living. 1.20-1.30 News and Road and Weather. 2.45-4.15 Film Sidekicks (Lou Gossett, Larry Hagman) White con man Quince and black man Jason team up in a con-trick involving slavery 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm 6.00 Scotland Today 6.25 Sports Extra 6.45-7.00 Hear Here 10.30 Ways and Means. 11.00 That's Hollywood. 11.30 Curling. 12.15 Late Call 12.20 Closedown.

SOUTHERN

As Thames except: 12.30-1.00 Fit For Living. 1.20-1.30 Southern News and Weather 2.25-4.15 Film The Bedford Incident* (Richard Widemark) An American destroyer hunts a U Boat 5.15-5.45 Here's Boomer 6.00 Day By Day 6.00 Scene South East (South East Area Only) 6.30-7.00 Out of Town 10.35 Wheels (THS) 11.05 Film The Priest's Wife (Sophia Loren) 1.05 am Weather Forecast

HTV CYMRU/WALES

As HTV WEST except - 10.48-11.03 Y Byd A'i Bethau 11.34-11.49 About Wales 12.00-12.10 Ffalabalam 1.30-2.00 Under Manning 4.15-4.45 Chwarae a Than 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd 6.15-6.30 *Report Wales* 6.30-7.00 *Tall* Acre 10.30-11.00 Outlook

HTV WEST

5.15-5.45 Bless Me Father 6.00 Report West 6.30-7.00 Survival 10.30 Report Extra 11.00 Film Crucible of Terror (Mike Raven and Mary Maude) A horror-thriller about a unique method of preserving the beauty of innocent young girls in bronze 12.40 Weather and Closedown

Entertainments Guide

ENTERTAINMENTS

CC Most credit cards accepted for telephone bookings or at the box office.
When telephoning use prefix 01 only when outside London Metropolitan Area.

OPERA & BALLET

COLISEUM S 836 3161 cc 240 5258. ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA Ton't, Tues, Thurs 7.00: COSI FAN TUTTE. Sat 7.00: LOUISE. Wed 7.30: FIDELIO. 104 balcony seats avail from 10am on day.

COVENT GARDEN 240 1066 'S' (Gardencharge cc 836 6903) 65 amphiseats avail for all perfs from 10am on the day of perf.
THE ROYAL OPERA Ton't & Tues at 7.00. Simon Boccanegra (William Lewis replaces Veriano Luchetti) Monday at 7.30. La Sonnambula.
THE ROYAL BALLET Tomor at 2.00 & 7.30. Wed at 7.30 Serenade, Dances of Albion, Hamlet, The Concert. Thurs at 7.30. Isadora.

Kings Head. 226 1916. 1.15pm. Orpheus Opera in PIMPONONE by Telemann. Tkts £1.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, EC1. Tel: 01-837 1672/1673/3856. Credit Cards 10am to 6pm: 01-278 0871. Grp Sales 01-379 6061.
NORTHERN BALLET THEATRE
A Midsummer Night's Dream Ton't. Tomor 7.30 SOLD OUT. Mat 2.30 — seats still available. Personal callers only
Handel Opera 4 to 14 November. Joseph & The Amazing Technicolor Dream Coat. Opens 23 Dec. Booking Now Open.
AMPLE FREE PARKING

CONCERTS

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL (01-928 3191). Tonight 8. PHILHARMONIA Bernard Haitink, Mahler: Symphony No 7.

THEATRES

AMBASSADORS 01 836 1171 'S' CC. THERE'S A LITTLE DEVIL IN EACH OF US . . .
HARVEST
a new play by Ellen Dryden.
"EXQUISITE"
Daily Telegraph
"THE WEST END IS A RICHER, SUNNIER PLACE WITH THE ADVENT OF THIS NEW VOICE AND ELLEN DRYDEN IS SPECTACULARLY AIDED BY THE SHINING TALENT OF LYNN FARLEIGH"
Daily Mail
Evgs Mon-Sat 8.00. Mats Tues 3.00. Sats 5.00. LAST TWO WEEKS.

APOLLO VICTORIA (Opp Victoria St). THE SOUND OF MUSIC PETULA CLARK "A huge and manifest success" BBC. Evgs 7.30. Mats Wed & Sat 2.30. Box Office 10.00am-8.00pm. In person/phone/post + SAE. SPECIAL HOT LINES 01-828 8665/6/7. Credit Cards 01-834 6919/6184. Teledata instant 24hr confirmed. Credit Card Bookings 01-200 0200. Group Sales 01-379 6061. Group Bookings 01-839 2751. LONDON'S GREATEST VALUE Prices £2.50, £4.50, £6.50, £7.50. Bars open 1 hr prior to perf. TICKETS NOW AVAILABLE Tonight at 7.30 BOOKING THROUGH CHRISTMAS AND UP TO & INC. 15 May 1982.

APOLLO Shafts. Ave S. CC 437 2663. Eves 8.00. Weds 3.00. Sat 5.15. 8.15
HANNAH GORDON, PETER GILMORE in THE KILLING GAME
"Tense gripping thriller" N.O.W. "Terrific" BBC "Surprise after surprise" E.S. "Maximum Tension" S.Exp. "A triumph" Stage.

ARTS. 836 3334/2132. Evgs 8.30pm. Steven Berkoff's DECADENCE. "Characteristically brilliant . . ." Times. "Superb" Std.

BUSH THEATRE 743 3388. TAPSTER by Paul Copley. Tues to Sat 8pm final week.

CAMBRIDGE THEATRE. 01-836 7040/6056. Mon to Thur, evgs 8.00. Fri & Sat 6.00 & 9.00. "The audience responded ecstatically. THEY STAMPED, THEY SHRIEKED. THEY YELLED" D. Mail.
ONE MO' TIME!
THE GREAT NEW ORLEANS MUSICAL. ONE MO' TIME IS A GOOD TIME! Group booking 01-839 3092. Ring Teledata: 01-200 0200 for instant confirmed c.c. bkgs 24 hrs.

DUCHESS. S & CC 836 8243. Eves. 8. Wed 3. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. Francis Matthews, George Sewell and Lynette Davies in "BEST THRILLER FOR YEARS." THE BUSINESS OF MURDER "AN UNABASHED WINNER." S. Exp. "SENSATIONAL" Times.

DUKE OF YORK'S 836 5122: Credit Cards 836 9837: Grp Sales 379 6061. Eves. 8. Half price mat. Thurs 3.00: Sat. 5 & 8.15 sharp.
SIMON CALLOW & PATRICK RYECART in J. P. DONLEAVY'S "BOOZY, BAWDY, SENSUOUS, ANARCHIC AND FUNNY" D. Mail
The Beastly Beatitudes of BALTHAZAR B
"WAS EVER RANDINESS FUNNIER"? D. Tel. "WHOLLY ENCHANTING, AN UNMISSABLE ADULT TREAT" Punch.
Enjoy pre-show supper at Cafe Charco (Leics. Sq.) and a good stalls seat for only £7.80. Tel. 930 4740.

FORTUNE THEATRE 00001-836 2238 Edinburgh Festival Smash Hit
BROTHERS KARAMAZOV
Richard Crane's highly acclaimed new play from the Dostoyevsky classic A Brighton Theatre Production "TOTAL TRIUMPH" Daily Mail 9 Nov — 19 Dec. Previews 7 Nov. Book by Nov 7: Save £1 Stalls/Circle

GARRICK S CC 836 4601. MARTIN JARVIS, JUDY GEESON and PETER BLYTHE. "An excellent cast" D. Tel. in "highly entertaining modern comedy" "Thick with laughs" N.O.W. CAUGHT IN THE ACT "Fun for the audience" D. Exp. Evgs at 8.00 Wed 3.00 Sats 5 & 8 Group Sales 01-379 6061.

GLOBE S CC 437 1592. 439 6770/6779. EVES 7.30 Mats Wed 2.30 Sats 4.00.
THE MITFORD GIRLS
A new musical by Brahms. Sherrin & Greenwell.
"It's larger than life and twice as funny" D. Exp.
"ON IT'S OWN TERMS IT CANNOT BE FAULTED" Times "A MARVELLOUS PARTY . . . I COULDN'T HAVE ENJOYED IT MORE" D. Mail.
Group Sales 01-379 6061.

GREENWICH S cc 01-858 7755 DOROTHY TUTIN in THE DEEP BLUE SEA by Terence Rattigan. "Persuasive revival." F. Times. "Wonderful production" Punch. Evgs 7.45 Mats Sats 2.30. LAST WEEK. From Nov 4 ANOTHER COUNTRY by Julian Mitchell.

LONDON PALLADIUM 01-437 7373
MICHAEL CRAWFORD
in the Broadway Musical
BARNUM
"THE GREATEST SHOW IN LONDON" D. Mirror.
Evgs. 7.30. Mats Weds & Sats 2.45. Use the Barnum hot lines 01-437 2055, 01-734 8961, for instant Credit Card reservations. MATINEE TOMORROW 2.45. SEATS AT DOORS.

LYRIC HAMMERSMITH. CC 01-741 2311. Eves 7.30 (Mon 7 pm). Sat 4.30 & 8.15 STEPHEN POLIAKOFF's new play FAVOURITE NIGHTS. LYRIC STUDIO: Eves 8 pm C.V. One presents RON HUTCHINSON's new play INTO EUROPE.

LYRIC S cc 437 3686 Grp Bkgs 01-379 6061 Eves 8.0, Mat Wed 3.0 Sat Mat 5.15.
RICHARD BRIERS PETER EGAN
Richard Pearson, Pat Heywood Alice Krige
IN BERNARD SHAW'S "BUBBLING" COMEDY N. STD
ARMS AND THE MAN
"AMONG THE GREAT DELIGHTS OF THE ENGLISH SPEAKING THEATRE" N Std. "SPARKLING NEW PRODUCTION" D. Tel. "THE MOST CIVILISED COMEDY TO BE SEEN IN LONDON" S. Tel.
Enjoy pre-show supper at the Cafe Royal plus ticket for only £8.95 incl. Tel: 01-437 9090.

LYTTELTON (NT's proscenium stage) Ton't 7.30, Tomor 2.00 & 7.30 WHO'S AFRAID OF VIRGINIA WOOLF? by Edward Albee.

MAYFAIR S CC. 01-629 3037. From Dec 21. Daily 10.30am, 2.00 & 4.00. SOOTY'S XMAS SHOW.

MAYFAIR THEATRE 629 3036 (nr Green Pk Tube). Evgs 8.00 Mat Sat 5.00 JEREMY NICHOLAS in THREE MEN IN A BOAT by JEROME K. JEROME "Hilarious . . . a capital way to spend an evening." D. Mail. Now Extended to Nov 21.

PRINCE EDWARD, Old Compton St., W1. S cc Box Off. 437 6877, cc Hotline 439 8499. Grp Sales 379 6061. Eve. 8.00. Mat Thurs (low price) & Sat. 3.00. Eve perfs end 10.15.
EVITA
THE WORLDS GREATEST MUSICAL by Tim Rice and Andrew Lloyd Webber. Directed by Harold Prince. Seat prices from £3.50. Ring Teledata 01-200 0200 for inst. confirmed bkgs.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE. 930 8681. CC Hotline 930 0846.
PAUL DANIELS in IT'S MAGIC
"PURE MAGIC." Sun. Mirror. "TRIUMPH." Fin. Times. "A WINNER." Variety. Mon-Thurs. 7.30, Fri & Sat. 5.30 & 8.00. Group Sales 379 6061.

QUEEN'S. CC 01-734 1166. Evgs 8.0, Wed 3.0 Sats 5.15 & 8.30.
EDWARD FOX
ROBIN BAILEY - JAMES GROUT and PRUNELLA SCALES in
QUARTERMAINE'S TERMS
A new play by SIMON GRAY. Directed by HAROLD PINTER. "CERTAINLY THE BEST PLAY IN THE WEST-END" Observer. "THE MOST ENJOYABLE AND INTRIGUING NEW PLAY THIS YEAR" Spectator. "A LYRICALLY FUNNY PLAY" Times.

RAYMOND REVUEBAR cc 734 1593. At 7, 9, 11 p.m. Open Suns. Paul Raymond presents THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA. New Acts! New Girls! New Thrills! 23rd sensational year! Fully air conditioned.

RIVERSIDE STUDIOS: 01-748 3354. DANCE UMBRELLA '81. Ton't & Tomor 7.30 Mantis Dance Company. Ton't & Tomor 9.30 Dancework. Tkts £2.50.

ROYAL COURT. S CC 730 1745. Booking now for Borderline, a Joint Stock/Royal Court production, 2 tkts for the price of one for any perfs if booked before noon 5 Nov.

ROYAL COURT THEATRE UPSTAIRS 730 2554. Evgs 7.30 THE CATCH by Nick Darke.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE EC1 01-278 0871 Grp Sales 01-379 6061
JOSEPH & THE AMAZING

TRICYCLE THEATRE, Kilburn. 328 8626. From Liverpool Playhouse BLOOD ON THE DOLE. Eves 3. "Best new play this year" F. Times.

VAUDEVILLE S CC 01-836 9988 Evenings 7.45 no perf 9 Nov Mats. Wed. 2.45. Sat 4.0.
DONALD SINDEN
DINAH SHERIDAN
GWEN WATFORD
ELIZABETH COUNSELL in
PRESENT LAUGHTER
"THE BEST OF NOEL COWARD'S PLAYS . . . A TOTAL SUCCESS" F. TIMES. "TERRIFIC" S. TIMES. Group Sales Box Office 01-379 6061. Last 6 days, must end 5 Nov.

VICTORIA PALACE cc 01-828 4735/6, 01-834 1317. Eves 7.30. Wednesday & Saturday 2.45. Group sales 01-379 6061.
ANNIE
"UNBEATABLE FAMILY ENTERTAINMENT" Observer.
LAST 5 WEEKS
OPENS BRISTOL HIPPODROME DECEMBER 22.

VICTORIA PALACE cc 01-828 4735/6 01-834 1317. Opens Dec 21st
JOHN INMAN
ARTHUR LOWE, IAN LAVENDER
in MOTHER GOOSE
Group Sales 01-379 6061 & Teledata 01-200 0200 (24hrs)

WAREHOUSE. Donmar Theatre. Earlham Street, Covent Garden. Box Office 836 6808. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY. THE MAID'S TRAGEDY by Beaumont & Fletcher. Final perfs ton't 7.30 pm. tomor 2.00 & 7.30pm. Booking now open for TIMON OF ATHENS opens 4 Nov. THIRTEENTH NIGHT 13 Nov.

WESTMINSTER cc S 01-834 0283.
GAVIN AND THE MONSTER
A NEW FAMILY MUSICAL. For Christmas Season November 17 to January 23. Book Now.

WHITEHALL. 839 6975. 930 8012/7765. CC: 930 6693/4. Group sales 379 6061.
ANGELA THORNE & JOHN WELLS
ARE DISGRACEFULLY HILARIOUS

CINEMAS

EMPIRE, Leicester Square. 437 1234. Seats bookable for the last performance only (not late shows). Advance box office open 11am to 7pm (Monday to Saturday). Telephone booking accepted between 11am and 7pm any day. JOHN TRAVOLTA and NANCY ALLEN in a Brian De Palma film BLOW OUT (X) Sep. progs daily 1.00, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30. Late Show Fri & Sat 11.15pm. Now RITZ Leicester Square. TATTOO (X). Sep progs daily 1.00, 3.30, 6.00, 8.00. Late Show Fri & Sat 11.15pm

GATE BLOOMSBURY CINEMAS 1 & 2. 837 8402/1177. Russell Sq. Tb. 1. OUT OF THE BLUE (X). 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. 2. NEW YORK NEW YORK (A) 2.20, 5.30, 8.15 THE CONFORMIST (X) & COUSIN COUSINE (AA) 11.00pm, also 11.00pm NEW YORK NEW YORK (A) Lic'd Bar.

GATE CAMDEN 2367 1201/485 2446 Camden Twn Tb. MADNESS in TAKE IT OR LEAVE IT (A) first show 2.00 Sat only 3.45 5.30 7.15 9.10. Last 6 days. LIC'D BAR.

GATE MAYFAIR. 493 2031. MAYFAIR HOTEL, Stratton St., Green Pk. Tb. QUARTET (X). 5.30, 7.30, 9.10.

GATE Notting Hill 221 0220/727 5750. THE CONDUCTOR (A) starring SIR JOHN GIELGUD. 3.0, 5.0, 7.0, 9.0. ERASERHEAD (X) & THE CRAZIES (X) 11.15pm.

Thursday 29 October & Friday 30 October ICA Cinema, The Mall 930 3647. John Sayles' comedy RETURN OF THE SECAUCUS SEVEN 5.00 7.00 & 9.00. Bookable. ICA Cinematheque, 930 3647. DANCE FILM 1.00 THE CAMERA: JE 6.30 JE, TU, IL, ELLE 8.30. Bookable.

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252). LOVING COUPLES (AA). Sep Progs Wks 2.30 5.30 8.35. Sun 3.30 8.10 Late Night Show Sat 11.45. Seats may be booked for 8.35 Prog. Mon-Fri All Progs Sat & Sun and Late Shows.

MINEMA. 45 Knightsbridge. 235 4225/6. British Premiere of Claude Berri's "A SUMMER AFFAIR"

[illegible]

EXHIBITIONS

[illegible]

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The Times, P.O. Box 7,
200, Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1X 8EZ

ART GALLERIES

AGNEW GALLERY, 43 Old Bond St., W1. SCULPTURE AND WORKS OF ART. Until 11 Dec Mon-Fri 9.30-5.30. Thurs until 7.

A Loan Exhibition of the Work of the French Landscape Painter
1841 ANTOINE GUILLEMET 1918
at the Drapers Hall, Throgmorton Avenue, EC2, from 22nd October until 30th October, 1981. Monday-Friday, 10am-5pm, closed Saturday, and then at 8 New Bond St., London, W1, from 3rd November to 14th November, 1981. Mon-Sat, 10am-6pm.
To accompany the exhibition, a study of the artist entitled
ANTOINE GUILLEMET by PETER MITCHELL
is published incorporating a catalogue of the exhibition. Price £5. By post UK £6. From the sale of this publication a donation will be made to the Almshouses of the Drapers Company.
JOHN MITCHELL AND SON, 8 New Bond Street, London, W1Y 9PE. Telephone 01-493 7567.

ANTHONY d'OFFAY, 9 & 23 Dering St, W1. Cecil Collins/Bruce McLean.

BANKSIDE GALLERY, 48 Hopton Street, Blackfriars. SE1 Watercolours from Hungary. Last day. 10-5. Organised by the R.W.S. with support from the visiting Arts Unit of Great Britain

BRITISH LIBRARY (In Brit. Museum). TUDOR MAP-MAKING. Until 31 Dec. Wkdys 10-5. Suns 2.30-6. Adm. free.

BROWSE & DARBY. 19 Cork St., W1 01-734 7984. SIR ROBIN PHILIPSON. Recent paintings and watercolours.

COLNAGHI ORIENTAL and Shirley Day Ltd, at 14 Old Bond Street, London W1. 01-491 7408 ONE THOUSAND YEARS OF ART IN JAPAN until 27 November. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. Sats 10-1.

EYRE & HOBHOUSE LTD. 39 Duke St., St James's, SW1Y 6DF. FINE JAPANESE PRINTS arranged by Robert G. Sawers. 20-31 Oct daily 10-5.30. Tel. 01-930 9308.

REDFERN GALLERY RORY McEWEN Collages with Butterflies October 29th-November 25th, 20 Cork Street London W.1 Mon-Fri 10-5.30 Sats 10-12.30.

FINE ART SOCIETY 148 New Bond St., W1. 01-629 5116 A JOURNEY THROUGH GREECE also SIR DAVID WILKIE, R.A. Closing 30th October

FISCHER FINE ART 30 King St, St James's SW1. 839 3942. The Real British. An Anthology of the new Realism in British Painting. Edited by Edward Lucie Smith. Until 17 November Mon-Fri. 10-5.30. Sats 10-12.30

FRY GALLERY
EXHIBITION OF ENGLISH WATERCOLOURS AND DRAWINGS MONDAY TO FRIDAY 10 - 5.30
58 Jermyn Street, St James's S W 1 01-493 4496

LEFEVRE GALLERY: 30 Bruton St., W.1 01-493 1572/3. 20TH CENTURY WORKS ON VIEW. Mon.-Fri. 10-5. Sats. 10-1

MARLBOROUGH 6 Albemarle St., W1 KURT SCHWITTERS IN EXILE: THE LATE WORK 1937-48 until 31 Oct. Mon-Fri. 10-5.30. Sat. 10-12.30.

MILNE HENDERSON 99 Mount St W1 499 2507 Special Exhibition The Exquisite World of Japanese Bird & Flower Painting. 1530 1830

M NEWMAN LTD. 5 Ryder Street, London SW1Y 6PY ARTISTS OF THE AMERICAS. Monday to Friday. 10 am-5.30 pm

NEW ART CENTRE, 41 Sloane Street, London SW1, 01-234 5844. Gallery I: BRYAN WYNTER paintings 1956-64. Gallery II: St Ives painters. 29th Oct-23rd Nov Weekdays 10-6 Sats 10-1

NEW GRAFTON GALLERY, 42 Old Bond St. W1 499 1800. KEN HOWARD.

RIVERSIDE STUDIOS, 01-748 3354 Until 8 Nov Mon 12 Noon to 6pm, Tues to Sun, 12 Noon to 8pm. THE HUMAN FACTOR Arts Council collection exhibition of sculpture made by 10 artists during the 70's.

SPINK GALLERY
6 King St, St James's, London, SW1 01-930 7888
ENGLISH PORTRAITS
Oil Paintings and Drawings

THACKERAY GALLERY, 18 Thackeray St, Kensington Sq. W8 937 5883 BEN LEVENE—Paintings and Watercolours Until 13 Nov.

WHITECHAPEL ART GALLERY Whitechapel High St 01 377 0107 to Nov 1 BRITISH SCULPTURE IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. Part 1 1901-50. Sun-Fri 11-6 Cl Sat Adm. £1 (50p) Free Mon 2-6.

Labour MPs get greater say in policy making

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Labour MPs last night took the first step towards an elected Cabinet, when they agreed a new set of standing orders for the Parliamentary Labour Party giving them a much greater say over drawing up policy.

Left-wingers were delighted by the new rule requiring a Labour Prime Minister to appoint as members of his Cabinet those who were the elected members of the shadow Cabinet at the dissolution of Parliament.

Effectively, this means that 15 members of a Labour Cabinet will have been elected, for the PLP also decided last night to increase the size of the Shadow Cabinet from 12 to 15.

The left's pleasure was all the greater because the rule had been put forward by a right-dominated working party of 10 MPs—admittedly in preference to a more radical proposal that the whole Cabinet be elected.

Although the changes had been agreed at PLP meetings during the past year, there was a surprisingly small atendance last night to give them final approval, and the full package went through by 44 votes to six.

Moderates were regarding their passage calmly, saying that the centre-right dominance in the PLP would ensure a Cabinet of similar hue.

The left, however, was arguing that it now had the machinery in place for the day the left held the balance in the PLP.

Under the new set of standing orders the PLP will be given much greater influence over policy. It agreed last night that after the party has won a general election a special meeting of the PLP should be held to consider priorities for the Queen's Speech.

When Labour is in office a special meeting will be held in May each year to decide on its priorities for the Queen's speech.

Under the new arrangements, control of the state aid given to the party for its work in Parliament will pass from the party leader to a committee made up of two elected trustees, the chairman of the Parliamentary party, and the leader.

Opposition BL plea fails

Continued from page 1

of hundreds of thousands of jobs could be discussed.

Yet although Mr Patrick kinkin, Secretary of State for Industry, was hauled unwillingly into the Commons to answer the fears of MPs, there was little change from the Government's position earlier in the day, when the Prime Minister told the House that the Government could not intervene.

In response to urgent pleas from Mr Stanley Orme, Opposition spokesman on industry, that he should intervene immediately to avert disaster, Mr Jenkin replied that in the Government's view that could not be helpful.

He agreed that the collapse of British Leyland would be a disaster, not only for the company but for industry as a whole. They must all hope that all those who earned their living at British Leyland would be able to settle their differences in time to avert disaster.

☐ Early indications from the series of mass meetings being held by BL's 16,000 white collar workers point to little support for the strike action recommended by their union officials (Clifford Webb, Our Midlands Correspondent, writes).

The final figures will not be released until the remaining meetings have been held today. The four staff unions involved met on Wednesday to try to present a joint strike response to the company's offer of a 3.8 per cent wage increase similar to that offered to the manual workers.

MP's warning, page 2
Parliamentary report, page 9
Leyland on brink, page 10
Letters, page 13



The Princess of Wales shares a schoolboy joke with children at Llanelwedd, near Builth Wells.

Princess granted freedom of Cardiff

By Tim Jones and John Witherow

The Prince and Princess of Wales ended their triumphant three-day tour of the Principality last night when the Princess was awarded the freedom of the City of Cardiff.

And the Princess won new acclaim for her first public speech—with a few words of Welsh in her speech of thanks to the city councils.

The ceremony was the climax to a 400-mile tour which had taken the couple from the peak of Snowdonia, down the windswept beaches of Pembrokeshire to the rolling, autumnal hills of mid Wales.

Since Tuesday, the trip, which has been greeted with unashamed delight by most Welshmen, has been marred more by blustery squalls and heavy rain than by the occasional nationalist demonstration and the threat of incendiary devices found in Pontypridd and Cardiff.

After a fine start yesterday, afternoon rain forced the couple to pick their way through puddles to clasp damp hands and say a few cheerful words. Despite the weather, the crowds turned out in thousands,

At the market town of Brecon, some of the crowd chanted "over here, Princess Di" as she made her way down a line of well wishers, giving a chocolate bar to a small boy and even kissing a baby. The Prince was content to find himself in the unaccustomed position of not being the centre of attraction.

From Brecon, they drove into the valleys to lunch at Llwynypia Hospital before meeting yet another rapturous welcome in heavy rain at Pontypridd, the gateway to the Rhondda.

The Rhondda Valley stopped work as people lined the terraced streets for mile after mile to greet the Prince and Princess as the Red Dragon Road took them towards Cardiff and the end of their three-day journey.

If the Rhondda could not match the splendour of Cardiff City Hall, it matched any part of the kingdom in the warmth of its welcome.

From Treherbert to Pontypridd, the 10-mile route through the coal-scarred industrial heartland was lined by ecstatic crowds of cheering people.

At Llwynypia Hospital, Prince Charles gave some advice to would-be fathers when he told Mrs Shirley Bowen who had had a baby daughter during the night, it was a very good thing for a husband to be with the mother when she was having her baby.

After that remark he turned to pressmen and said: "I expect. I'll get lots of letters about that".

Outside the hospital, as the drizzle turned into a monsoon, the Ferndale Male Voice Choir sang "God Bless the Prince of Wales" so perfectly that even the elements could not detract from their performance.

The royal couple then went to Newport and on to a recreational centre at Splott, in Cardiff, before the ceremony at the City Hall.

As the royal couple arrived at the City Hall, about six demonstrators threw stink bombs towards them and tried to poke banners in their direction. They were hustled away by detectives and jeered by the 2,000 people who had braved a cloudburst to see them.

At the ceremony, when she became only the second woman to be given the Freedom of the City—the Queen is the other—the Princess swore an oath in which she agreed to be obedient to the Lord Mayor and "Obey his Warrants, Precepts and Commands".

During the ceremony she was presented with an illuminated scroll conferring the honour on her by the unanimous resolution of the city's 75 councillors. The scroll presented in a silver casket declared her "a person of distinction". Prince Charles became the 50th Freeman of the City after his investiture in 1969.

Others who have had the honour include Prince Albert, King George V and the Duke of Windsor when he was Prince of Wales.

The day had started in the bright sunshine of mid-Wales where the couple visited the Royal Welsh showground at Builth Wells a showpiece of the Principality's agricultural industry. There they embarked on the first walkabout of the day and the Princess looked regal and beautiful in a burgundy velvet suit with black trimmings on the jacket and cuffs, a cream silk blouse, small matching hat with ostrich feathers, black shoes and a black bag.

For once the police could not carry away the gifts the couple were given, for it included a bemused Welsh black heiffer, called Sandra, a woolly black Welsh mountain sheep and two arm chairs. The animals will be taken to their new home at Highgrove House in Gloucestershire.

Frank Johnson at the Commons

Rude politicals in Nuclear Theatre

Mr Andrew Faulds, the Labour Member for Warley East, in giving his views on nuclear strategy, yesterday referred to "that incoherent cretin, President Reagan".

He made the remark during Questions to the Prime Minister. Mrs Thatcher rebuked him for "discourtesy and futility". But a serious point had been raised. This was whether nuclear weapons were suitable things to be left to an amiable, but totally unpredictable, former actor: Mr Faulds.

Admittedly, some people may quarrel with this description of Mr Faulds. He is not amiable, they may object. Mr Faulds is a pratising Thespian. In these liberal days that should not be held against him provided he does it in private. The trouble is that he will indulge in full view of the House of Commons.

Mr Faulds began his question with mention of "theatre nuclear weapons." A nostalgic personal reference perhaps: was he himself once known as The Theatre Nuclear Weapon, the performer whose name was the ultimate deterrent to anyone contemplating a ticket?

"Can we be told where the intended theatre lies?" he demanded of the Prime Minister. Perhaps Mr Faulds was under the impression that he was still Opposition spokesman on the arts, the great office of state he once held. and his mind was wandering back to his days of power. The Prime Minister charitably assumed that he was referring to nuclear strategy. After her rebuke about President Reagan, she told him: "With regard to theatre nuclear weapons, Soviet SS20 missiles are targeted on Europe, including this country."

The House moved on to other questions. For a while, it looked as if no Tory backbencher was going to rise and get Mr Faulds into trouble with the Speaker for that abuse of Mr Reagan. It seemed to be another example of the decline of the common Tory backbencher. Until very recently, someone like the steam-powered Rear Admiral Morgan-Giles, who was put into mothballs at the last general election, would have immediately put to sea on a point of order.

But at the end of Question Time, Mr Maxwell-Hyslop, the Conservative Member for Tiverton, rose. He is a compulsive procedure list. There is a sense in which his whole life has been one long point of order. "Mr Speaker, is it in order for an hon. Member to refer disrespectfully to other heads of state?" The Speaker replied: "That is quite correct. It is out of order". Mr Maxwell-Hyslop sat back with a smile. Another triumph for Tiverton.

Mr Faulds said he was sorry to have offended against one of the traditions of the House, "but when the future lives of every person in this country . . . (Tory uproar)". The Speaker interrupted to say no one in the House was entitled to speak discourteously about the head of another state, particularly a friendly state. The trouble with the Speaker's argument was that roughly half the Parliamentary Labour Party does not consider America a friendly state.

From the Opposition benches, Mr Christopher Price (Lewisham, West) asked the Speaker: "Is it not a fact that the reference in Erskine May (the parliamentary rule book) about pejorative references to heads of state first came into Erskine May because of references to Herr Hitler in the House in 1936?" (A check with Erskine May later revealed that the answer to that was: no, it was not a fact. But Mr Price had grasped one of the first principles of procedural dispute, which is to sound impressive at the time.)

He wanted the matter looked at again. Surely it was the right of any Member to draw attention to the dangers from other countries, as Churchill did, Mr Price added. Mr Faulds seemed happy with this comparison.

The Speaker drew the incident to a close by insisting that he was not seeking to stop anyone's argument, "But," he added. "No one's argument is advanced by abuse," an idea which would lead to the end of Parliament as we know it.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

The Prince of Wales, International president of the United World Colleges, gives a reception for students of Atlantic College, Buckingham Palace, 6; later attends performance of "Nritya Natika Ramayana" in aid of Mountbatten Memorial Trust and Indian Prime Minister's Relief Fund, Wembley Conference Centre, Wembley, 8.

Princess Anne, president of Save the Children's Fund, attends Tesco dinner, Grosvenor House, 7.30.

Exhibitions

Floral glass paperweights, by Paul Stankard of New Jersey, Spink and Son, 5 King Street, St James's, 9.30 (last day); Patrick Caulfield, Tate Gallery, 10-6; The human factor: Arts Council collection of sculptures by 10 artists during the Seventies, Riverside Studios, Crisp Road, Hammersmith, 12-8.

Chinese brush painting, by Maria Venuti Maffioli, Chelsea Town Hall reference library, King's Road, Chelsea, 10-8; John Bratby's animals, 80 Animal Drawings, one-man show, Sandford Gallery, 45 Central Avenue, The Market, Covent Garden, 12-7; Ken Howard, New Grafton Gallery, 42 Old Bond Street, 10-6; Paintings, drawings, prints and other artistic objects by pupils and former pupils of Dulwich College, South London Art Gallery, Peckham Road, Camberwell, 10-6.

Limited edition prints by contemporary artists, Annexe Gallery, 45 Wimbledon High Street, 10.30-5; Chemistry, industry and you, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, 10-5; Stanley Hayter's 80th birthday exhibition, new work; Oxford Gallery, 23 High Street, Oxford.

Talks, lectures

New Atlantis Foundation: 21st lecture: Otto Weininger on the character of man, Swedenborg Hall, Barter Street, Bloomsbury Square, 8; Photography in London in 1881, Mike Seaborne, Museum of London, London Wall, 1.10; Claude: "The Embarkation of the Queen of Sheba", National Gallery, 1; Pietà and Celebes: Two early works of Max Ernst, by Gabrielle Keiller, Tate Gallery, 1; Heritage of Tibet, 11.30; The Acropolis of Athens, 1.15, British Museum.

Poetry

Festival of Scottish poetry: Readings by Ron Butlin, Tom Leonard and Alexander Scott: National Poetry Centre, 21 Earls Court Square, 7.30.

Shows

Two-day championship event devoted to birds and poultry: Alexandra Palace, Palm Court, Wood Green, 9-5; Performing arts book fair: National Theatre, South Bank, 3-9.

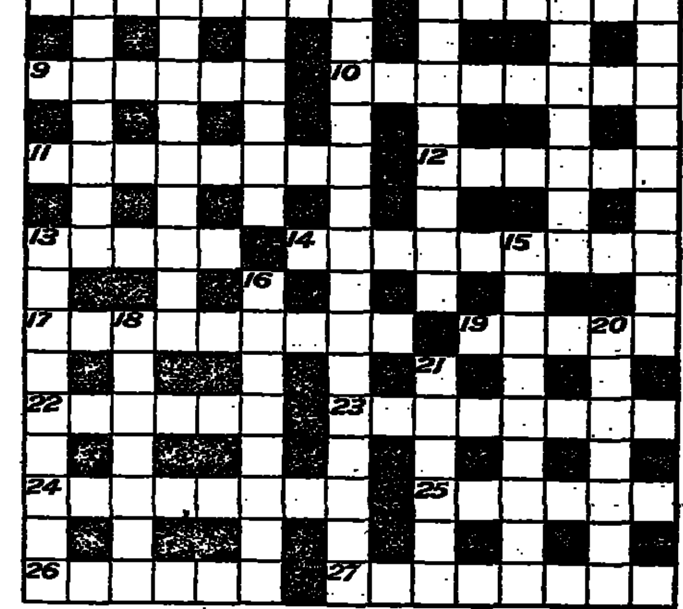
Music

Andras Schiff, piano, Myung-Whun chung, conductor, Newcastle City Hall, 7.45; Guildhall School of Music and Drama, Barbican: Sally-Jane Pendlebury (cello), 1.10; St Martin-within-Ludgate: Mary Curtis (mezzo), 1.15; Singers' Workshop silver jubilee service, St Mary Woolnoth, 1.10.

Anniversaries

Fëdor Dostoevsky was born in Moscow (N.S. November 11), 1821. Edmund Cartwright, inventor of the power loom, died at Hastings, 1823.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,667



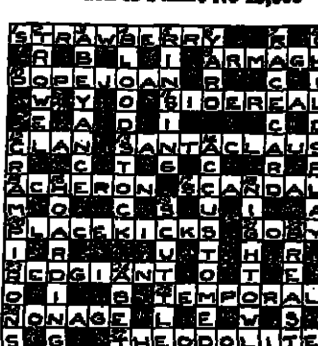
ACROSS

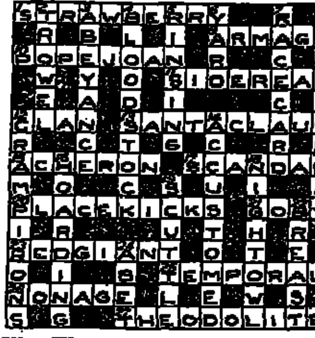
1 Leave this egg long enough — it'll go off (4-4).
6 Classic sum CBI worked out in metric form (6).
9 Opening Walker's carriage with doctor inside (6).
10 It's a private right if a concubine (8).
11 In the Aegean giant firm has deficit with us (8).
12 Going round the bend, tries to be awkward and obstructive (6).
13 Timely English successor to Norman build-up (5).
14 Love-sickness? (9).
17 Test eggs Browne sent back for winter feast (9).
19 This fruit is heard to lean down low (5).
22 Writer gets Russian assent to letter (6).
23 He fancied Penelope — Ann is out, unfortunately (8).
24 Gangsters forbid song to be heard (8).
25 Charm of a hybrid tea, say (6).
26 Midshipman has some pot! (6).
27 Break in play at centre is wrong (8).

DOWN

2 Name of dancer who is having trouble with Academy (7).
3 Mobile Red units are involved (9).
4 Angler's more than right to be so stupid? (6).
5 Brilliant fliers, the houris (5,2,8).
6 Made deduction in fees initially, then went wrong (8).
7 Newly arrived Italian creations (7).
8 Study position of Lakeville (9).
13 Magic sword was a mere take-in in the end (9).
15 Taunt Laura heartlessly, cruelly — what a brute! (9).
16 Big blow for a welsher (8).
18 Candidate shows his case in midweek (7).
20 Sensible to have part outside under redevelopment (7).
21 Narrow way, river to island (6).

Solution to Puzzle No 15,666





Prize Crossword in The Times tomorrow

Top 10 films

The top ten films in London:
1 (2) The French Lieutenant's Woman
2 (1) History of the World—Part I
3 (–) Endless Love
4 (–) The Fox and the Hound
5 (–) Blow-Out
6 (3) Raiders of the Lost Ark
7 (5) For Your Eyes Only
8 (7) The Four Seasons
9 (–) Tess
10 (6) Tattoo

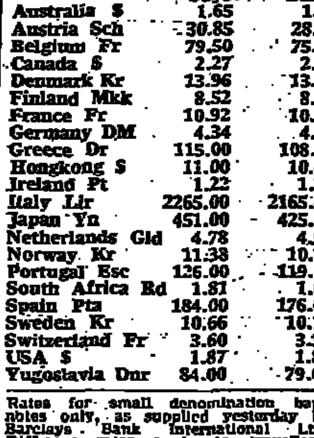
Provincial top five
1 The French Lieutenant's Woman
2 Time Bandits
3 Condorman
4 History of the World—Part I
5 Stripes

Previous week in parentheses. Compiled by Screen International.

Auctions today

Bonhams, Montpelier Street: porcelain, 11; stamp sale, Royal Commonwealth Society Hall, Northumberland Avenue, 5.30. Christie's, King Street: Old Master pictures, 11. Christie's, South Kensington: printed books, 10.30; dolls, 2; art nouveau and art deco, 2. Phillips, Blenheim Street: silver spoons, 11. Sotheby's, New Bond Street: Continental furniture, 11.30. Sotheby's, Belgravia: Japanese works of art.

The Pound



	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.65	1.58
Austria Sch	30.85	28.75
Belgium Fr	79.50	75.50
Canada $	2.27	2.18
Denmark Kr	13.96	13.26
Finland Mkk	8.52	8.07
France Fr	10.92	10.32
Germany DM	4.34	4.10
Greece Dr	115.00	108.00
Hongkong $	11.00	10.40
Ireland Pt	1.22	1.17
Italy Lir	2265.00	2165.00
Japan Yn	451.00	425.00
Netherlands Gld	4.78	4.54
Norway Kr	11.38	10.78
Portugal Esc	126.00	119.00
South Africa Rd	1.81	1.65
Spain Pta	184.00	176.00
Sweden Kr	10.66	10.12
Switzerland Fr	3.60	3.38
USA $	1.87	1.80
Yugoslavia Dnr	84.00	79.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: The FT Index rose 1.0 to 467.7.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed 4.66 down at 832.95.

Parliament today

Commons and Lords (9.30): Prorogation.

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Weekend food

Some beef and lamb may cost slightly more, but most other meats will show little change. The first Spanish satsumas are arriving at about 32p a lb. There is a vast array of fruit and vegetables on the market now, with grapefruit, melons and avocados offering some of the best value among imports. Apples and root vegetables remain among the cheapest home-grown varieties.

Roads

The North: A1: Roadworks at Felton (Northumberland) and Catterick southern roundabout; A56: Roadworks at Hoole roundabout, Chester; A189: Lane restrictions and diversions on Salters Lane, Sunderland.

Midlands: A11 (Norwich): Resurfacing between Thetford and Kilverstone may cause delays; A5: Temporary diversions at Atherstone, Warwickshire. M5: One lane open only each way from junction 7 (Whittington) to junction 8 (Strensham); M6: Lane closures between junctions 2 (M69/interchange) and 4 (M42/intersection) east of Coventry; A1: Resurfacing work between Ollerton and Blyth in Nottinghamshire; M50: Inside lane closed from junction 1 (Tewkesbury) eastwards.

Wales and the West: M4: Two lanes closed eastbound between junctions 16 and 15 (Swindon/Marlborough); two lanes closed westbound between junctions 16 (Swindon) and 17 (Chippenham); A40: Two-way traffic on one carriageway through tunnel on Newport/Worcester Road (A449/A40) near Monmouth; A35: Temporary diversion near Fountain roundabout indicates serious delays in Christchurch town centre (Dorset); A468: Caerphilly bypass now open.

The papers

A strike at British Leyland on Monday would be as unnecessary as it would be catastrophic, the Daily Mirror comments. Miscalculation by the Government and the BL boss, Sir Michael Edwardes, has put the company in jeopardy. The Government needs a low pay settlement at BL to set a standard for the new pay round. Sir Michael needs it if he is to get any more money from the Government. But both misjudged the mood of the men.

Abroad the Washington Post in an editorial says the Senate vote on the sale of Awacs to Saudi Arabia ends a bruising chapter in the evolution of the Reagan presidency. But Mr Reagan now needed "to demonstrate that he has a truly national foreign policy —52-48 is not enough.

Sporting fixtures

Racing: Flat meeting Newmarket (1.15). National Hunt meetings at Kempton Park (1.0), Wetherby (1.0) and Devon (1.15).

Snooker: World team event, Hexagon Theatre, Reading.

Football: two fourth division matches.

Weather

General situation: Weak ridge will move E across Britain followed by frontal trough in the W.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight

London, SE England, East Anglia: Bright or sunny periods becoming cloudy, rain later; wind NW, backing SW, light or moderate; max temp 12C (54F).

Central S England, Midlands: Bright at first, becoming cloudy with outbreaks of rain; wind NW, backing SW, light or moderate; max temp 12C (54F).

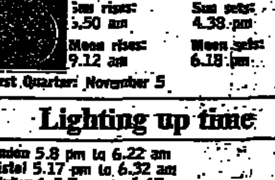
Channel Islands, SW England, Wales: Bright in places at first, becoming cloudy with outbreaks of rain, hill fog; wind NW, light, backing S, moderate or fresh; max temp 12C (54F).

E, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee: Sunny periods, becoming cloudy with rain in evening; wind NW, backing SW, light or moderate; max temp 10 to 11C (50 to 52F).

Lake District, NW, Central N England, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll: Sunny periods and scattered showers, becoming cloudy with rain; wind W, light, backing S, moderate or fresh; max temp 10C (50F).

Outlook for the weekend: Changeable in the N with rain and sunny intervals; becoming mostly dry in the S after rain in places at first; warmer generally than of late.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind W, backing SW, moderate or fresh, increasing strong at times; sea, moderate, becoming rough. English Channel (E): Wind W, backing SW, moderate, increasing fresh to strong; sea, slight, becoming rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind W, backing S, moderate, increasing strong to gale; sea, slight, becoming very rough.



Sun rises: 6.50 am. Sun sets: 4.38 pm. Moon rises: 9.12 am. Moon sets: 6.18 pm. First Quarter: November 5

Lighting up time

London 5.8 pm to 6.22 am
Bristol 5.17 pm to 6.32 am
Edinburgh 5.7 pm to 6.47 am
Manchester 5.11 pm to 6.36 am
Penzance 5.32 pm to 6.40 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	f	7	45	Guernsey	c	11	52
Birmingham	s	9	48	Inverness	c	6	43
Blackpool	c	8	46	Jersey	c	13	55
Bristol	c	11	52	London	f	12	54
Cardiff	f	12	54	Manchester	f	8	46
Edinburgh	r	5	41	Newcastle	s	9	48
Glasgow	c	7	45	Ronaldsway	f	9	48

London

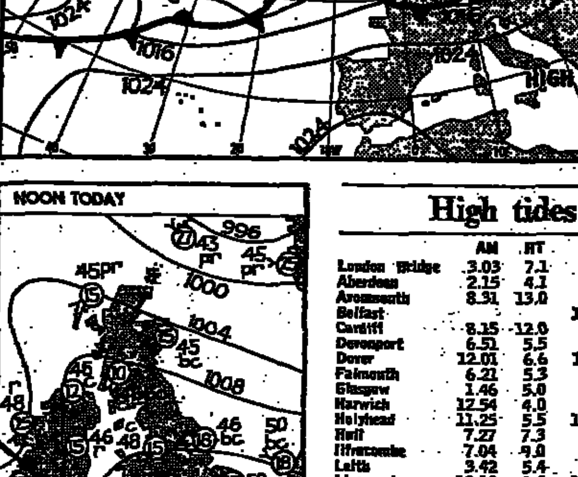
Temp: max, 6 am to 6 pm, 13C (55F); min, 6 pm to 6 am, 9C (48F). Humidity: 6 pm, 69 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, .05in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 3.1hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,009.7 millibars, falling. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

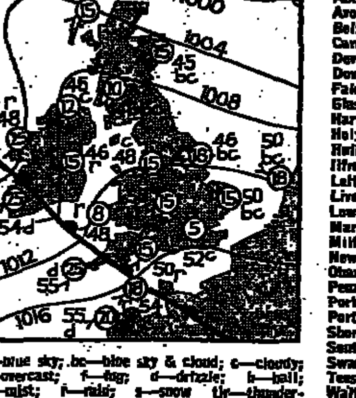
Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

LONDON: Cosmos 220R: 18.17-18.23; WNW; 20WSW; SW. Cosmos 956R: (Oct 31) 3.58-4.0; ESE*; 30ESE; SE. (Oct 31) 5.32-5.33; WSW*; 20WSW; SW. Cosmos 1220: 17.57-18.3; SSW; 50ESE; ENE*. 19.40-19.43; W; 35NW; NW*. Intercosmos 14R: 17.27-17.30; WNW; 15WSW; SW. (Oct 31) 6.2-6.3; ESE; 10ESE; E. Cosmos 1858: 17.19-17.28; WSW; 55NNW; NE. 19.1-19.7; WNW; 25NNW; NNE*. 20.43-20.44; NW; 15NNW; NNW*.







High tides

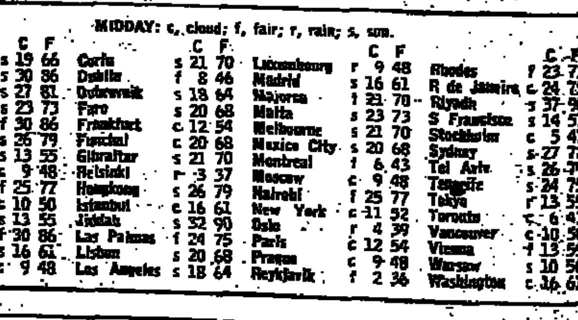
	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	3.03	7.1	3.14	7.0
Aberdeen	2.15	4.1	2.36	4.1
Avonmouth	8.31	13.0	8.42	12.8
Belfast			12.19	3.3
Cardiff	8.15	12.0	8.26	11.8
Devonport	6.51	5.5	7.03	5.4
Dover	12.01	6.6	12.15	6.6
Falmouth	6.21	5.3	6.33	5.2
Glasgow	1.46	5.0	2.22	5.0
Harwich	12.54	4.0	1.10	4.0
Holyhead	11.25	5.5	11.40	5.4
Hull	7.27	7.3	7.42	7.3
Ilfracombe	7.04	9.0	7.19	8.1
Leith	3.42	5.4	4.00	5.3
Liverpool	12.12	9.0	12.28	9.0
Lowestoft	10.33	2.5	10.57	2.5
Margate	1.00	4.7	1.13	4.7
Milford Haven	7.21	6.7	7.34	6.6
Newquay	6.11	6.8	6.24	6.6
Oban	6.48	4.0	6.49	3.9
Penzance	5.47	5.6	6.00	5.5
Portland	8.05	2.2	8.20	2.1
Portsmouth	12.30	4.6	12.44	4.6
Shoreham	12.05	6.0	12.17	6.1
Southampton			12.03	4.5
Swansea	7.28	9.4	7.42	9.2
Tees	4.45	5.3	5.01	5.3
Walton-on-the-Naze	12.45	4.1	12.57	4.2

Tide measurement in metres: 1m = 3.2808ft.

Around Britain

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarborough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bridlington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cromer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lowestoft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clacton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Margate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bognor Regis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shanklin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bournemouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Poole	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Swanage	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weymouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Teignmouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Torquay	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Falmouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penzance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scilly Isles	0.8	.28	11	52	Shwrs pm
Ilfracombe	1.2	.24	12	54	Rain pm
Tenby	0.1	.13	11	52	Rain pm
Anglesey	0.1	.12	10	50	Hail pm
Colwyn Bay	3.1	.19	10	50	Rain pm
Southport	2.8	.19	11	52	Showers
Blackpool	2.0	.28	10	50	Hail pm
Morecambe	3.5	.11	9	48	Shwrs pm
Douglas	3.1	.13	8	46	Shwrs pm
Aldergrove	5.0	.01	8	46	Shwrs pm
Eskdalemuir	1.0	.45	6	43	Hail pm
Prestwick	2.5	.55	9	48	Hail pm
Abbotsinch	1.8	.67	8	46	Hail
Tiree	3.0	.12	9	48	Hail
Stornoway	3.7	.16	8	46	Hail pm
Lerwick	0.6	.79	7	45	Hail am
Wick	7.1	.12	7	45	Sunny
Kinloss	6.8	—	8	46	Sunny
Dyce	5.9	.15	9	48	Sun pds
Leuchars	7.8	.17	8	46	Showers

Abroad



MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Luxembourg	r	9	48	Rhodes	f	23	73
Akrotiri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Madrid	s	16	61	R de Janeiro	c	24	75
Algiers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Majorca	f	21	70	Riyadh	s	37	99
Athens	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Malta	s	23	73	S Francisco	s	14	57
Bahrain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Melbourne	s	21	70	Stockholm	c	5	41
Beirut	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mexico City	s	20	68	Sydney	s	27	72
Belgrade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Montreal	f	6	43	Tel Aviv	s	26	79
Berlin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Moscow	c	9	48	Tenerife	s	24	75
Bermuda	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nairobi	f	25	77	Tokyo	r	13	55
Brussels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	New York	c	11	52	Toronto	c	6	43
Budapest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oslo	r	4	39	Vancouver	c	10	50
Cairo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Paris	c	12	54	Vienna	f	13	55
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Prague	c	9	48	Warsaw	s	10	50
Copenhagen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reykjavik	f	2	36	Washington	c	16	61